THE TIMES

No 61,957 — TUESDAY OCTOBER 9 1984 — 20p

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Bird's eye view
Middle aged men under the microscope

Balcombe bunker
How to qualify for the doomsday guest list



Back to basics
Digby Anderson argues that schools should concentrate on the three Rs, with payment by voucher for fringe subjects

Bat and ball
The full county cricket averages

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize was shared between three winners yesterday. Mr Michael Tinsley of Retford, Notts, Mr Keith Richardson of Rainham, Kent, and Mr John McGillan of Coleraine, Northern Ireland. Each receive £666.66p.

Today's *Portfolio* list, page 24. How to play, back page Information Service.

Post Office deliveries criticized

More than 750,000 first class letters are not delivered by the next working day, the Post Office User's National Council reports. However, it notes that price rises have been kept below the rate of inflation Page 3

Ronan Point allegation

Consultants called in to advise on the structural stability of Ronan Point – the 22-storey block of flats which collapsed in 1968 – did not examine a crucial joint, according to an architect's report Page 2

Shuttle snag

A temporary fault affecting a communications satellite reduced contact with the space shuttle Challenger and threatened to disrupt transmission of its radar pictures of the Earth's surface Page 8

GCHQ appeal

The Law Lords were told that the Government's decision to ban trade unions from GCHQ at Cheltenham ran contrary to the traditions of consultation at the centre Page 2

General's battle

A libel action against CBS televison by General William Westmoreland, the American Commander at the height of the *Vietnam war, threatens* to revive bitter memories Page 5

Palmer elected

Charles Palmer, the prominent judo administrator, has been elected chairman of the British Olympic Association for the next four years. He succeeds the late Sir Dennis Follows Page 26

Tory chairman tells Runcie to 'confront the truth'

By Anthony Bevins and Philip Webster

The Conservative Party leadership last night challenged the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, to confront the truth. On the eve of the party conference in Brighton Mr John Gummer, the party chairman, set the scene for the week's debates by saying: "We have to win the battle of ideas". But with the archbishop's interview in *The Times, yesterday, there* was a clear feeling at Brighton last night that the party had been put on the defensive.

Mr Gummer, a member of the General Synod said that the archbishop's words were "a very stern message to all politicians". But he countered: "We need to confront the truth".

It was not enough to say something should be done about unemployment, without suggesting alternatives. There was no alternative. It was not enough to suggest that something should be done about the miners' strike, when the alternative could mean large scale unemployment in industries which depended on coal and electricity.

The conference will today cofront the central issues of the miners' strike in two debates, on law and order, and on energy. Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, will reply to a motion implicitly criticizing the Government's failure to meet "the whole problem of organized violence and intimidation".

The motion on energy, which will be answered by Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, says that the Government *should "embark upon a* vigorous programme to restore the pride and confidence of all those working within the coal industry".

But the debates will take place against the background of a Market and Opinion Research International Mori poll, published in last night's *Standard*, the London evening paper, which showed that only 49 per *cent of Conservative voters felt* that the Government's handlinof the miners' strike had been

Leading article 17

good. Nearly one in three of the Conservative voters questioned felt that the handling of the miners' strike had been bad.

The MORI findings on unemployment were even worse. Ony 16 per cent thought that the Government's record on reducing unemployment had been good, compared with 68 per cent of Conservative voters who felt that it had been bad.

Mr Gummer said last night that no one had produced an alternative policy on unemployment, and the country was still suffering from the failures of previous administrations' handling of the economy.

He said that the archbishop was perfectly right to say that leadership was needed. "The leadership we have in this country and which we have needed for many years, is the leadership that is prepared to tell the truth unhestitatingly. That this Prime Minister has done. We would have no hope of dealing with our unemployment problems, any more than of dealing with *inflation* if we had not been prepared to confront that truth."

Mr Gummer continued "We also have to be concerned that those who are disadvantaged or directly hurt by the changes in the world economic situation must be helped to every possible extent. There is a great need to speak the truth, and do eveything possible to help those *affected by economic changes.*"

Referring to the mining dispute, he said it was not correct to talk about confrontation from the Government's or the coal board's side. "Every move, every change, every attempt to come to an answer has come from the coal board. Only Arthur Scargill has refused to move at all. The public clearly knows where the intransigence lies", he said.

But Mr Gummer distanced himself from those Conservative MPs who have attacked the archbishop and other bishops for their remarks about the miners' dispute, and who have questioned their right to intervene. He said: "It is perfectly proper for bishops of the Church of England or any other church to comment about politics, which is, after all, part of life. If they don't comment, they are missing out part of their job."

Asked whether the Government was embarrassed by Dr Runcie's intervention, Mr Gummer said: "I would have thought the most embarrassing thing would have been if we were not prepared to discuss the issue properly and directly."

The first thing needed was to confront the truth, he said.

Continued on back page, col 2



Mr Smith: Suspended for health reasons, but rumours of split over handling of dispute

Coal board start talks without industrial chief

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The National Coal Board is going into a summit on the pit strike with all three mining *unions in* two days' time without its director-general of industrial relations, Mr Ned Smith.

Mr Smith, aged 59, has been "suspended from duties" on health grounds – he has a serious back complaint – but there are strong rumours within coal board headquarters of a split in strategy over the handling of the dispute, now in its thirty-first week.

The conference bringing together all the key figures in the industry for the first time since the strike started in mid-March prompted fresh hopes last night that the conflict may be *coming to an end.*

But top-level sources within the coal board are discounting a swift solution to the strike, and there are signs of divisions emerging between the hard-line *supporters of Mr Ian McGregor*, the chairman, and some of the more traditional managers in the country.

Mr Smith's suspension in particular has given rise to intense speculation that the "wets" are losing ground to the tough policies of Mr McGregor's board, which now only has four full-time members and six part-timers all appointed within the last year.

The rising man in the coal boards' industrial relations department is Mr Smith's deputy, Mr Kevin Hunt, who is in his early forties. His last job was in the moderate South Nottinghamshire coalfield, and he is said to be closely identified with the McGregor philosophy of "recovering management" in the industry.

Officially, the board says that Mr Smith is having treatment for a painful back condition which put him out of action a week ago. The board regrets his absence and looks forward to him coming back.

No date for his return is forthcoming, however, and his absence has fuelled rumours of an impending split. The traditionalists in Hobart House, the board's headquarters in Victoria, are said to be deeply unhappy at the top-level handling of the dispute, which is threatening to shut pits not on the original closure list.

One manager said: "There is a lot of sadness in industrial relations and other parts of the board. Most have been closely involved with the unions in their earlier careers – so obviously they don't enjoy it. Nobody enjoys it."

It is, however, too soon to *expect a public split* within the NCB, which will take a united front (without Mr Smith) into Thursday'ds talks with the National Union of Mineworkers, the pit deputies' union Nacods nd the colliery managers' association BACM. Officials of the Conciliation service Acas who set up the discussions said last night: "The purpose of the meeting would be to seek to find a basis for a resumption of work".

The prospects of such a basis emerging are not great. The NUM is sticking to its insistence that the board's

March 6 colliery closure *programme involving* 20 pits and 20,000 jobs must be withdrawn, and that the future of five named collieries must be guaranteed. Given that precondition of settlement, the chances of a deal emerging from the Nacods proposal for third-party arbitration on pit closures are slight.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, said yesterday *that he is not against* third-party intervention in the pit shutdown controversy, but added: "This does not answer or address itself to the current pit closure programme."

In an interview with *The Times* in late April, Mr Ned Smith argued that the initiative on which mines should close ought to be moved back to the individual coalfields. "The *timing and scale (of closures* and job cutbacks) could be adjusted there," he argued.

Mr Smith took over the post of industrial relations director in February last year after the sudden *departure for undisclosed* personal reasons of Mr Reg Thompson from the £42,000 a year job. He had been deputy for seven years.

Thatcher admits more could have been said on Belgrano

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher admitted last night that it might have been better if the government had been more forthcoming about the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the General Belgrano when the full facts became known to ministers two years ago.

In a letter to Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, the Prime Minister said she and cabinet colleagues were not told by defence chiefs for six months *about the change in course of* the Argentine cruiser on the day it was sunk by HMS Conqueror during the Falklands conflict.

Ministers were only told in November 1982 "when all the *details were eventually* considered to deal with parliamentary questions".

But despite learning about the new information, which contradicted ministerial statements in the House of Commons, no attempt was made by ministers to corrrect the record in the White Paper of December 1982 on the Falklands, or later in the Commons.

"With the benefit of the hindsight which is so evident in this argument, it may be that it would have helped to have said something more at that time, *consistent with the need to* avoid giving information of operational significance," Mrs Thatcher said.

Last month she confirmed in a letter to a Labour MP that the *Ministry of Defence* knew that the Belgrano had reversed course away from the Task Force on May 2, 1982.

Last night Dr Owen and Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow, demanded to know why the Prime Minister and minsterial colleagues had deliberately misled the House of Commons and why Mrs Thatcher had misled the public on television during the general election.

Referring to a "complex cover-up" at the MoD, Dr Owen said: "All this could easily by put right if only the Prime Minister would admit to error."

Mr Dalyell, the persistent critic of the Belgrano sinking, said: "The truth has had to be dragged out of her."

● Mrs Thatcher last night denied that defence ministers had been involved in the decision to prosecute Mr Clive Ponting, the senior MoD civil servant charged with the unauthorized disclosure of documents on the Belgrano sinking.

With committal proceedings against Mr Ponting due to start *today. Mrs Thatcher, in a letter* to Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, criticized "the quite unjustifiable attacks in the media and elsewhere on the role of the Ministry of Defence ministers in this case".

Thatcher letters, page 2

Plot to oust du Cann from office

By Richard Evans Lobby Reporter

A group of senior Conservative MPs are planning to oust Mr Edward du Cann from the influential chairmanship of the party's 1922 Committee of backbenchers.

The scheme is being coordinated by Mr Cranley Onslow, MP for Woking, who last year failed narrowly to defeat Mr du Cann, MP for Taunton and 1922 Committee chairman since 1972.

In a confidential memorandum written last week on House of Commons notepaper, a copy of which was obtained yesterday by *The Times*, Mr *Onslow says that he has* discussed "the question of the chairmanship" with a number of colleagues in recent months.

"Most clearly feel that it is time for a change, and several *have encouraged me to* challenge Edward again this year. It is also clear that other candidates may decide to stand.

"Whoever may win, you will probably agree that it will not help the party if the chairman is known to have been returned on a minority vote.



Mr du Cann: *1922* Committee chairman

"I thought you might like to know, therefore, that I am writing to Edward, before *making any final decision* myself, to ask what his intentions are, and to suggest that, after his long years of service to the committee, this is the right moment for him to stand aside so that the party can choose someone to take his place", Mr Onslow says.

Rate cut will not help home loans

Mortgage rates are unlikely to fall before the end of the year despite a big improvement in net cash inflows to building societies. But in the city there seems every prospect of a cut in bank base rates of half a percentage point to 10 per cent before the end of the week.

Money flowing into building societies last month reached £820m after the unusually por £133m for August. This is the biggest month-to-month increase so far, but inflows this month are expected to be even better, at around £900m.

But before considering reductions – mortgage rates now range from 12.75 per cent to more than 14 per cent – societies will wait until after next month's British Telecom share issue. It could cut inflows for that month by up to £400m.

Today's provisional money supply figures from the Bank of England may provide a trigger for a cut in base rates, timed to coincide with tomorrow's economic debate at the Conservative Party conference (David Smith, Our Economics Correspondent, writes).

City analysts expect a rise of around 0.75 per cent in the sterling M3 measure last month although the range of estimates is wide. That would leave money supply growth comfortably within the Government's 6 to 10 per cent target range.

Money market rates edged downwards yesterday in anticipation of a base rate cut. The sterling index gained 0.2 to 76.4, although sterling lost 25 points to $1.2360 in trading restricted by the Columbus Day holiday in the United States.

Sterling's fall against the dollar had a big impact on industry's fuel and raw material costs last month. The index of industry's input prices rose 1.1 per cent and output prices 0.5 per cent.

Kenneth Fleet, page 19

BCal retreats

British Caledonian plans to raise less than half the new capital it had hoped to following last week's "disappointing" route settlement Page 19

Goldsmith 'KGB proof'

Sir James Goldsmith, the millionaire financier, announced yesterday that he would be publishing evidence of Soviet manipulation of Western media after the withdrawal of a libel suit against him (David Cross writes).

Sir James, who has spent nearly ten years in his crusade to KGB subversion, said that all the papers assembled for the case were too important to be "consigned to the dustbin of history".

"In due course, they will be published, with a mass of documents supporting material, in permanent book form", he said.

The case, which would probably have lasted between six and ten weeks, was settled out of court *at the initiative of* the plaintiffs, the West German magazine *Der Spiegel*. Each side has agreed to pay its own substantial costs.

Court report, page 2

Hawke sets December election test

From Tony Duboudin Melbourne

Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, yesterday ended months of speculation by calling a general election for December 1, 15 months earlier than he needed to.

Mr Hawke told the House of Representatives Australians should have the opportunity to pass judgment on the Government and renew its mandate.

But Mr Andrew Peacock, the Opposition leader, branded the election as unnecessary. He said the Government was running to the polls before the economic recovery collapsed under the weight of its policies.

Voters will elect a 143-member House of Representatives and half the Senate in an enlarged Parliament based on new electoral boundaries.

The Liberal – National Party *opposition* coalition will need a swing of 3.2 per cent to unseat the Government, which recent opinion polls suggest is extremely unlikely. The Government has a majority of 25 seats in the House of Representatives, but does not control the upper house.

Mr Hawke last night said the Government would fight on its "tremendous achievements in the *economic* and social field, and in the field of international relations." He said the Opposition wanted to dismantle all the apparatus on which the recovery of Australia had been based.

Mr Peacock said the Opposition would concentrate on taxes, the assets test for pensioners and the national health scheme, Medicare. He *believed organized crime*, much in the headlines recently, would be a secondary issue.

Heading for landslide, page 9

Reagan attempts to regain lost ground

From Nicholas Ashford, Charlotte, North Carolina

President Reagan returned to the campaign trail yesterday, preaching a message of optimism and renewal in an attempt to restore some of the momentum he lost during Sunday night's televised debate with Mr Walter Mondale, *his* Democratic challenger.

In Charlotte he told an enthusiastic crowd that the election was not a contest between Democrats and Republicans but "between the future and the past, and it's being waged for the soul of our country and the will of its people".

He said his Democratic opponents were preaching gloom and doom so that they could come back "and raise our taxes again".

Later, in remarks prepared for delivery in the "Little Italy" section of Baltimore, he urged America to "quit listening to the gloom-amd-doomers. We've left self-doubt and pessimism behind".

Referring to Mr Mondale's call for higher taxes to reduce the budget defict, he said that "those who have never broken free from the mentality of tax, tax, spend, spend still think increasing taxes is the best way to solve America's problems".

Reagan aides said the President would continue to focus on Mr Mondale's tax proposals in an attempt to divert attention from the points which Mr Mondale scored during the debate. Although these officials claim that Mr Reagan managed to stand his ground, they concede that the President did *not put on one of his best* performances.

The Mondale camp claimed that the Democratic candidate won the debate. They hope they can use the impetus this has given his campaign to whittle down Mr Reagan's huge lead

Report and photograph, page 5

Jaguar offers workers 21 per cent rise

By Craig Seton

Jaguar, newly privatised and profitable, has offered its workers a 21 per cent pay rise over two years in a "sensibly generous" deal designed to gain stability and reward its employees for their contribution to the company's increasingly impressive performance.

The deal, announced yesterday, would add £25 a week to basic rates, £11.90 a week in the first stage from November this year, and £12.75 in the second phase in November 1985.

The offer to Jaguar's 7,000 workers is the first in this year's payround in the Midland car industry and will not only maintain the Coventry company's workers as the highest, or among the highest paid in the car industry, but will set a difficult target for other companies to follow, especially BL of which it was part.

The offer is the first since Jaguar was privatised in August in a stock exchange flotation of nearly £300m. The company has very much in mind the crucial period leading up to the launch of the new XJ 40.

Unions at Jaguar had put in a claim for an across the board increase of £25 a week in a 12 month deal. If they accept the new offer it will mean basic rates rising from the current figure of £116.60, for a 39 hour week, to £128.50 in November this year, and to £141.25 in November 1985.

The company has also offered increased bonus payments, from the £30 a week maximum at present, to £36.25 this year and *£42.50 next year*. A worker who currently earns £143.28 a week in basic pay and bonus payments could be earning £183.75 a week in November 1985.

Mr Ken Edwards, Jaguar's personnel director, said: "The company is now profitable but our future must not be jeopardised by paying higher wage increases than we can afford. That would be pricing us out of markets and jobs. A two year *agreement is vital to give us* the necessary extended period of stability in which the XJ 40 can be successfully brought to the market."

Last year Jaguar made a £55m profit before tax and interest payments, and in the first sic months of this year made a profit of £41m. The situation has changed dramatically at the company since 1980 when, according to one company spokesman, it was on its knees. The company has had no major strike since 1980.



Brittan to defend picket line police

Police conduct on the miners' picket lines will be defended by Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, when the Conservative Party Conference opens in Brighton today.

A motion from Meriden calls on the Government to reconsider the problems of organized violence and intimidation and to implement in full its manifesto promises on violence and law and order.

Mr Antony Newton, the newly promoted Minister for Social Security, will reply to a debate on social security and the morning session will end with a speech from Mr John Gummer, the party chairman.

This afternoon there will be a debate on energy with Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, speaking.

That will be followed by debates on the environment, when the government spokesman will be Mr William Waldegrave, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, and on public relations.

Lord Whitelaw, Leader of the House of Lords, will reply to a motion from Stockton North calling on the Government to smarten its public relations and to explain its policy lucidly to the nation.

On Wednesday morning, the conference will debate rates, defence, and drug abuse and in the afternoon, Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will speak on the state of the economy. There will also be debates on health and local government.

On Thursday, the debates will be on food and farming: Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, will reply to a debate on free enterprise and industry, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, to a debate on overseas affairs.

After a debate on education the conference will end on Friday with a speech by the Prime Minister.

Leading article, Letters Page 17

Crucial joint at Ronan Point 'not examined'

By Charles Knevitt, Architecture Correspondent

Building Design Partnership, independent consultants called in by Newham Council, east London, to advise on the structural stability of Ronan Point, will be challenged today over the extent of the tests they have carried out.

Mr Sam Webb, an architect acting for Newham Tower Block Tenants Campaign, alleges in a report to be given to a full council meeting tonight that they failed to open up and examine a crucial joint at the base of the tower where the flank wall of the 22-storey block transfers all its stresses to the podium.

A detail of the joint, called the H23, shows that the weight of the six-inch-wide, precast concrete wall panels, which rise 210ft, appears to be supported on a six-inch by four-inch block of pitch pine or douglas fir softwood, between two dry mortar packs.

Mr Webb said yesterday: "The H23 is a dangerous joint. It must be opened up to inspection and tested to destruction. The technical experts will be horrified with what they find. But the question must be asked: why have these joints not already been investigated?"

At a public meeting on 4 August, this year, Mr James Armstrong, a partner in Building Design Partnership, told tenants: "As a father and grandfather, I would feel as safe with my children in those blocks as any other".

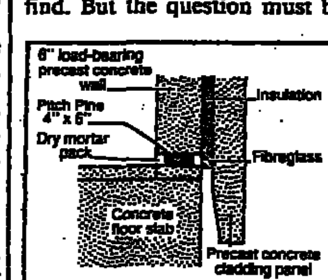
A fire-test arranged by the Building Research Establishment and Fire Research Station at Ronan Point, on July 18, was terminated after 11 minutes.

But a confidential preliminary draft report by Building Design Partnership, submitted to the council on September 27, said that Ronan Point "could fail under certain abnormal loads". These included gales, big fires, and gas explosions.

Mr Webb alleges that the firm rewrote sections of its report to take into account defects discovered in another joint, called the H2, after a tenant inquired whether they had examined it. Now he wants to know why they did not check the H23 joint at the same time.

Newham council is likely to decide tonight to dismantle Ronan Point so that the extent of its defects can be studied. Mr Fred Jones, chairman of Newham's housing committee, said yesterday that all nine Taylor Woodrow Anglian blocks in the borough would be emptied and their tenants rehoused.

Repairs and refurbishment of one of the blocks would probably cost more than £5m, demolished would cost about £500,000.



Ronan Point's H23 joint.



Mr Webb in front of Ronan Point. He has prepared a report on the tower's defects showing that inadequate joints support the entire weight of the building

Union ban at GCHQ unfair, Lords told

The decision to ban trade unions from the Government Communications Headquarters (CGHQ) at Cheltenham ran contrary to a whole history of consultation there, the House of Lords was told yesterday.

Opening the union's case before five Law Lords, Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, said considerations of national security did not detract in any way from the Government's obligations to act fairly in exercising its powers.

"Fairness demanded prior consultation in full in relation to the banning of trade union membership for staff at GCHQ", he said.

From the time GCHQ was set up in 1947 until the ban on January 25 this year, it had been government policy to encourage staff to belong to trade unions.

In every significant question relating to terms and conditions of employment, it had invariably been the subject of consultation at both national and departmental level, he said.

The appeal, before Lords Fraser of Tullybelton, Scarman, Roskill, Diplock, and Brightman, has been brought by the Council of Civil Service Unions.

In the High Court, Mr Justice Glidewell said the ban was unlawful because "failure to consult staff beforehand had been a breach of the rules of natural justice.

But the Court of Appeal ruled in August that courts could not interfere with the ban because it was a decision taken on the grounds of national security.

Mr Blom-Cooper said prior consultation would have given the unions the opportunity to raise proposals for entering into non-disruptive agreements, the establishment of a statutory trade union along the lines of the Police Federation, or for making representations that the Government would be in breach of the International Labour Organization's conventions on freedom of association.

Mr Blom-Cooper also drew the distinction between consultations and negotiations.

The hearing, which is expected to last four days, continues today.

Judgment reserved on pickets' test case in High Court

Striking Yorkshire miners barred by magistrates from joining "flying pickets" at other coalfields challenged their conditions of bail in the High Court yesterday. In a test case brought by nine miners representing more than 1,800 colleagues, they ask for the conditions to be quashed and replaced with unconditional bail to allow then to rejoin the picket lines.

Mr John MacDonald, QC, counsel for the nine, said that to the end of July about 2,000 miners had appeared before Mansfield magistrates, dealt with in batches of 12, with bail conditions imposed on more than 90 per cent.

The condition they objected to was that they do "not visit any premises or place for the purpose of picketing or demonstrating in connexion with the current trade dispute between the NUM and NCB, other than peacefully to picket or demonstrate at his usual place of employment": Mr MacDonald said that such a condition imposed on these men was unlawful under the Bail Act, 1976.

He is asking Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, sitting with Mr Justice Leggatt and Mr Justice Stuart-Smith, to quash the decision, make an order granting unconditional bail and issue a declaration that they are entitled to unconditional bail.

He said that the nine were all men of previous good character who were arrested on comparatively minor offences under the Public Order Act of obstructing police officers.

In "a three-pronged attack" they say that the bail condition was imposed without any proper consideration of individual circumstances, with insufficient material to justify it, and, although the magistrates deny it, as a policy against striking miners arrested on the picket line.

Reserving judgment, Lord Lane said: "Any impressio that conveyor belt justice is being operated must be deplored".

Mr MacDonald said the nine miners bringing the action were not "wild men of the picket lines".

But Chief Sup Michael Holford, of Nottinghamshire police, said in a statement: "This bail condition has been beneficial to the law-abiding citizens of the county who wish to go about their normal life without being caught up in a fight which is not of their making".

He said the bail condiions had had a significant effect in restricting certain flying pickets from visiting the county again. No date has been fixed for the judgment.

● The police are being used by the Government to break the miners' strike and it is difficult to resist the inference that the National Reporting Centre – set up to coordinate policing of the dispute – is subject to the political will of the Home Secretary, the Labour chairman, of West Midlands police authority said yesterday (Craig Seton writes).

Mr Edwin Shore said that resources had been deployed and used by chief constables acting through the centre without reference to police authorities, their carefully planned budgets, or the needs of their areas.

● Striking miners were among 12 protesters at Willesden Magistrates' Court, north London, yesterday to support a Brent Labour councillor appearing charged with obstructing the highway. Mr Graham Durham, aged 30, a teacher, of Cricklewood, pleaded not guilty and was remanded on unconditional bail until December 17. Mr Durham was arrested in Kilburn on August 25 during a meeting to rally support for the miners.

● Wolstanton colliery in Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, yesterday produced its first coal since the strike began. All seven Staffordshire pits are now producing coal and in the coal board's western area more than 8,700 men are working regularly, more than 60 per cent of normal attendance.

● Police Constable Daniel Hutchinson was injured when a brick was thrown through the window of his panda car yesterday at Longannet mine, West Fife, where six men reported for work.

Conservation takes work, Jenkin says

By Robin Young

The Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Patrick Jenkin, called last night for more imagination and hard work in conserving old industrial buildings which, he said, were too often seen as a burdensome legacy of the past rather than as a challenging opportunity for the future.

He was presenting awards sponsored by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and *The Times* for outstanding work in conservation. The theme for this year's awards was the re-use of former industrial buildings.

Mr Jenkin said: "Not the least of the purposes of this competition is, by calling attention to what some able designers and developers have achieved, to point the way so that others may follow in their footsteps.

"It is for the owners of old buildings to decide that an old industrial building, so far from being an incubus, could become at once a thing of beauty and a valuable resource."

The Department of the Environment's role, Mr Jenkin said, was helping to avoid disasters.

"There are plenty of people who want to go round sticking preservation notices on every building in sight, but it is no use simply demanding that the old and disused shall not be destroyed.

"The real protectors of our heritage are those who can take the old and, with sense, taste, and imagination, bring about the rebirth which gives that old building its second or perhaps its third life", Mr Jenkin said.

AWARD WINNERS

Industrial, commercial professional class
1. Curzon Street Station, Birmingham. Task Undertakings: 2. Wallis's Mill, Brigstock, Northamptonshire, Wythe Holland Udall Partnership: 3. Britannia Hotel, Portland Street, Manchester. Britannia Hotels.

Recreational, educational class
1. The Quay Theatre, Sudbury, Suffolk. Quay Theatre Development Trust: 2. Eling Tide Mill, Totton, Hampshire. Eling Tide Mill Trust: 3. The Mill at Sonning, Reading The Mill at Sonning (Theatre)

Special award for a small business
Winestead Works, "The Station", Hull Fasco (Buildings)

COMMENDED ENTRANTS

Brass Foundry Bewdley Museum Kidderminster, Wyre Forest District Council: Britannia Works, Gainsborough Lincolnshire, Marshall Ltd: Delta Mill Fountain Street, Manchester, Styles & Wood: The Freight House, Rochford, Essex Rochford District Council: Green Park Station, Bath Stride Treglown Partnership Clifton, Bristol, J Sainsbury: 32-34 Greek Street, London W1: Cambell Zogolovitch Wilkinson & Gough, architects: Lo-Kala Penryn, Cornwall, Carrick District Council Maesteg sports centre, Municipal Buildings Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan, Ogwr Borough Council: The Mill, The Quay, Emsworth Hampshire, Emsworth Slipper sailing club The Old Smithy, Spennymoor, Co Durham, Sedgefield District Council: St Cuthberts House, Durham, Brian Clouston Partners, architects: Tuckenhay Mill, Nr Totnes, Devon, Peter Wheeler: The Waterfront Hotel, Dagger Lane, Hull.

● A competition designed to find new roles for old sites and buildings in the centre of Manchester was launched yesterday by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Industry with much support from public and private sectors in the North-west (Christopher Warman writes).

The competition, called Manchester Once More, carries prizes of nearly £6,000, and is open, in different sections, to professional architects, developers, and planners, schoolchildren, and members of the public.

It is hoped that through the competition old workshops, factories, and other redundant buildings, including churches, could be adapted for contemporary use. Schemes for other city centre sites and buildings will also be considered.

Tisdall officer for 'massacre' case

Det Chief Supt Ron Hardy, the police officer who led the investigations in the Sarah Tisdall secrets case, is to lead an inquiry into the alleged massacre of Burmese civilians by British troops during the Second World War.

He will present a report to Sir Thomas Hetherington, the Director of Public Prosecutions, who requested the Metropolitan Police inquiry.

Goldsmith libel case withdrawn

A libel action brought against the millionaire financier, Sir James Goldsmith, over his comments linking the West German magazine, *Der Spiegel*, with the KGB was withdrawn in the High Court yesterday.

Lord Rawlinson, QC, for Sir James, told Mr Justice Caulfield that he had never intended to imply that the owners and publishers of the magazine or their newspapers were controlled by or cooperated with Soviet intelligence, or knowingly employed any journalist who was a KGB agent.

But it was and remained his position that many Western publications were and are unwittingly used by the Russians in their campaigns, and *Der Spiegel*, in common with other publications, could fairly be described as "victims of KGB propaganda techniques".

Mr John Wilmers, QC, for the magazine, said that Sir James made his comments in January, 1981, in a speech to the media committee of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons. They were subsequently published in his *Now!* magazine, which has since ceased publication.

Mr Wilmers referred to a submission by a high-ranking Czechoslovak intelligence defector, General Sejna, that a campaign by *Der Spiegel* to discredit the former West German Defence Minister, Her Franz Josef Strauss, was orchestrated by the KGB.

It was that reference to which the magazine objected and although it was not conscious of having been used by the KGB, it was conscious of the dangers to press freedom posed by Soviet propaganda.

On the basis of the statement read to the judge, it was happy that the action should be withdrawn.

Sir James said after the hearing that he intended to publish a book giving evidence of KGB manipulation of the Western media.

"The affidavits and research papers assembled for the trial, which in the event never took place, are too important to consign to what Khrushchev called 'the dustbin of history' ", he said.

Ponting in court as Thatcher replies to MPs

Mr Michael Heseltine's private secretary at the Ministry of Defence is to be questioned by lawyers defending Mr Clive Ponting, the official accused of leaking papers on the Belgrano affair, when committal proceedings against Mr Ponting begin today in London.

The legal team representing Mr Ponting, who faces prosecution under section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, have chosen a full committal hearing with reporting restrictions lifted. They have asked for two prosecution witnesses to be called to the hearing at Bow Street Magistrates Court.

One is Mr Richard Mottram, private secretary to Mr Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, and the second is Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, deputy under-secretary at the Ministry of Defence in charge of civilian staff and security matters involving them.

The committal proceedings before Mr David Hopkin, the Chief Stipendiary Magistrate, are expected to be concluded today, and if Mr Ponting is committed he will face trial at the Central Criminal Court. His counsel today will be Mr Jonathan Caplan, and Mr Roy Amlot will appear for the prosecution counsel.

Mr Ponting, aged 38, of Islington, north London, a senior official of the Ministry of Defence, is accused of passing information to an unauthorized person on or about July 16 in Westminster.

The information at the centre of the case concerns two documents on the Falklands War. One was an internal memorandum about the circumstances of the sinking of the General Belgrano, and the other was a letter drafted by Mr Heseltine.

The letter recommended how information on the sinking of the Belgrano should be withheld from the Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs. It covered a change of rules of engagement

The following is the partial text of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's letter yesterday replying to Dr David Owen, the Social Democratic Party leader, about the sinking of the Belgrano:

Thank you for your further letter of September 25 about the sinking of the General Belgrano.

As I have explained, ministers took their decision on May 2 to change the rules of engagement in the light of the clear and unequivocal indications of the real and direct threat to the Task Force posed by the Argentine Navy. They were aware of the general disposition of our own forces and of our assessment of the probably movements of the Argentine Navy. . . .

It was the case as John Nott [then Minister for Defence] said to the House in May, 1982, and I repeated in December 1982 that "the General Belgrano and a group of British warships *could* have been within striking distance of each other in a matter of some five to six hours, converging from a distance of some 200 nautical miles".

Ministers were aware ofthe distance between the two groups of ships to the degree of accuracy and probability which was feasible and sufficient in the circumstances. I do not see how military operations could be conducted successfully on any other basis.

It was against this background that I have already explained that ministers were not informed at the time of the precise course of the Belgrano when she was sunk. Indeed this information did not come to ministers' attention until the end of November 1982 when all the details were eventually considered to deal with parliamentary questions.

As well as making much of the Belgrano's position, you also refer at length to the question of whether the accompanying destroyers were attacked in any way. The facts are that the original statements by ministers were based upon Conqueror's original report that two torpedoes had hit the cruiser. It subsequently emerged that Conqueror had fired one salvo consisting of three torpedoes. I am aware of reports that the third torpedo hit the destroyer Hipolito Bouchard. All I can say is that the destroyer was on the far side of the Belgrano when the salvo was fired. It is therefore possible that the third torpedo hit her but there is still no conclusive evidence available to us that it happened.

Finally, you suggest that the record should have been corrected on the eve of the publication of the White Paper on the Falklands Campaign to take account of the knowledge we then had of the exact course and position of the Belgrano, that there had not been "constant" changes of course and that three torpedoes had been fired. As I have explained many times, the precise position and course of the Belgrano were irrelevant; we do not have a continuous record of the course which the Belgrano followed but certainly she made many changes of course during May 2 which is all we have ever claimed; and the question of the number of torpedoes seems to have little bearing on the rightness or otherwise of the decisions taken. The attack on the Belgrano occupied one paragraph in a White Paper on *The Falklands Campaign: The Lessons* and at the time of its publication ministers and Parliament were more concerned, and rightly so, with the continuing defence of the Falklands Islands. With the benefit of the hindsight which is so evident in this argument, it may be that it would have helped to have said something more at that time, consistent with the need to avoid giving information of operational significance.

Law Officers' role

The following is the partial text of the Prime Minister's letter yesterday replying to Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, concerning the case of Mr Clive Ponting, the civil servant accused of leaking papers on the Belgrano affair:

Thank you for your letter of September 28 in reply to mine of September 19, in which you raise further questions . . .

As regards Mr Ponting . . . I can assure you that nothing in your letter causes me to withdraw or amend the account I have given you. Your specific questions could be answered only by publishing the contents of confidential exchanges between officials and ministers, and between the Law Officers and the Director of Public Prosecutions. It would be improper for me to do so and your questions are anyway irrelevant to the questions of the propriety of the actions of defence ministers or the Law Officers. . .

As regards your other points about the role of the law officers, I made clear to you in my previous letter that the Director of Public Prosecutions first consulted the Solicitor General on August 13, 1984, and briefed him on the facts of the case. There was more than adequate time between August 13 and August 17 for the Solicitor General to weigh up the question whether, if the evidence proved sufficient for proceedings, a prosecution under the Official Secrets Act would be in the public interest.

On August 17 the Law Officers received a police report together with the available evidence. The Solicitor General discussed this with the Director of Public Prosecutions and also consulted the Attorney General. The Law Officers satisfied themselves that the evidence before them was sufficient and they then decided that a prosecution would indeed be in the public interest. The papers to be considered were very few by the standards of most criminal cases that come before the Law Officers and the suggestion that the Law Officers did not have time to study them thoroughly before reaching their decision is unfounded.

It was unnecessary for them to consult Treasury counsel or any other outside counsel. There is no practice or convention that they should do either in this type of case or in any other. It is only where there is particular difficulty or complexity about evidence or where the law uncertain that the Law Officers or the Director of Public Prosecutions sometimes seek advice from outside counsel. In the Law Officers' view there were no such evidential difficulties or uncertainties here.

You will appreciate that once the Law Officers were satisfied that the evidence was sufficient, the decision whether proceedings would be in the public interest was a matter for their jugment and no one else's. In this context, and given the quite unjustifiable attacks in the media and elsewhere on the role of Ministry of Defence ministers in this case, I would make the general point that cases involving prosecutions under the Official Secrets Acts are entirely for the Law Officers. That is the constitutional position and it is one which defence ministers scrupulously respected in the Ponting case as they do in all others concerning their department.

Brisk sales for Art Deco

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The market in twentieth-century decorative arts was alive and well in Monaco on Sunday when Sotheby's launched a sale of the most expensive craftsmanship it could find. Well ahead of the field came Koloman Moser of Vienna whose cabinet, exhibited at the eighth Wiener Sezession exhibition in 1900, sold for 2,331,000 francs (estimate 1.5m francs), or £201,469.

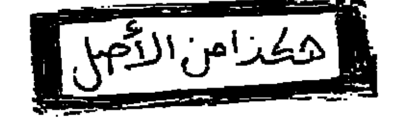
Exhibition pieces of this quality are rarities. The cabinet is inlaid with sinuous Symbolist girls looking back to nineteenth-century styles, while the outline of the cabinet is sharply linear and very twentieth century.

The Laing Art Gallery, of Newcastle, made the biggest auction purchase in London yesterday when it bid £19,000 at Phillips (estimate £10,000 to £15,000) for a picturesque watercolour of the sea breaking on the rocks below Dunstanburgh Castle, on the Northumberland coast, by Thomas Girtin.

Three cleared of murder attempt

Three men were cleared yesterday of attempted murder in the ice-cream war trial. In the High Court in Glasgow, the judge said there was not enough evidence to find Thomas Lafferty, Thomas Campbell, and John Campbell guilty of attempting to murder Andrew Doyle, aged 18, an ice-cream van driver. Thomas Campbell and Joseph Steele are accused of murdering six

Thomas Gray and Gary Moore were cleared of murder charges last week, but Mr Gray still faces an attempted murder charge. A sixth accused, George Reid, faces an assault charge. All six have denied all the charges.



Teenage girls beat boys on cleanliness but smoke more, survey says

By Colin Hughes

Teenage girls spend more time on their homework, watch less television, keep themselves cleaner, but smoke more than the boys alongside them in the secondary school classroom.

Those are the findings of a survey by the Schools Health Education Council, which collected replies from 2,780 pupils at 13 secondary schools on their health and habits.

The average time the children spent on homework the evening before was 18 minutes for and 38 minutes for girls. Nearly half the boys and a third of the girls said they had done no homework at all.

Boys watched more television – an average of two and a half hours against slightly less than two hours for the girls. Fewer than one in ten watch no television, and one in five boys watched for more than four hours.

The survey results, which are published in *Education and Health*, the journal of the Schools Health Education Unit at Exeter University, are being prepared in a booklet for circulation to teachers.

The journal comments that differences between the sexes were reflected throughout the survey, and suggests that differences in attitudes to cleanliness and smoking may be explained by girls tending to associate with older boys.

One in five girls aged between 11 and 18 said they smoked, against 14 per cent of boys. Two-thirds of the pupils interviewed said they had never smoked, and most who did said they would like to stop. Only 6 per cent of boys and 7 per cent of girls were die-hard smokers, who had no intention of trying to give up the habit.

Girls were much cleaner in their bathing habits, with more than half taking four or more baths or showers during the previous week. One in five bathed nearly every day. Boys, on the other hand, were less conscientious in their cleanliness. Only one in four bathed four or more times and 15 per cent said they bathed or showered only once during the previous week. The boys had just under three baths a week, against nearly four for the girls.

The survey, called *Mayfly*, is being published later in full by the unit later this month, followed by a "popular" version designed for parents and young people.

How many hours did you spend doing homework yesterday?

	Boys	Girls
None	48	32
Up to 1hr	31	39
Up to 2hrs	14	18
Up to 3hrs	5	8
Up to 4hrs	1	2
Over 4hrs	1	1

Last week, how many times did you have a bath or shower?

	Boys	Girls
Not at all	1	0
Once	15	9
2 or 3	59	45
4 or 5	18	28
6 or 7	7	18

For how long did you watch television after school yesterday?

	Boys	Girls
Not at all	6	8
Up to 1hr	18	23
Over 1hr	19	26
Over 2hours	21	18
Over 3 hours	16	14
Over 4 hours	11	6
Over 5 hours	9	5

New life: Five women whose kidney transplant operations gave them a new lease of life and enabled them to have children, standing in Trafalgar Square, London, yesterday, at the launch of a £1m kidney ward appeal.

Mr Michael Berwick, a leading transplant surgeon said that with the money he could increase the annual number of transplants at Dulwich Hospital, south-east London from 70 to 120 at no extra cost to the National Health Service. "We want the money for the building itself" he said.

"It is not an excessive amount of money to build a ward to keep patients alive who today are dying. We cannot wait for the health service to sort itself out economically and give us the money. Patients are dying because they are not being treated."

The appeal is being organized by the Dulwich Kidney Patients' Association and already £150,000 has been promised (Photograph John Voos).

BBC move will restore cuts on Radio 3

By David Hewson
Arts Correspondent

The British Braodcasting Corporation is to extend broadcasting to 17 hours a day, seven days a week, from Saturday, restoring the cuts in its hours made in 1980, and putting the newtwork on the air for the longest time each week in its history.

The move will add 377 hours a year to Radio 3's schedules and increase the annual programme budget of £3m by about 10 per cent. Most of the extra time will be used to transmit music, with a small proportion of extra talks and documentaries.

Mr Ian McIntyre, the Radio 3 controller, emphasized yesterday that the extra expenditure would be used efficiently.

"We have tried to spend this as effectively as we can by doing it rather differently than in 1980. Then we lost 17 people and we are putting back only 9 or 10. The extra money is going into programmes and that seemed to us to be a good and sensible and cost-effective thing to do" he said.

The new hours will extend weekday broadcasting to midnight, as it was before the cuts, when it was reduced to about 11.15 pm. It will also mean an extra hour each weekend morning.

Mr McIntyre said: "When economies had to be made in 1980, Radio 3 chose to maintain the quality of the output by reducing the hours of broadcasting. Regrets at our early closedown has been a constant theme in letters from listeners, and I am delighted that money has now become available to let us stay on air again till midnight."

The network announced a new arts magazine, *New Premises*, a season of live concert relays, a six-part comedy series, a selection of new plays, a Boxing Day pantomime, and a Scottish season throughout November for its autumn schedule.

Greek holiday price war ahead

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

There are signs of a price war in Greek package holidays next summer, as Spanish holidays grow more expensive.

Thomson Holidays, the biggest tour operator, has increased its Greek holiday prices by about 12 per cent. Its Spansh prices have risen by between 20 and 23 per cent. Horizon Travel's Spanish holidays are up by about 23 per cent and the Greek ones by 14 per cent.

Olympic Holidays, one of the biggest Greek holidays operators, yesterday brought out a partial brochure, previewing its full brochure early next month, with average price rises of just under 6 per cent.

The preliminary brochure, intended to keep Olympic's share of early bookings, reflects what will be the general level of prices in the full brochure according to Mr Eric Sutherland, its vice-chairman.

He said: "This is not the sort of price war seen in the past where profit margins were being slashed to the bone. The strong pound against the drachma has helped. So has our direct control of many properties".

About half of the Olympic programme is in self-catering, and other operators have shown that price rises in this sector have been lower than for hotel-based holidays.

Rank Travel's Wings operation has raised Greek prices for hotel-based holidays by 5 per cent but its OSL subsidiary, specializing in villa and apartment holidays, has raised its Greek holiday prices by only 2 or 3 per cent.

GREEK HOLIDAY PRICES SUMMER 1985

	+ or - %
Horizon	+14
Thomson	+12-13
Thomas Cook	+8
Wings	+5
OSL	+2-3
Ellerman Sunflight	-6
Olympic	+5-6

Source, tour operators

Weapon found in hunt for IBM executive's attacker

By Michael Horsnell

Police officers investigating the attempted murder of an IBM executive, who was found in the grounds of his home in Hayling Island, Hampshire, on Friday night, discovered the weapon used in the assault yesterday.

It is believed to be a blunt instrument from which Mr Michael Robertson, aged 41, received serious head injuries. His condition in the intensive care unit at Southampton General Hospital is critical.

More than 50 police officers, led by Det Chief Supt John Wright, head of Hampshire CID, continued questioning Mr Robertson's acquaintances to try to establish his movements during the two hours before the attack.

Mr Wright said he did not believe it was a random attack

The police believe the attacker may have been waiting for him in the ground of his home where he was found about 90 minutes later by his Greek-born wife, Yiani.

Medicine 'on brink of computer revolution'

A computer revolution is forecast for the medical world in the next three years in a paper by two senior doctors published yesterday.

Professor Tim Chard, of St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, and Mr Richard Lilford, consultant-senior lecturer at London University's Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology published their studey in the autumn issue of *The British Journal of Healthcare Computing*.

They say "Clinical medicine is poised on the brink of a computer revolution. But the end of this decade the computer as a doctor's aide will be a practical reality".

"The prototype systems available today illustrate very well the potential for clinical computing, but the astonishly rapid advances in both hardware and software have not provided the stable background that is essential for routine use of these systems. We suggest that this point will be reached by 1987, and that thereafter the acceptance of computer systems into medicine will be very rapid

Big changes in cable TV system

By a Staff Reporter

Britain's biggest cable television system, which has 26,000 subscribers in Milton Keynes, faces fundamental changes after the end of an experimental "Pay-TV" service on the network.

British Telecom, which owns the system, has regained full control of its content after the end of the experiment by Selec TV and will announce today two new free channels due to start on November 19, and the prospect of four pay channels later in November.

The developments are expected to make the Milton Keynes network among the most advanced in the country. They will also increase by more than half the number of homes receiving free of charge Sky Channel, the satellite-delivered entertainment service owned by News International.

The second new free channel in Milton Keynes will contain local news items supplied free by a Milton Keynes newspaper

Sky's entertainment programmes will be transmitted to customers with the new local news channel, BBC 1, BBC 2, Anglia TV, and Channel 4. ITV London and ITV Central are being dropped to make way Fr the newcomers.

Divorce law guide 'is misleading'

The Lord Chancellor's Department's guide for the public on new divorce laws, which come into effect on Thursday, was criticized as "vague, confusing, and misleading" by two organizations yesterday.

In a letter of protest to Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Legal Action Group and National Council for One Parent Families say that the guide, to be published this week, will not help lawyers nor members of the public.

"It attempts to reassure divorcing women that nothing much has changed and at the same time tells them that there are changes', the organizations say. Although the new act is aimed at producing more certainty, it will require "much judicial interpretation".

The two groups take issue with some of the answers provided in the leaflet. *Your Questions Answered*. The leaflet, the first such attempt by officials to explain the impact of new laws, is aimed at meeting some of the concern that has been expressed as to how divorced wives will now be affected.

It emphasizes that wives who have sacrificed jobs and careers to rear children will not have to go out to work to support themselves.

Tea prices to rise this week

The retail price of tea will increase by an eighth withing the next few days. Brooke Bond Oxo yesterday announced immediate increases in the prices of its teas to the trade, after a sharp rise in auction prices since the Indian Government announced restrictions on exports to keep prices down at home.

Brooke Bond's price increases will mean that the supermarket price of PG Tips will go up from 48p to 54p a packet. That will be the second 6p increase in nine months, but Brooke Bond claims that it will still be possible to make a cup of black, unsweetened tea at home for less than 1p.

Auction prices for tea in London, which were £2.17 a kilo in July, yesterday reached £2.99.

Electric plugs to be tested

New safety regulations covering electric plugs and sockets are due to be introduced early next year. If Parliament approves the regulations, 13-amp plugs will have to be passed by an independent testing-house before they can be marketed, Mr Alexander Fletcher, an under-secretary for Trade and Industry, said yesterday.

Rossiter verdict

Leonard Rossiter, the actor, died of a heart attack, a London post mortem examination confirmed yesterday. Mr Rossiter, aged 57, collapsed and died on Friday during a performance of Joe Orton's play, *Loot*, at the Lyric Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue.

Bird sanctuary

Berry Head, near Brixham, South Devon, has been designated a bird sanctuary under the Wildlife and Countryside Act by the Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Patrick Jenkins. The area is noted as a breeding site for Guillemot.

Stamps tell news story

When the Post Office commissioned the illustrator Yvonne Gilbert to design this year's Christmas stamps, her brief was to imagine herself as a press reporter and illustrate the story accordingly.

The stamps will be released on November 20 and will include a second class stamp at 13p featuring Joseph, Mary, and the baby Jesus. The arrival in Bethlehem is on the 17p first class stamp. The remaining designs picture a shepherd and a lamb (22p), the Virgin and child (31p), and one of the kings offering his gift (34p).

A special cut-price Christmas stamp book of twenty 13p stamps will be available



MPs' car allowances 'over-generous'

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

The Treasury is monitoring the way MPs use the increased car mileage allowances which they voted themselves recently, after complaints that they encourage members to buy "big gas-guzzling cars" at the taxpayer's expense.

In July MPs voted by 100 to 30 to introduce a three-tier allowance of 18p a mile for cars up to 1300cc, 25.9p for 1300cc to 2300cc and 39p for cars above 2300cc. It came into operation last week.

Fleet News, a trade paper specializing in the detailed running costs of cars, said yesterday that the Treasury invistigation could lead to proposals to appoint a transport manager for the House of Commons, increased use of diesel cars, and a fuel-monitoring system, probably based on a fuel card.

The paper said that the new rates were particularly advantageous for MPs running big cars. It estimates that an MP covering 20,000 miles a year, and many do, will be able to replace a new 2.6-litre Rover costing £10,876 in three years' time and still be £5,000 to the good.

That is based on the MP receiving £7,900 a year in milage allowance. Assumiing 25 miles to the gallon, he would pay £1,500 for petrol, leaving him with £6,500 to cover funding costs, repairs, maintenance, and depreciation.

The paper's own figures suggests that the cost of ownership of a 2.6 Rover approaches 26p a mile over three years and 45,000 miles.

One of the fiercest critics of the new allowances is Mr Peter Bruinvels, Conservative MP for Leicester East and a former fleet manager with the British Printing Corporation and BP. "In my view there is no reason why an MP should be running a big gas-guzzling car on House of Commons business. Cars in the 1.6 to 1.8 category are quite adequate. I have a 1.6 Maestro.

"The plain fact is that you and I as taxpayers are subsidizing MPs to buy bigger cars."

He said that the matter was more complicated because some MPs own two or three cars and could claim differing allowances depending on which car they used at the time. That would lead to an enormous increase in paperwork which would be halted if the House accepted his flat-rate proposal of 25.8p a mile

Post Office attacked by users' council for not hitting delivery targets

By Patricia Clough

The Post Office was attacked yesterday for failing to deliver letters on time and the Government for creaming off a large part of the Post Office's profits each year.

About 750,000 first class letters fail to reach their destination by the next working day, according to the annual review of the Post Office Users' National Council.

It is within the Post Office's power to meet its target and deliver 90 per cent of first class mail the next day and 96 per cent of second class mail on the next but one, the council said. The actual respective performance figures are 87.4 and 93.3 per cent.

"Quality of service targets must be... pursued with the same vigour as financial targets which the Post Office has managed, over the past couple of years, either to meet or overachieve, in the latter case at the expense of the customer", it said.

The report said: "The level of external disruption was less in 1983 than in 1982 and much of the problem lay within the Post Office itself". It conceded that performance in many areas, particularly London, had been badly affected by strikes and called on the management and the unions to settle their differences.

On the credit side, it said, productivity rose by 2.5 per cent real unit costs came down by 1.2 per cent and prices were kept well below the rate of inflation. But mail operations are still little better than in the early 1970s.

The council said that it objected to the Government's practice of creaming off a large proportion of Post Office profits each year and insisting that all its capital spending must be met from income. "This policy forces today's customers to pay for the service of tomorrow". (The Post Office made about £117m profit last year and gave £61m to the Government).

In the past year the Post Office has again achieved its financial targets but failed in its service targets the review said. "The struggle to reach the targets had been going on far too long now and users cannot be expected to wait indefinitely for significant and sustained improvements in performance".

A Post Office official said: "We are determined to reach our targets. To the end, we have a positive and determined strategy for improving performance". It was taking "urgent and wide-ranging measures to achieve significant improvement" in letter deliveries.

It pointed out that British Post Office provides a higher standard than in other countries by delivering the mail through the door rather than to the gate or a central collection point "and, along with only Ireland and Belgium, Britain generally enjoys two deliveries a day in its cities and towns".

The British Telecom Unions Committee said that the latest British Telecom price increases were the first indication that the consumer would suffer because of the privatization of the company.

Two months after British Telecom became a public limited company it is raising its prices for residential customers and doubling the price of calls from telephone kiosks", Mr Alan Chamberlain, secretary of the BTUC, said. It has also said that there will be increases in private telephone rentals and more losses from kiosks. British Telecom as a private company will continue to raise its prices or alternatively reduce the quality and range of services to the consumer, it said.



Alice Wilmot on her final round as a postwoman.

Alice's last post heralds end of an era for village

Shortly after 7am, when the smoke from the stone cottages in the Derbyshire Peak District village of Rowsley begins to rise, Alice Wilmot would set off pulling her laden trolley as generations of village postwomen had done before her (Patricia CLough writes).

There were letters and parcels for 167 addresses, the pension for one elderly women who found it difficult to get out, and groceries for another who was bad on her legs.

There was a daily greeting, too, for the chambermaids at the Peacock Hotel, the farmhands, the children on their way to school, and a watchful eye for too many milk bottles at the front door or tell-tale undrawn curtains.

Then, a few days ago, it all came to an end. Now a Post Office van comes from Matlock to do Alice's round. Quietly, another little piece of rural life has died.

The Post Office, under strong pressure to cut costs, reckoned it could save £1,666 a year by making Alice redundant and taking away from the village post office and general store the sub-postmaster's £986 annual fee for taking and sorting deliveries and collections.

The Post Office says people will still receive their letters, but the villagers wonder about the groceries, the pensions, and the cheer that Alice brought.

And how will a van get up those steep hills in the snow and ice during winter?

The move, came as a new supermarket in Matlock was already hurting the business of the sub-postoffice. Mr Maurice Brandriff, the sub-postmaster in Rowsley, near Chatsworth, says he nets £50 a week from the shop and, now, £79 from the post office business.

He and his wife, Barbara, fear the little business ma not survive longer. And at 54 he asks: "What are my chances of getting a job? Hlf the village is unemployed. I do not expect a fortune. All I ask is a living.

The Post Office says its policy is to do everything to save rural sub-post offices, although they are losing it money, because they provide a service to the community.

"But they are starving us out", Mr Brandriff says. Its the same at Beeley and Pilsley and all the villages round here, they're all struggling.

"We are the centre of village life nowadays. I feel a bit like the old village bobby, having to know a bit of everything. People come to ask for help and advice and if old so and so has not been round for his pension, I nip round

"Mrs Thatcher says she wants to help the small businessman, but she is not helping us. If you cut the steelworkers' income, there would be a riot. They've got muscle, we haven't."

Among those who have fought the cuts has been Mr Andrew Thompson, the Duke of Rutland's agent. The village, bought by his ancestors in the 15th century, still partly belongs to the estate and many villagers work for it.

"We have the same problem at Belvoir and on many other villages on the estates" he said.

Villages will stop being communities and just become groups of houses. It's desperately sad."

Military use of N-waste denied by CEGB

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The Central Electricity Generating Board rejected an allegation yesterday that plutonium produced in British atomic power stations had been exported to the United States and used in American nuclear weapons.

The board also denied that misleading evidence was deliberately submitted to the Sizewell public inquiry – into pleas for a nuclear power station – about the amount of plutonium exported to the United States and its use.

The accusations are in written submissions to the nquiry from the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament Sizewell working group, in what is described as new evidence.

Mgr Bruce Kent, general secretary of CND, told a press conference: "The plutonium we have sent to America is enough for between 1,500 and 2,000 nuclear warheads, more than enough to destroy Europe. The irony is that some of the plutonium from Britain's civil reactors could already have been sent back, inside US cruise missiles."

The CND case is divided into three sections. Each is detailed and has been prepared by a different person.

Nevertheless, the conclusions are largely circumstantial. Indeed, the centrepiece of yesterday's disclosures relied on a third party.

It was a tape-recorded interview with Lord Hinton, one of the pioneers of the British nuclear programme more than 35 years ago. He was subsequently chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, from which he retired in 1964.

The tape-recording was said to have been made a few months before Lord Hinton died in June last year. In it he told Mr David Lowry, one of the CND's three witnesses, that he was "absolutely certain" that a statement made to the Sizewell inquiry last year was incorrect.

Mr Lowry maintains that Lord Hinton was referring to the accuracy of evidence about plutonium given on Friday, January 14, 1983, the eighth day of the inquiry.

Tory ginger group urges party to catch conservation vote

By Tony Samstag

As the Conservative Party conference in Brighton prepares for its first debate on conservation issues, the Bow Group today launches a 20-page broadside warning of "a heavy electoral penalty" if the party fails to "show itself truly worthy of the expanding conservationist vote".

The paper comes after a weekend of conflict between the right-wing ginger group and the Prime Minister in the wake of accusations by Mr Michael Lingens, Bow Group chairman, that the Government was "running out of steam". They have also been criticisms of Tory policy on unemployment in the Bow Group's quarterly magazine, by Mr Francis Pym, the former Foreign Secretary.

Mr Tony Paterson, the author of *Conservation and the Conservatives*, said yesterday that those had been merely a "preliminary barrage". His paper was the first prong of an attack on the Government's "three weakest points".

Other statements would follow on worker-participation in industry and on welfare. But the group was by no means an enemy of Mrs Thatcher. Pointing out ways in which her policies were going wrong was the best way of serving her. Where environmental policy was concerned, the Government had never had much steam in the first place, he said.

As an environmental policy paper, *Conservation and the Conservatives* would probably be considered radical by any of the three main parties. Its proposals include:

- The appointment of a Conservation Minister with a Cabinet seat who would be responsible for civil servants in the Department of the Environment's main environmental protection divisions, although he would remain answerable to the Secretary of State for the Environment.
- Total overhaul of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, including the abolition of "management agreement" subsides to farmers and, if necessary, automatic renotification of all Sites of Special Scientific Interest.
- Abolition of grants for the drainage of agricultural land.
- A new Clean Air Act, which would include a government commitment to cut emissions of sulphur dioxide by 60 per cent by 1995, with similar reductions on oxides of nitrogen and hydrocarbons from industry and motor cars.
- Severe cuts in nuclear power and reprocessing operations and rejection of the proposed pressurized water reactor at Sizewell in favour of the advanced gas-cooled reactor.
- City of London think-tank on pollution, to be financed by the London boroughs and to include selected staff from the Greater London Council's Scientific Department.
- A campaign to release inner-city land for house-building in order to relieve pressure on the Green Belt.
- Aggressive insistence on environmental considerations in European policy, from the common agricultural policy to redressing "the absurd imbalance" between the £10m the EEC spends on the environment and the £10m it spends on agriculture.
- A British-led project to lease tracts of endangere rain forest from developing countries. In return for foreign exchange, the "landlord" countries would convenant to protect the leased forests.

Mr Paterson, Bow Group parliamentary liaison officer, notes that public concern with conservation issues has increased sharply

Conservation and Conservatives (a Bow Paper by Tony Paterson, Bow Publications, 240 High Holborn, London WC1V 7DT; £3).

JPs want to limit jury trial

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Magistrates are expected to call for new laws to give them discretion in certain cases to refuse a defendant the choice of trial by jury.

A resolution has been tabled for debate at their general meeting on Thursday which says the conference would "welcome legislation to provide that charges of theft of property of value less than £100 be triable by a jury only at the discretion of the magistrates' court".

Mr Geoffrey Norman, secretary of the Magistrates' Association, said yesterday: "There is likely to be overwhelming support for this motion. Magistrates generally feel strongly that a lot of cases go to trial quite unnecessarily".

The proposal has much support among the judiciary and legal profession. In July Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, called for the abolition of the right to trial by jury in the case of trivial thefis.

He said such cases occupied much time in Crown courts

Magistrates will also debate a resolution calling for legislation providing a sanction against offenders aged 14 to 20 who refuse to be bound over.

"Our view is that it should not be necessary for the person to have to consent to be bound over." Mr Norman said. "They would simply be in breach of the bind-over if they did not comply with the requirement to keep the peace and be subject to financial penalties."

Other topics to be debated include giving courts the power to suspend sentences of youth custody; overcrowding in remand prisons; and the requirement that those disqualified for driving for three years should take a second driving test before their licence is restored.

Call to alter laws on cable TV

By Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

Companies providing international cable and satellite television channels must be given the proper national audiences, a six-nation study, published today, claims.

Analysts at CIT Research, a European cable industry specialist, claim that European law is out of date and incapable of catering for international broadcasting without amendment.

The study analyses the effects of new media legislation in Britain, France, Belgium, West Germany, The Netherlands and Scandinavia, and concludes that changes are required in copyright laws and on those governing the reception and distribution of telivision signals.

Cable and Satellite – The Legal and Regulatory Issues (CIT Research, 1 Harewood Place, Hanover Square, London W1R 9HA; £875).

Rapist strikes in Oxford

A rapist who has been attacking women in Oxford may have struck again. At dawn yesterday a woman aged 33 was dragged at knifepoint into a garage in the Union Street.

She beat her attacker with an umbrella but he overpowered her, and raped her. The police are hunting a man who has raped three women at knifepoint and has been linked to other sex attacks.

Radio stations' work-to-rule

Journalists on commercial radio stations throughout Britain started a indefinite work-to-rule yesterday in support of a 12 per cent pay claim.

They have been offered a 5 per cent rise, but the National Union of Journalists said yesterday that members would adhere strictly to working agreements until a satisfactory offer was made. The union is due to meet with the employers' representatives, the Association of Independent Radio Contractors, on Thursday.

70,000 apply for marathon

A total of 70,105 people have applied for places in next year's London Marathon, 7,000 more than this year's according to the Nationwide Building Society which organized applications.

The race on April 21 will have a record 22,000 starters but 5,000 are guaranteed to overseas runners, championship runners, and those who scratched from last year's race. As a result, 70,000 are competing for 17,000 places.

Airgun shooting

Mrs Hilda Owen, aged 66, sister of Richard Burton the late actor, was recovering yesterday after being shot in the face with an airgun pellet by an unknown assailant in Norfolk Square, west London.

Man put on probation after blasting couple to death

Arthur John Fenton, aged 52, who killed his former wife and her husband with a double-barrelled shotgun, was sentenced to three years' probation yesterday by Bristol Crown Court.

After the killings he shot himself in the face in a suicide attempt.

Despite his injuries he drove 28 miles to give himself up at Bodmin police station, where he collapsed.. Supported by police officers he wrote n a piece of paper: "I loved her and cannot live without her", and he begged police officers to let him die.

Fenton, a china clay worker, of Railway Terrace, Luxulyan, Bodmin, walked free from the court after admitting manslaughter on the ground of diminished reponsibility.

Mr Justice Macpherson took the exceptional course of putting him on probation for three years after he said it was as "tragic and terrible" a case as a judge might have to consider. But he concluded that neither justice nor public reaction would be advanced "one jot" by leaving him in prison.

Earlier, Fenton entered the dock limping with the aid of a walking stick. He dabbed frequently at his disfigured face with a hankerchief as his counsel, Mr Alan Rawley, QC, denied two murder charges on his behalf, as Fenton could not speak very well.

Fenton was charged with murdering his former wife, Pauline, aged 45, and her husband, Michael Ryan, aged 39, at their home at Weston Road, Plymouth, in January.

The judge said he had seen several medical reports which satisfied him that Fenton was suffering from an abnormality of mind at the time of the killing.

Mr Paul Chadd, QC, said for he prosecution that Fenton was caring and supportive of his wife through several illnesses.

But she formed a friendship with Mr Ryan, a local postman and left her husband in March last year. He learnt of her desertion days later in a solicitor's letter, saying she was seeking a divorce. "He was undoubtedly stunned and unable to comprehend any possible reason for her departure," Mr Chadd said. She married Mr Ryan in September last year.

The prosecution described Fenton as a "thoroughly decent man". But he had unrealistic hopes that his former wife would return.

On the afternoon of the killings he took a shotgun he used for clay pigeon shooting and drove to his former wife's home. He shot Mr Ryan through the kitcnen window, killing him. He then killed his wife, firing through the shattered window. "He set about shooting himself but failed", Mr Chadd said.

As Fenton left the court on the arms of his son and one of his daughters, he said, speaking with great difficulty, "It is a great relief, all I want to do is to go home with my family and forget everything that has happened in the past."

Taunted man killed wife

A man aged 36, who strangled his wife after she taunted him about her young lover walked free from court yesterday.

John Wilkes, a printer, of Troon Place, Wordsley, Stourbridge, West Midlands, had denied murder but admitted the manslaughter of his wife Mildred, aged 31, at their home in March.

Mr Justice McCowan said at Shrewbury Crown Court three doctors had concluded that Wilkes suffered diminished responsibility and there had been substantial provocation.

Putting Wilkes on probation for two years, the judge said: "The wife unsulted, abused, threatened, lied, and goaded her husband for many months."

Mr Anthony Nichol, for the prosecution, said The couple had been married for 13 years and had two sons aged nine and ten. Wilkes's neighbours sent a petition urging the judge to let him return home.

Bomb test veterans divided

By Thomson Prentice
Science Correspondent

A splinter group has been formed among veterans who witnessed Britain's atomic bomb tests and who are campaigning for compensation from the Government. However, Mr Ken McGinley, the founder of the British Nuclear Test Veterans Association, said yesterday that the breakaway movement was "playing into the hands of the Ministry of Defence".

The newly formed British Atomic Veterans Association, which claims about 100 ex-Servicemen as members, has said that the parent group did not move quickly enough to secure damages for those claiming side-effects of the bomb tests.

Mr Ernest Cox, the chairman, said yesterday that his group will seek an urgent meeting with the Ministry of Defence. He wants to hear from ex-Servicemen who witnessed the atomic tests in South and West Australia and the South Pacific between 1952 and 1958, and from men involved in the "clean up" operations up to 1964.

But Mr McGinley said: "By breaking away, a few misguided men are weakening the case for everyone and are playing into the hands of the Ministry of Defence. We do not need to talk to the ministry because we already have the evidence we need."

Dairy farmers set to quit over quotas

Nearly 5,000 dairy farmers in England and Wales want to leave the industry because of the Common Markey's imposition of milk quotas, the Ministry of Agriculture said yesterday.

The number, which represents an eigth of British producers, has amazed ministry officials. So far 4,800 farmers have applied to take part in the Government's compensation scheme, set up to encourage people to leave the industry.

The aim is to pay up to £50m in compensation over the next five years to farmers leaving the industry, so their milk quotas can be redistributed to make other farms more profitable.

British dairy farmers have been particularly badly affected by the EEC quotas, introduced earlier this year in an attempt to curb the cost of Common Market farm spending.

Agricultural spending still swallows up two-thirds of the entire EEC budget, and most of that goes on buying and disposing of surplus products.

Common Market farm minister want to cut milk production to 1981 levels, and for Britain that means a drop in production of more than 6 per cent, or one million tonnes.

For many farmers the cut is even greater because they have been encouraged to increase herd size over the past few years

Some are having to cut production by as much as 25 per cent and there are estimates that up to 10,000 producers could be forced out of business.

The Government must decide which applications to leave the industry will be accepted. At the same time, panels have been set up around the country to deal with "special cases".

Football clubs to be sued

South Yorkshire County Council is to sue Sheffield United, Rotherham United, and Doncaster Rovers over debts of more than £134,000 for ground policing. Sheffield Wednesday has paid its bill and some of the money has allegedly been owed since the 1982-83 season. Barnsley has agreed to pay by instalments.

After writs were first issued in June a system was agreed in which clubs are sent a policing bill seven days after a match and payment is expected within three weeks. But the scheme has failed.

The police committee chairman, Mr George Moores, said: "It is a lot of money which could be used more profitably by the police authority to try to meet some of the enormous expenses we are facing from policing the miners' strike."

Sheffield United is taking the council to the High Court in December, to find out whether a football club should be legally responsible for policing costs.

London hospitals face cut of £20m in acute services

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Seven London health authorities face cuts of almost £20m on acute hospital services in the next few years, according to plans being drawn up by the North West Thames regional health authority.

Figures to be put to the health authority propose a big increase in the rate at which inner London authorities will lose funds.

The cuts are needed to finance development of priority services for the elderley, mentally ill, and mentally handicapped, and to meet spending cuts in the four Thames regions as money is switched to other parts of the country.

A document setting out the proposals says it is appreciated that the districts "will face substantial difficulties in planning for and implementing these reductions". Without them, important development would be delayed.

The worst affected will be districts with teaching hospitals, with Victoria Health Authority being asked to increase a cut of £709,000 next year to £2.8m the year after and more than £2m in 1987-88.

Hammersmith and Fulham's reductions would increase from £453,000 next year to more than £1m in the following two years, with Paddington and North Kensington facing a similar increase.

Heroin smugglers jailed

Manzir Bashir, aged 57, a Pakistani lawyer and former Congressman, was jailed for eight years yesterday by Southwark Crown Court, south London, for smuggling £250,000 worth of heroin into Britain.

His wife, Rehema, aged 39, was jailed for six years. The court was told that the couple, who pleaded guilty, had huge tax debts and Manzir Bashir needed money. They have been served with deportation orders.

New salvo in Atlantic fares battle

By David Cross

Virgin Atlantic, the cut-price airline run by Mr Richard Branson, head of Virgin Records, yesterday fired a new salvo in the battle for cheap fares.

Responding to a decision by British Airways and other big carriers to reduce their transatlantic fares to approximately the level charged by Virgin, Mr Branson has asked the Civil Aviation Authority to order a corresponding cut in British Airways' fares on some other routes.

At a press conference on board his houseboat at Little Venice in west London, Mr Branson also said that he would pull out of the airline business if he lost too many passengers in the new fares war.

Virgin Atlantic, which charges about 3p a mile from Gatwick to New York, calculates that the British Airways' fare to Bahrain works out at 13.1p a mile, to Nairobi 12p, to Bombay 11.2p and to Athens 18.8p.



Mr Branson on his houseboat yesterday (Photograph: Chris Harris).

As a first step it has asked the aviation authority to order fare reductions by British Airways on five routes: to Antigua, Bermuda, Dubai, Nairobi and Nassau.

"If they can afford to fly the Atlantic at 3p a mile then they should be able to fly these other routes at the same price.

If his losses were too great this winter he would reconsider his position. "We are going to look at this like any other business and make a judgment in June." That is when the first year's lease on his Boeing aircraft expires.

To date, Mr Branson added, his aircraft was flying at 83 per cent capacity and he was optimistic that his company would continue to make a useful profit.

From November 1 every passenger on Virgin Atlantic's new "upper class business service" will receive a free economy class ticket valid for four months.

Hard times for boat builders

By Robin Young

British boatbuilders are experiencing that sinking feeling. Announcing plans for January's Boat Show at Earls Court, west London, Mr Tom Webb of National Boat Shows, said that there has been a slump in confidence in the industry since April.

A survey then showed that four fifths of respondent boatbuildings companies were confident about their business prospects. In a follow-up this month, that proportion has been halved.

In April, three quarters of the companies surveyed said that their order books were getting fuller. Now, the proportion making that claim is little more than third.

Mr Webb said: "We are very far from experiencing the resurgence that Reaganomics seem to have created in the American boat economy, where they are right back to the boom days of the mid-1970s, but there are signs that we are still climbing, albeit slowly."

Confident Mondale judged a winner on points in debate with Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford, Louisville, Kentucky

The First presidential debate is over without either candidate being knocked out or even being dealt a seriously bloody nose.

The question both camps are now trying to answer is whether the debate significantly rescued *President Reagan's huge lead* over Mr Walter Mondale, his Democratic challenger.

Mr Mondale's aides, who say he easily won the 90-minute *nationally televised* joust on points, are convinced it will.

"Mr Mondale did exceptionally well", said an exuberant Mr Robert Beckel, Mondale campaign chairman. "There are 30 days of campaign still to go. We got the boost we needed".

This optimism was supported by a post-debate telephone poll carried out by *Newsweek* magazine, which showed that 56 per cent of viewers thought Mr Mondale came out on top, compared with 35 per cent for Mr Reagan.

Reagan aides were less upbeat in their assessment, but confidently declared that the President had done everything expected of him: highlighting the successes of his Administration, particularly in dealing with the economy, and pointing the way to an even brighter future.

He also managed to avoid making the sort of damaging gaffes that had helped unseat *Presidents Ford and Carter in* earlier televised debates. The aides conceded that Mr Reagan had spent much of the debate on the defensive, but said this was inevitable because he was the incumbent.

"The point is that Mr Mondale needed to deliver a knockout blow to put himself back in the contest, and this he did not do," said Mr Richard Wirthlin, the President's pollster. "*At the very most he may* have taken a point or two off the President's 20 point lead".

Sunday night's debate took place in the handsome new Kentucky Arts Centre in Louisville, before a live audience of 2,000 and a television audience estimated at 120 million.

The term debate was, in fact, something of a misnomer. The two candidates fielded questions from a panel of three journalists and were then allowed the opportunity briefly to rebut the other's remarks. They did not address each other directly.

It offered sharply contrasting views of the nation's past, present and future. Summarizing his accomplishments, the President said the United States was stronger, its economy healthier and its people prouder than in 1980.

Mr Mondale replied: "Isn't the real question: will we be better off? Will our children be better off? *Are we building the* future this nation needs?"

He questioned whether the country was better off with "this Star Wars escalation" into the heavens, *with* "a fantastic national debt", and with a departure from the "basic American instinct for fairness and decency."

Both men were polite to each other and Mr Mondale, recognizing his opponent's personal popularity with the electorate, went out his way to profess his own liking for the President.

The nearest to personal criticism was Mr Regan's *denunciation as* "demagoguery", Mr Mondale's claim that he has cut aid to the needy.

Mr Mondale continually focused on the magnitude of the federal budget deficit and what he claimed was the President's refusal to put forward concrete proposals for dealing with it. "The President says it will disappear. I've said it's going to take some work," he said, referring to his recentlyunveiled deficit reduction plan, which involves some tax increases. "I think the American people will draw their own conclusions."

Mr Mondale also attacked the President for favouring the rich and attacking the poor by trying to cut social security, medical assistance and other social programmes. These charges were firmly rejected by Mr Reagan, who in turn accused Mr Mondale of continuously favouring higher taxes and of being in office (during the Carter Adminstration) when *inflation and high interest rates* had impoverished rich and poor

"I am running on my record," he said. "I think sometimes Mr Mondale is *running away from his.*"

Mr Mondale's main aim during the dabate was to focus the electorate's attention on issues rather than on *the* President's imagery, so skillfully purveyed by Mr Reagan's media advisers.

In this he succeeded. For most of the 90 minutes Mr Mondale sounded and looked sharper than his better known and more experienced opponent.

By the time it ended Mr Mondale appeared to have gained a slight advantage. He looked and sounded more confident, gave the better closing speech and had the most memorable lines.

He neatly parried Mr Reagan's now-famous retort – "There you go again" – by pointing out that Mr Reagan, after his election in 1980, had attempted to cut Medicare, just what he said he would not do when he first used that remark against President Carter in their presidential debate.

By contrast, President Reagan appeared less self assured than usual – one Mondale aid described him as listless. However, he managed to deflect most of Mr Mondale's thrusts, even if some responses did not always accord with the facts. He also managed to land painful jabs of his own, particularly on Mr Mondale's pledge to raise taxes.

In the words of one non-partisan observer, who has witnessed many previous debates: "I doubt whether either candidate will have changed *many people's minds.*"

Leading article, page 17.



Round one: Mr Mondale had President Reagan on the defensive for much of their first televised debate

Rebuff for Mugabe in Bulawayo elections

From Jan Raath
Harare

The ruling Zanu (PF) party in Zimbabwe has suffered its second crushing defeat in less than a week, losing all 15 wards in Bulawayo's black township to the Zapu party of Mr Joshus Nkomo by a huge majority.

Zapu won 34,883 votes in *the poll* conducted over the weekend.

Last Thursday Zanu (PF) contested all eight seats in the city's predominantly white, eastern suburbs, and *failed in all* of them. The party's first white candidate, Mrs Maryam McCosh, received only 42 votes against a popular former mayor, who took 1,107.

However, Zanu (PF) did better than in 1981, when it took only 6 per cent of the vote. Only 42,000 people voted, compared with nearly 70,000 in the euphoria immediately after the war.

Political activity, though not constrained in Bulawayo, is reported to be at a low pitch after the violence in Matabeleland in the past two years. Hundreds of people are reported to have died at the hands of both guerrillas and security forces.

Observers see the Bulawayo elections as an indicator of how *the vote will go in the general* elections next year. But they caution that rural presidents have borne the brunt of the violence, and that may have a severe affect on Zapu's traditional Ndebele vote.

Libel case revives bitter Vietnam memories

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

What promises to be America's most celebrated, bitter, costly and significant libel action opens today in New York.

General William Westmoreland, the American commander at the height of the Vietnam war, is suing the CBS television *network and claiming $120m* [almost £100m] in damages.

His lawyers say the action is a matter of soldier's honour. They maintain that the general was *maligned in a 1982* television programme that alleged he conspired to conceal the truth about enemy troop strength to convince the American people, and President Johnson, that the Americans were winning the war.

But there is much more to the case than the honour of the 70-year-old general. It will be played out against the background of an unpopular war which was one of the great watersheds *of US history* and, inevitably, it will reach into the well of bitterness, shame and confused feelings the war left behind.

It is, in part, a "grudge" battle. The armed forces have never forgiven the press for its role in the war. Many military people feel the war was a noble cause that was lost, not in the jungles, but at homme, and that the press and television were responsible for its unpopularity.

But the general is looking for a though exposé of the methods and motives of a huge television network, and of the people who produced the programme, *The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception.*

The case also raises important legal questions, and many see it as a conflict between the press and conservative forces who want the press more firmly controlled. CBS contends that press freedom is at issue, that Government should not be able to limit the press by threat of libel, and that General Westmoreland, as Army Chief, was a *part of Government.*

One of the standards being tested is a landmark decion by the Supreme Court 20 years ago that puglic figures bringing libel suits must prove "actual malice" and reckless disregard for truth. Negligence or inaccuracy is not enough.

Between *them* both sides have spent about $3m in amassing evidence. The general is being represented free by a law firm funded by conservative groups. Historians, figures in the Johnson Adiministration, soldiers and former CIA officials, will be among the witnesses in a case that will reopen a painful chapter in American history and will probably go all the way to the Supreme Court.

Six die as tanker is hit in Gulf

Bahrain (Reuter) – Iraq shattered a *three-week lull in* the Gulf tanker war with an attack yesterday which left a Liberian-registered supertanker ablaze south of Iran's main Kharg Island oil terminal and six of its crew dead.

An Iraqi military spokesman said in Baghdad that Iraqi jets had attacked two naval targets in the Gulf, returning safely to base. Shipping sources in Bahrain confirmed that the 114,573-ton supertanker World Knight had been set ablaze in an air attack. In London, Lloyds Shipping Intelligence said that six of the crew were reported killed and six badly *burnt.*

The shipping sources said that two Iranian helicopters were in the area, one to airlift the injured to Iran. A liferaft was *in the water* close to the vessel.

Sri Lankan pipeline damaged

From Our Correspondent
Colombo

A bomb believed to have been planted by Tamil rebels exploded yesterday near an oil *pipeline between Colombo* harbour and the petroleum refinery at Sapugaskande outside the city. It damaged about 15 shanties, according to police sources, *but did little* other damage because no oil was flowing through the pipeline

The police defused a bomb in another part of Colombo yesterday. The device contained 90 sticks of dynamite.

The Ministry of National Security said "terrorists" has set up three explosive devices to destroy the pipeline from the harbour to the refinery and a storage installation. The Ministry added that if they had exploded there would have been severe loss of life.

Governments rebuked over refugee aid

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The concept of granting asylum to refugees has worn thin in many parts of the world, Mr Poul Hartling, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, *said yesterday in opening* the annual session of his 41-nation executive committee.

He also deplored the tendency of governments to "look the other way" when *attempts* were being made to find durable solutions to the problems confronting refugees.

He wondered if the number, magnitude and duration of refugee situations have led to "a disaffection, perhaps even a certain cynicism, in the international community *which* has for so long staunchly upheld the humanitarian principals of protection and assistance".

Mr Hartling also pointed to difficulties, including "xenophobic tendencies in public opinion", caused by the growing phenomenon of "intercontinen*tal jet-age asylum-seekers* and refugees in obit."

Mr Hartling once again appealed to shipowners and captains "not to turn a blind eye" when they encountered boat people in distress in the South-China Sea. He urged *more countries to commit* themselves to the Rastro [rescue at sea resettlement offers] scheme whereby shipowners are compensated for expenditures *incurred by their vessels* rescuing refugees.

In recognition of such a rescue the 1984 Nansen Medal for meritorius service to refugees was given yesterday to Captain Lewis Hiller, aged 59, master of the American ship Rose City, and to his crew *members, Mr Jess Kass and Mr* Gregg Turay

After the captain had changed course in a storm on the night of September 21 of last year and organized the transfer of the refugees from their drifting boat, the crewmen swam through huge waves to save two *men. In all,* 85 people were rescued, among them 30 children.



Guerrilla rocket attacks demoralize Kabul's traders and businessmen

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The Afghan middle classes, who until now have been responsible for the near normality of life in Kabul despite the activities of guerrilla bands and security forces, are becoming demoralized according to reports reaching Delhi.

Many of the small businessmen, traders and shopkeepers are feeling increasing pressure from both sides in the armed confrontation, and are selling out and leaving.

"The price of property in the middle-class suburbs of Kabul is dropping rapidly," said one traveller recently in the Afghan capital. "If *The Times* wanted to set you up in a smart villa there they would find it a good deal leasier now on October 8 than they would have on July 8."

According to reports, one of the main reasons for the feeling of insecurity in those areas is the persistent and growing rocket attacks carried out by *Mujahidin* guerrillas on targets such as secret police offices, or homes of regime supporters or communist advisers.

The rocket attacks are often erratically aimed and areas such as Wazir Ahmed Khan, which is close to a number of potential targets, have suffered badly. The Iranian Embassy was the subject of a rocket mishit recently, and according to witnesses, the noise of an incoming rocket attack is psychologically upsetting.

Another reason for middle-class discontent is that the quality of life has been badly affected by constant electricity shortages. Some areas get only a few hours of electricity every five days, which means that they can pump water from their wells only in those times to provide themselves with drinking and washing facilities.

Petrol-driven auxiliary generators are becoming widely used for those purposes but petrol, too, is scarce from time to time, and the importers of the generators, mainly from Japan, are expecting new Government restrictions soon aimed at reducing the import of consumer goods.

Much sterner attitudes towards Afghan Army deserters have meant greater pressure on the families of young soldiers to choose sides in the conflict.

Hitherto, many bourgeois families have been able to stay uncommitted, even though their sons may have deserted.

Now the deserters face jail sentences, and so do their families. In addition, the *mujahidin* have been pressing shopkeepers to close by sending letters into various areas urging them to shut because "this area is going to be subject of *mujahidin* activity"

Impact of TV news cut down to size

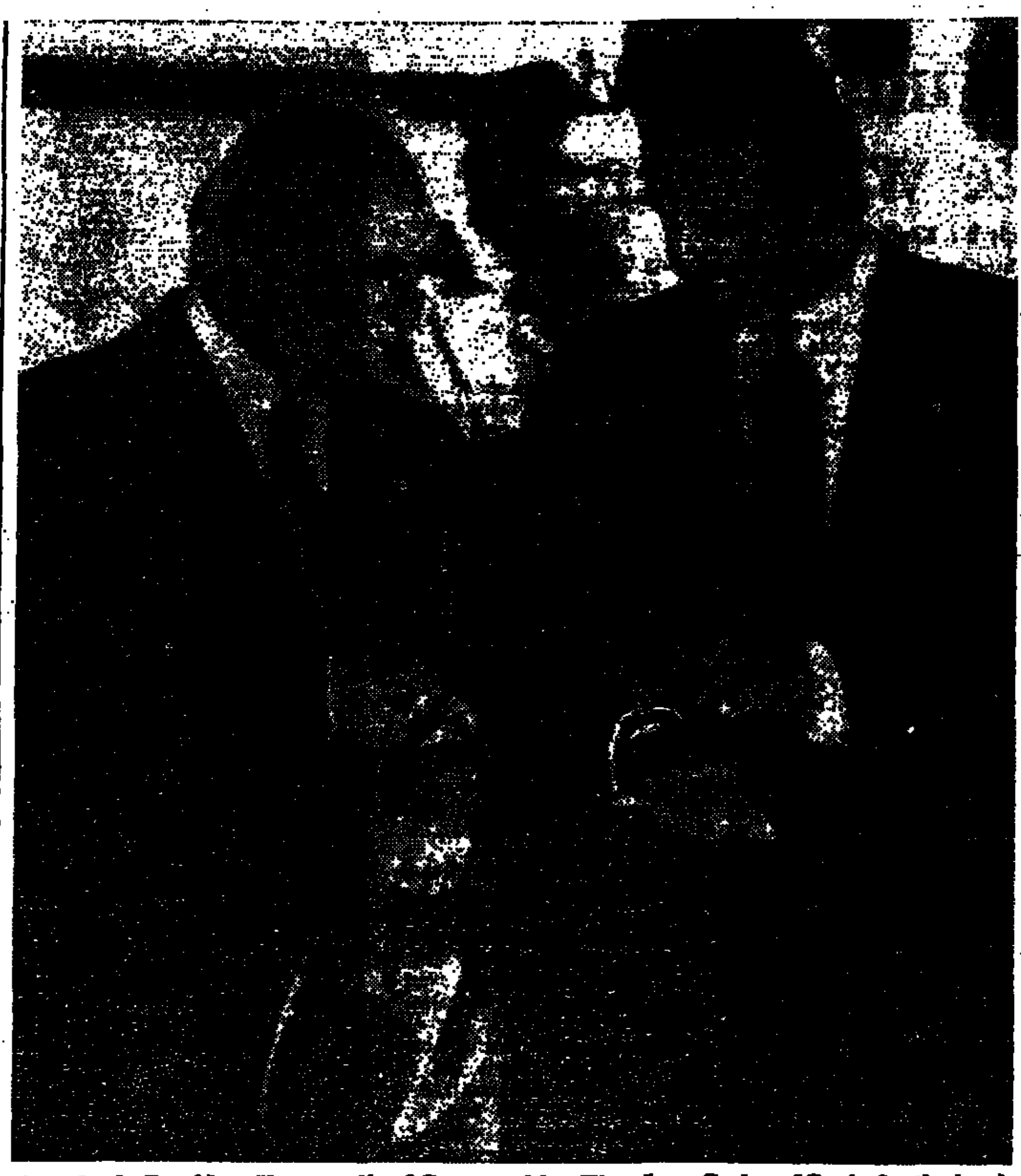
From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Television news bulletins do not mirror society but rather overexpose the established political leaders and marginalize the problems of ordinary people.

That is the conclusion of a study of television news in 13 countries, including Britain, the United States, France and Italy, by sociologists from various nations gathered in Seville for an international seminar on information and television, which ended yesterday.

Different ideologies behind state or private television stations appeared to play no significant role since the investigators found identical failings when they compared the news bulletins of countries such as Hungary, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Chile and Brazil.

The fragmentation and the brevity of news items on television often made them "practically unintelligible" to viewers.



Time check: President Karamanlis of Greece asking King Juan Carlos of Spain for the local time after his arrival in Madrid on a four-day visit.

The cult of Shining Path

Reprisals increase support for rebels

Peru's mysterious Sendero Luminoso guerrillas continue to thwart the Government's efforts to annihilate them. In the second of two articles from Lima, Patrick Knight reports on the movement and the reasons for its appeal.

At least 5,000 people have been killed in the past four years in Peru, 2,000 of them in the past 12 months alone, as the army vainly attempts to stamp out the Maoist guerrilla movement, Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path).

Even the highest estimates suggest that Sendero had only 3,000 adherents when it began armed action four years ago. Far from winning the expected success against a ruthless enemy, the armed forces, by adopting brutal reprisal tactics, have increased Sendero support.

Terrorist attacks in the north-eastern jungles, where most of Peru's valuable coca crop is grown, have been carried out by Sendero columns, operating 400 miles away from Ayacucho, where the movement started. This suggests that the group is moving to the next stage of its planned assault on society. Groups sympathetic to Sendero have also carried out bomb attacks in Lima and Cusco in



recent weeks, and a new Sendero offensive is expected soon.

Sendero Luminoso is one of the strangest of Latin America's Marxist guerrilla groups. It has its roots in the University of Ayacucho, capital of Peru's poorest department, where incomes are a tenth of the $1,000 (£800) Peruvian average, and 30 per cent of children die before their first birthday. In many regions, inhospitable and inaccessible, people live near the snowline as they have for hundreds of years in almost Stone Age conditions, sleeping wrapped in animal skins, dressed in clothing spun at home from llama or sheep wool, half starved, suspicious, illiterate, speaking only the Quechua tongue, forgotten by the Government in Lima.

The region has always been one of Peru's most rebellious, and even the Incas failed to subdue the hardy mountain people.

During the left-wing military governments between 1968 and 1980, universities in Peru were given considerable priority, and student numbers grew suddenly. Able offspring from mainly low-income families were able to study for the first time and aspire to a better life. However, it soon became clear that there was no place for them in Peruvian life, and many grew frustrated and dropped out.

Their frustrations fitted them for participation in the plans of a group led by Dr Abimael Guzmán, a philosophy professor at Ayacucho. Other staff at the university say that in the mid 1970s, student

Dr Guzman: Appealed to students

numbers suddenly began to fall mysteriously. This was when indoctrination and field training were being introduced by university staff, who had concluded that conditions were right for a Maoist revolution, organised in the remote countryside, then gradually encircling the cities, in a campaign which might take decades. Several Sendero leaders spent time in China during the Cultural Revolution, and were deeply impressed.

Several years were spent in training, and in setting up the cell structure which has made Sendero virtually impenetrable. Recruits were taught to feel intense loyalty to Comrade Gonzalo (as he is known), who is given the same importance as Marx, Lenin and Mao by his supporters.

Many of Sendero's actions seem irrational at first sight, for instance the destruction of anything connected with modern life. But in the local context they made sense. Many Sendero recruits had never received the slightest benefit from electric light, model farms, roads or bridges, so they had little compunction in destroying them.

Sendero also has many messianic elements. It foresees some sort of catastrophe, after which it will gain power. It is not sufficient to accept Sendero's self-definition as Marxist, although it is partly such. The personality cult of "President Gonzalo" has much in common with a strange religious sect. Sendero provides an all-embracing psychological support for those who feel society has no place for them.

The armed forces have tried to take advantage of community rivalries to weaken Sendero. Since the guerrillas do not recruit from the lowest social strata, the very poor could be persuaded to kill, or betray *Senderistas*. One of the most visible results of this fratricidal policy was the slaughter of eight journalists, who were trying to track down those responsible for a massacre in the hamlet of Uchuraccay in January, 1983. The journalists were indirectly killed by the military, who had instructed the villagers in self-defence tactics and told them to kill any strangers.

The only way to defeat the guerrillas now seems to be in guaranteeing the safety of the area, so that development projects can be established to help the local people and to end the guerrillas' *raison d'être*. But Sendero's present domination is such that any attempts to set up such schemes can now be neutralized by destruction or intimidation.

It now looks as if vast areas of central Peru could be no-go areas for decades to come.

Concluded

Rain forest defeats bureaucrats

From Tony Duboudin Melbourne

The Queensland rain forest triumphed over officialdom at the weekend when Mr Martin Tinni, the state Minister for the Environment, the entire six-man Douglas Shire Council and two busloads of pensioners and handicapped people got bogged down on the controversial road through the Daintree forest north of Cairns.

Mr Tinni had opened the road on Sunday morning, but a heavy rainstorm stranded him on what to have been a triumphant drive along the 20 miles between Cape Tribulation and Bloomfield after he had completed a quarter of the distance. The minister was flown out on Sunday night, but the shire council and the pensioners and handicapped people had to wait until yesterday morning for police to rescue them. At least one vehicle overturned.

The elderly and handicapped were flown in for the opening, which began with the clearing of a blockade of cars and boulders set up by demonstrators who have camped for six months in the area in protest at construction of the road through what they say is one of the last remaining tracts of low-lying tropical rain forest in the world.

Lightning kills nine children

Nairobi (AFP) – Nine children were killed and nine others seriously were injured, when lightning struck them during a football match in the Kissi district of Kenya's Nyanza province, the *Daily Nation* reported.

Lightning fatalities are not unusual in Kissi. In July 1981, 11 pupils were killed at Biego



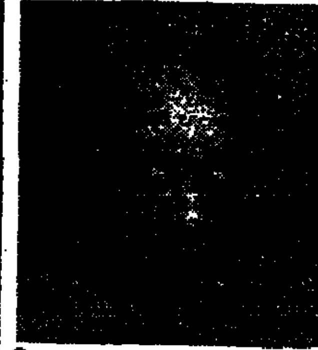
Sudan: Omar Nur al-Daim

By Caroline Moorehead

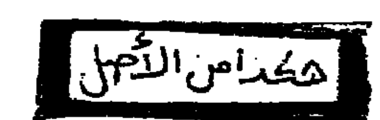
A former Ministry of Agriculture, Omar Muhammad Nur al-Daim has been held without charge or trial for more than a year. He is one of a group of opposition leaders and intellectuals arrested on September 25, 1983, with Sadiq al-Mahdi, the former Prime Minister and leader of the Umma Party and now in indefinite detention.

Omar Nur al-Daim was born in Sudan's White Nile province in 1932. He studied agriculture at Khartum University and did a doctoral degree in West Germany in the early sixties. On his return to Khartum in 1963, he was made general inspector at the Ministry of Agriculture.

Between 1964 and 1969, when President Nimeiry came to power, Omar Nur al-Daim was an MP, becoming deputy head of the Umma Party. Between 1969 and 1974 he led the opposition to the new regime from abroad.



Omar Nur al-Daim: Led opposition from abroad.


هكذا من الأصل

Durban six will take case to highest court in South Africa

From Michael Hornsby, Durban

Six South African anti-apartheid campaigners, three of whom are still sheltering in the sanctuary of the British Consulate here, were told by the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court yesterday that the South African government had acted lawfully in ordering that they be detained without trial.

Lawyers representing the six men immediately served notice that they intended to challenge the judgment in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the highest judicial body in the country, which sits in Bloemfontein.

That means that it could still be many weeks before the six have exhausted all legal means of challenging the Government's right to detain them. At this stage, it is not clear whether the three still in the consulate intend to stay until the Appeal Court has given its verdict.

Mr Zac Yacoob, the blind Durban attorney who is acting as chief spokesman for the six. and who visited Briain last month to plead their cause, said they would remain in the consulate "indefinitely, subject to daily review". They certainly would not be coming out in the next 24 to 48 hours, he said.

There is speculation here that the men might decide to come out before October 22, when the trial in Britain of persons accused of arms smuggling to South Africa is due to start. South Africa announced last month that it would not send back to Britain for trial four of its citizens among the accused in retaliation for Britain's refusal to hand over the consulate fugitives.

It is argued that it could be embarrassing for Pretoria if all the fugitives have left the consulate by the time the trial starts.

Mr Patrick Moberly, Britain's new Ambassador to South Africa, said on arrival in Johannesburg yesterday to take up his post, that Britain still hoped that the matter would be resolved by the remaining three agreeing to leave the consulate voluntarily.

It was on September 13 that the six took refuge in the consulate, a suite of rooms on the seventh floor of a Barclays Bank building near the waterfront. Last Saturday, three of them tried to slip out past the waiting security police and were arrested.

A statement issued on behalf of the remaining three by the Natal Indian Congress, to which five of the six dissidents belong, said that yesterday's judgment "effectively endorses the awesome power of the Minister [of Law and Order] to detain people without being accountable to anyone, including the courts."

He disputed detention notice, whose validity was upheld unanmously by al three judges on the Supreme Court bench, accuse the six of attempting "to create a revolutionary climate in the Rupublic of South Africa, thereby causing a situation endangering the maintenance of law and order".

Counsel for the six argued that the Minister had not given adequate reasons for wishing to detan them under Section 28 of the Internal Secutity Act, which permits detention without trial for persons deemed to be a threat to state security.

In effect, the court ruled that the Minister did not have to give any reason beyond his belief that there was such a threat. It was not necessary for him to produce evidence that any specific offences had been committed, because the Act was "a measure of preventive justice to restrain persons from doing acts injurious to the community".

The judges conceded that the Act "vests the Minister with a discreation of a wide and drastic king which in its exercise must necessarily make a serius inroad upon the ordinary liberty of the subject".

But, they said Parliament in passing the Act had clearly decided that such "prompt and unfettered action" was necessary in special cases to top activity likely to endanger the state.

How the consulate crisis developed

August 21: Thirty-five leading black anti-apartheid campaigners are arrested on the eve of the elections to the Coloured and Indian parliamentary chambers. They had all been in the forefront of a campaign to boycott the polls. They include Mr Archie Gumede, the African president of the United Democratic Front (UDF), Mr George Sewpersadh, president of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC), and three other leading NIC figures.

September 7: The five are among seven men ordered released from prison by a Natal Supreme Court judge because Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, had not produced sufficient evidence that the prisoners posed a threat to national security.

September 9: The minister orders their rearrest, but the police cannot find them.

September 13: The five, together with Mr Paul David, another NIC executive member wanted by the security police, turn up unexpectedly at the British Consulate in Durban and ask for temporary sanctuary.

September 14: After some confusion, Mrs Thatcher pledges that the six will not be evicted from the consulate.

September 16: An NIC delegation, led by Dr Zac Yacoob, a Durban lawyer, arrived in London, Dr Yacoob is refused meeting with Mrs Thatcher or any minister. Instead, he sees Mr Neil Kinnock and a senior Foreign Office official. He later visits the United Nations.

September 20: Mr Denis Worrall, the South African Ambassador in London, delivers a message to the Foreign Office expressing dissatisfaction with Britain's handling of the affair.

September 21: The Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court hears a legal appeal by the six against the validity of their detention notices. Judgment is reserved.

September 24: Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, says his Government will not return four South Africans facing trial in Britain on arms smuggling charges in retaliation for Britain's refusal to hand over the six in the consulate or allow police to arrest them.



Two of the dissidents, Mr Sewpersadh and Mr Mawalal Ramgobin, shortly after they took refuge in the consulate.

Names in eye of controversy

The United Democratic Front (UDF) on August 20, 1983, at a rally in Mitchells Plain, a big Coloured [mixed-race] township near Cape Town. A loose multiracial alliance of more than 600 community bodies, trade unions, political groups, and women's, religious and student organizations, it is strongly opposed to the new Parliament for whites, Coloureds and Indians.

It sees itself as a broad anti-apartheid front and believes the South African constitution should be drawn up by a national convention of all parties and races, including such banned organizations as the African National Congress (ANC). The UDF is regarded by the Government as a front for the ANC and international communism.

The front bears a strong resemblance to the Congress Alliance movement of the 1950s, of which the ANC, then still legal, was the spearhead. Many UDF officers are former ANC members. While the UDF has made moves to mend fences with black consciousness groups, they still regard it as ideologically wooly and too much under the influence of white liberals and Indians.

The Natal Indian Congress (NIC) was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1904 to campaign for Indian rights. It took part in the Congress Alliance until ANC was banned in 1960.

Archie Gumede: African, aged 71, married with five children. A lawyer, he is one of three national UDF presidents and president of the Release Mandela Committee campaigning for the release of Nelson Mandela, the ANC leader sentenced to life imprisonment.

Mr Gumede joined the ANC in the 1950s.

George Sewpersadh: Indian, aged 56, bachelor. A lawyer, he joined the Natal Indian Congress in 1955, and is now president. He was put under a banning order between 1973 and 1978, and again from 1980 to 1983. In 1980 he was detained for 55 days for involvement in school boycotts.

Oorogian Naidoo: Indian, aged 55, married, with five children. Also a lawyer, he is now one of the NIC vice-presidents. In 1980 he spent 55 days in detention with George Sewpersadh and was banned for about a year in 1982.

Mawalal "Mewa" Ramgobin: Indian, aged 52, married to Mahatma Gandhi's granddaughter. He was banned, or put under house arrest, almost continuously between 1965 and 1983. He is a UDF national treasurer and NIC executive member.

Billy Nair: Indian, aged 55, married, no children. A trade unionist, he was convicted in February, 1964, on charges of sabotage and recruiting guerrillas for the ANC. He was freed earlier this year, after spending 20 years in prison, mostly on Robben Island, and joined the NIC executive, saying he accepted its non-violent doctrine.

Opren hearings could last 10 years

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Details of a case involving about 600 people in Britain thought to have suffered permanent side effects from taking the drug Opren as an antidote to arthritis will be presented in Luxembourg today.

The drug was produced by ELI Lily in the United States and by its subsidiary Dista Products in Britain. It was withdrawn in 1981.

Details of the case will be presented by representatives of the European consumers' organization to the council of Ministers. It will be debating the question of how compensation will be awarded across EEC frontiers if it is shown that people in different member-states were the victim of a product made in just one country.

According to Mr Peter Llewwilyn, who has been coordinating the claims, the complexity of the Opren case is such that "jumbo loads" of lawyers would have to be flown in to deal with it. The hearings could last for up to 10 years. Since most of the victims were over 60 there would be "a natural wastage" victims over the period.

Opren was withdrawn after it was found to have a number of tragic side effects, including cancer. Up to 100 people are thought to have died from taking it in Britain alone. In the United States around 400 victims of the drug have won compensation.

Queen wins American hearts at a distance

From Nicholas Ashford, Louisville, Kentucky

The televised debate between President Reagan and Mr Walter Mondale may have captured the headlines, but the Queen won the hearts of many Americans as she embarked on her sixth visit to the United States.

Her week-long visit to Kentucky and Wyoming is a private one, and the press and public are being kept as far away from her as possible. However, what limited possibilities there are to see her are being eagerly snapped up.

When she arrived at Lexington's Bluegrass airport on Sunday several hundred people waited for more than an hour in drenching rain merely to catch a fleeting, long-distance glimpse of her.

A similarly determined observational effort is expected on Thursday when she attends a race meeting at Keeneland to present the Queen Elizabeth II trophy, the only public function of her tour.

The Queen is staying well out of range of the most powerful telescopic lenses in an elegant nineteenth century farm house owned by Mr William Farish, a millionaire horse-breeder and her host during her visit to Kentucky.

Her stay in this citadel of horse-breeding will be devoted to examing stallions on stud and looking at ways of mixing her horses' bloodlines with those of the progeny of Nothern Dancer.

Despite the narrow focus of the Queen's visit, the media have reported her presence in the United States in some detail.

Kentucky newspapers gave prominence to her visit, focusing particularly on Miss Holly Joiner, a terminally ill 12-year-old whose long-time ambition has been to see the Queen.

Last year her British-born parents took her to London after the British Embassy in Washington had arranged for her to have a special place at Buckingham Palace to view the Queen. However she was too ill to attend the event.

Kasparov retreats with draw

Moscow (AP) – World chess champion Anatoly Karpov, 4-0 up in the battle to defend his title, accepted a draw offered by challenger Gary Kasparov on the fifthteenth move of their tenth match yesterday. The quick draw came after Kasparov had played himself into a sharp position

Karpov, playing black and opening with the Queen's Indian Defence for the fourth time in the series so far, thought for 25 minutes before taking the draw offered by his challenger.

Kasparov faced a psychological struggle in trying to wrest a win from the champion, whom he has never beaten, but appeared more relaxed than at the previous few games. Jon Speelman, the British grandmaster described the position after 13 moves as a "Kasparov position"

TENTH GAME

White, Kasparov, Black, Karpov

1	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	2	P-QB4	P-K3
3	Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	4	Kt-QB3	B-QKt2
5	P-QR3	P-Q4	6	PxP	KtxP
7	P-K3	Kt-Q2	8	B-Q3	Kt(Q4)-KB3
9	P-K4	P-B4	10	P-Q5	PxP
11	PxP	B-Q3	12	O-O	O-O
13	B-KKt5	Q-B2	14	B-KB5	P-QR3
15	Q-Q2	Draw agreed			

E Germany stays tough on refugees

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

A Bonn Government spokesman said yesterday that everything was being done in talks with the East German authorities to find a "humane solution" to the problem of the East German refugees in the West German Embassy in Prague. Latest press reports, which Bonn has refused to confirm officially, put the total now at 140 people.

The spokesman said the situation inside the embassy was "calm" but this did not take into account the atmosphere and the refugees' troubles and worries. He said tha embassy was doing what it could to provide warm meals and medical help, but embassy staff were at the limits of their capabilities as far as that assistance was concerned.

The embassy will remain closed to visitors

All indications are that the East Germans are taking a firm line over this latest crisis, and the West German negotiations do not see any speedy solutions in sight.

Data hitch holds up Challenger

From Mohsin Ali
Washington

A "cosmic failure" temporarily affected a key communications satellite yesterday, reducing contact with the space shuttle Challenger and threatening to disrupt transmission of radar pictures of the earth's surface.

Mission control officials said the trouble with the "tracking and data relay satellite" (TDRS), was not catastrophic and could be fixed in six hours.

The TDRS is 22,300 miles above Earth and has been relaying pictures of the Challenger's earth observation and weather surveying experiments.

A mission control spokesman said: "For some inexplicable reason – perhaps radiation, perhaps electrical arcing, perhaps sunspot activity – the TDRS satellite memory was wiped out".

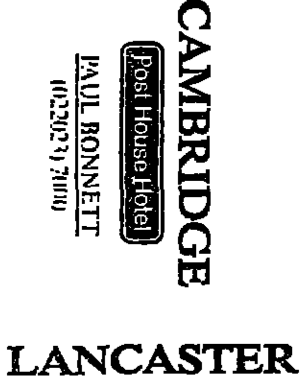
The disruption meant the shuttle crew could only talk to mission control when they came within range of a handful of ground stations.

Since Friday's launch the crew of five men and two women have been forced to cope with a series of annoying technical snags. A spacewalk by Dr Kathryn Sullivan and Lieutenant Commander David Leestma scheduled for today has been postponed to Thursday to give the shuttle's big mapping radar more time to gather its valuable scientific data.

The astronauts yesterday used a new procedure to avoid an external ice buildup like that which pestered the previous shuttle mission. Meanwhile, mission control tracked tropical storm Josephine 600 miles south-east of Florida in the Atlantic ocean. The astronauts were told to observe and photograph the storm when they passed above it.

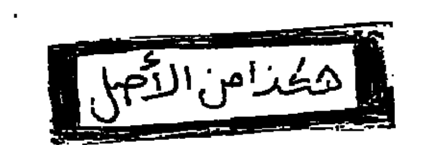
Campus closed to avoid clash

Reykjavik (Reuter) – Iceland's right-wing government met in emergency session after the authorities closed the island's university to avoid clashes between students and strike pickets blockading the campus. The strike by 17,000 public sector employees has crippled the country and also threatens its vital fishing industry.









Hawke heading for landslide as popularity touches new high

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

The December 1 election for the House of Representatives and half the Sentate looks on paper like being one of the most one-sided in recent Australian history. Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, announced the date yesterday.

Opinion polls have the Government's popularity running at 55 per cent, while the coalition parties enjoy the support or 37 per cent of the population, and the Australian Democrats 7 per cent.

STATE OF THE PARTIES

House of Representatives	
Labour	75
Liberal	33
National Party	17
Senate	
Labour	30
Liberal	24
National Party	4
Australian Democrats	5
Independent	1

On the personal popularity of the leaders of the two main parties – and there is little doubt that people will be voting very much on personalities – Mr Hawke is even more clearly in front compared with Mr Andrew Peacock, Leader of the Opposition.

In a pole in *The Age* newspaper yesterday Mr Peacock was rated as doing a good or very good job as opposition leader by 14 per cent of the 2,000 people questioned. That compared with 22 per cent who approved of his performance in July. His popularity was the lowest recorded by an *Age* pole.

Mr Hawke's popularity climbed over the same period to a new high for a federal leader, with 64 per cent rating his performance as good or very good. Only 7 per cent rated it as poor or very poor. In July this figures were 61 per cent approval and 8 per cent disapproval.

The Opposition needs a swing of 3.2 per cent to unseat the Government. Most observers believe it has no hope of doing so.

If the results of the March 1983 election were translated to the December 1 pool, which will be held in redrawn boundaries and for an enlarged upper and lower house, most observers believe Labour would win 89 seats and the Opposition 59 in the 148-seat House of Representatives. Labour now has 75 seats and the Opposition 50.

One reason cited by Mr Hawke for calling the election 15 months early was the need to get the House of Representatives and the Senate elections synchronized. Until now, because of the early poll called by Mr Malcolm Fraser last year, the election for half the Senate has been out of alignment with voting for the lower house.

Under the constitution, half the senators, who serve six years, have st stand for reelection every three years. As a half-senate election was due in April net year, Mr Hawke has argued that the early election for the House of Representatives has therefore become inevitable.

The Prime Minister also gave technical reasons why simultaneous elections for both houses would be in the best interest of the country.

First, the cost of holding two elections was \$A19m [about £12m] more than for one election. Secondly, the business community has been urging an end to the election atmosphere.

Thirdly, because the upper and lower houses are to be increased in size, having a half-Senate election alone would mean that the "additional Senators could not take their places until after the new and enlarged House of Representatives has met. And the additional Senators would be in a state of limbo for anything up to 16 months after the election".



Royal double: Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands (left) with Queen Margrethe of Denmark yesterday as the Dutch royal family began an official visit to Copenhagen

Staking a claim to Gandhi's chair

From Michael Hamlyn Delhi

A cartoon in Sunday's *Indian Express*, the country's biggest circulation daily, shows an unflatteringly doddery Chaudhary Charan Singh on his knees, his hands clasped and his eyes tightly shut in prayer. Hovering above him is a bubble containing a crown, labelled "life's ambition". At his feet a newspaper bearing the words "I'm an ideal candidate for Prime Minister," words which Mr Charan Singh actually used last week.

The caption is an unnecessarily inaccurate quotation from King Lear. "Pray do not mock me," it reads. "I'm a foolish old man four score and twenty, not a day less or more. I fear I'm not in my perfect mind."

The Chaudhary was Prime Minister briefly in 1979 when, as Deputy Prime Minister, he stabbed Mr Morarji Desai in the back and supplanted him with Congress help. That help was promptly withdrawn and the country faced an election which returned Mrs Indira Gandhi to the tribune by an overwhelming majority.

After four years the time is officially ripe for a new election, and efforts are again being made to put together an opposition alliance, like the one that ruled so disjointedly from 1977.

Mr Charan Singh is the head of Lok Dal, the People's Party, and is officially in coalition with another fragment of the old Janata Party (Janata also means "People's"), the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

All is not well with the alliance, and for some time now Mr Charan Singh has been saying that what is needed to fight the elections is one national opposition party with "one leader, one flag, one manifesto".

The BJP seems unlikely to merge totally with the Lok Dal, but negotiations have been underway for a merger with the old Janata Party under the presidency of Mr Chandra Shekhar and the other smaller parties of the United Front coalition.

There are a number of problems with these negotiations, however, not least of which is that Mr Chandra Shekhar and many of his young and idealistic followers see him as the more likely prime ministerial candidate than Mr Charan Singh.

Mr Chandra Shekhar was president of the Janata Party throughout its period in government, but was unsullied by ministerial office.

Mr Charan Singh, on the other hand, is called derisively "Chair" Singh because of the number of times he has changed sides in order to stay in power: in 1970 he changed sides three times in three days.

Though Mr Charan Singh is 82 years old, he is still fit, and is master of a vast constituency of highly significant votes in India's north western states, where the majority of parliamentary seats are located.

Palestinians urged to hit Jordan

Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, has called for "acts of violence" by Palestinian guerrillas against Jordan, and warned King Hussein that Jordan's resumption of diplomatic ties with Egypt would cost him dear (Reuter reports from London).

Jordan's decision amounted to recognition of Israel, and "he who recognizes Israel is defeated. I regard Jordan as an Israeli colony," Colonel Gaddafi old a rally at Hun, south-west of Tripoli.

"The King of Jordan will pay the price of his disregard of the Arab nation," he said, in a speech broadcast on and monitored by the BBC. "The Palestinian resistance should direct acts of violence inside Jordan".

Colonel Gaddafi said the Palestinians needed one liberation movement to embrace the present array of factional fronts "divided to the point of treason".

He denounced Palestinian "bourgeois leaderships"

The Libyan leader also referred to his Treaty of Union with Morocco, which took effect last month, saying it marked "the start of the countdown for the presence of the Arab nation on earth".

He acknowledged that Libya "formed, trained and armed" the Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for independence of the Western Sahara. "We smuggled arms across Algeria and Mauritania. No one can stand between us and the Polisario."

Peres will find US receptive to aid plea

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

President Reagan will listen sympathetically to Mr Shimon Peres, the new Israeli Prime Minister, when they discuss future US economic aid and Israeli security questions at the White House today.

Israel's struggle to restore economic stability and its readiness to withdraw its forces from southern Lebanon while keeping its own northern borders secure are expected to be key topics.

Mr Peres is to meet Mr Walter Mondale, the Democratic Presidential candidate, who like President Reagan is a staunch supporter of Israel, tomorrow in New York.

The Israeli Prime Minister said on arrival here yesterday: "I surely feel that I am coming to a friendly country and that I am going to be among friends, and that we will discuss all issues candidly and openly."

Mr Pere's Washington visit is his first since his Labour Party formed a national unity coalition Government with the Likud Party of Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the former Prime Minister who is now Foreign Minister. Mr Shamir, who has held talks wih Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, while in New York for the UN General Assembly, is accompanying Mr Peres at Washington talks.

A senior Reagan Administration official briefing reporter said that the United States was prepared to work with the new Israeli Government to find "a creative and enduring solution to Israel's economic problems." Israeli inflation has exceeded 400 per cent a year.

The US has already pledged to give Israel \$2.6billion in civilian and military aid for the fiscal year 1985, which began on October 1.

Mr Peres has said he is not looking to Washington for a quick cure for Israel's economic plight, but for long-term help to repair the economy.

The American official said the United States also wanted to focus on a long-term, comprehensive and effective Israeli economc programme. "We are going to be in a sympathecic listening mode," he added further negotiations were still needed to complete plans for a US - Isreali free trade area.

On the question of Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon, Mr Peres has said that his Government would welcome any role Washington could play in helping to arrange this.

The Official, however, said that the United States efforts had been limited to "exploratory" discussions with Israel, Lebanon and Syria. But he emphasised that the United States was "not engaged in any formal negotiations or mediation." The United States was willing to play a helpful diplomatic role if the parties concerned wanted this and if the wide gaps between the parties could be narrowed. But he added "We are not in that kind of a situation."

Court defers ruling on Nicaragua

The Hague (AP) – The International Court of Justice yesterday postponed a ruling on its jurisdiction to hear a complaint by Nicaragua that the United States is waging "armed attacks" against the Sandinistas. The court began a new series of hearings in the case.

The Nicaraguan ambassador to The Netherlands, Señor Carlos Arguello, told the court that in the view of this Government the court had the authority to handle the case because by ratifying the charter of the United Nations Nicaragua had recognized the court's jurisdiction.

During preliminary hearings last April, the United States had argued that Nicaragua did not recognize the court's authority because in the 1930s it had failed to ratify the statutes of its predecessors, the permanent Court of Justice of the League of Nations.

Señor Arguello claimed that the "illegal activity of the United States government against Nicaragua had increased enormously". Thousands of Nicaraguans had been "killed, wounded and maimed" since the court ordered the United States on May 10 to stop all military actions aimed at Nicaragua pending a decision on the admissibility of the complaint.

He said the Reagan Administration had recently allocated \$28m (£22m) for the Contra forces fighting the Government in Nicaragua.

"Nicaragua is seeking sanctuary in this court of peace and should not be turned away on some flimsy legal argument submitted by the United States," Señor Arguello said.

Hongkong 'infiltration' by Peking

Taipei (AFP) – A Chinese Communist who fled here from his post as a Peking trade representative in Hongkong said yesterday that China was building a network of party cadres to rule the territory when Britain returns it in 1997.

Mr Lu Yu Hsi, who came here early this month, said: "In my opinion, Hongkong will be ruled by Chinese Communist cadres rather than the Hongkong people themselves as promised by the Peking regime."

Mr Lu, from Jiutai, in Jilin province, north-eastern China, said at a press conference that he had joined the Communist Party youth corps in 1950 and had become a party member in 1954.

"My contacts overseas in over 20 countries in my capacity as a political and trade cadre have made me realize that communism has no future and a Chinese can find a democratic and free life only in Taiwan."

He had been assigned to Hongkong in August as general manager of the Heng Li Feng Trading Company. He was also party commissar and secretary within the company.

The defector said he had used several names and he displayed a Hongkong identity card which identifies him as Luk Chau.

He said Peking had begun this year to send "many party cadres" to Hongkong to work in public and clandestine Communist organizations, mostly trading companies, in preparation for the takeover.

He gave a warning against trusting China's pledges to allow Hongkong people to administer the colony after Britain's lease expires in 1997.

Ex-minister challenges Papandreou policies

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The credibility of Greece's Socialist Government has suffered a serious blow from an open challenge to its main policies and accomplishments from within its ranks.

Mr Asimakis Fotilas, who resigned from the Cabinet last June, has announced he is to leave the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement because he refuses to share responsibility for the policies the party had imposed on the Government.

He also has made public the 16-page text of his letter of resignation addressed to Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister. It constituted a scathing indictment of policies on foreign affairs, the economy and domestic issues.

"Unfortunately, we have a total failure," he wrote. "Worse, this unforgivable failure is being dissimulated behind a flurry of triumphant rhetoric that has no substance."

Mr Fotilas, who was Foreign Undersecretary for the Affairs of Expatriate Greeks, was dismissed by Mr Papandreou in December 1981 for disregarding instructions and endorsing an EEC condemnation of Poland. He was later reinstated in the Cabinet.

Mr Fotilas expressed fear that the Government's foreign policy, characterized by rhetorical hostility towards the West, "was causing grave and irreversible damage to our national interest."

The letter claimed Mr Papandreou had heaved a sigh of relief at a Cabinet meeting when agreement was reached for American bases to remain in Greece. "All we had to do was to find a verbal formula to present it to the people."

Athens closes air lane in anti-Nato protest

From Our Own Correspondent, Athens

Greece closed one of the busiest international airroutes in the Aegean to all civilian flights yesterday and today, claiming that a Nato exercise being held in the area without its consent could endanger civilian traffic.

At the same time, the Air Force was under orders to intercept warplanes of whatever nationality that violated Greek airspace during the exercise, which is part of Nato's annual manoeuvres, called "Display Determination". British, American, Italian, French, Turkish and Portuguese forces are taking part.

Greece is boycotting all Nato war games in the Aegean, arguing that they invariably encourage Turkish "expansionism" at the expense of Greece. In the present exercise, the Turkish Air Force was assigned by Nato a major defence role in a region traditionally controlled by Greece. A formal Greek protest to Nato has been ignored.

By closing air corridor "Green 18", which runs from northern Greece across the Aegean to Lemnos and Rhodes, Greece was reasserting its responsibility, under the rules of the International Civil Aviation Organization, for international air-traffic control and safety over the Aegean.

Green 18 is one of the busiest air routes in the region, and is used by about 300 international flights a day.

Foreign airline managers in Athens said that although the ban would not affect flights to and from Greece, it would force certain flights to the Middle East to take longer routes, some via Turkey.

MEN'S FASHION

A man is no longer judged by the cut of his suit or the company he keeps. He is assessed by his shoes. Head waiters are moved by well-polished hand-made leather and by classic V-necked cashmere. They also like double cuffs, silk socks and generous tips.

Fashion is altogether more demanding about accessories, requiring changes of style to suit the outfit and the occasion, as applies to women's clothes.

The most surprising shift of emphasis at the feet has been the evening shoe stepping out into the dwindling hours of winter daylight. City shoes are based on traditional gentleman's style (head waiter will approve). But the slippers and patent pumps that were once worn as at-home accessories, now appear with suits.

The young men who have turned their back on casual wear and dress up in collars, ties and sharp suits, have taken a shine to patent. The glossy lace-up may have danced in on the craze for 1930s musicals. It has stayed the pace as the perfect footwear for those who would rather give their shoes a quick gloss than a deep down polish.

The slipper is an oddity. It soft-shoe-shuffled in as a summer style, along with loafers and moccasins. However unsuitable for wet pavements and stout winter wear, it has survived (perhaps to show off the latest fancy socks.

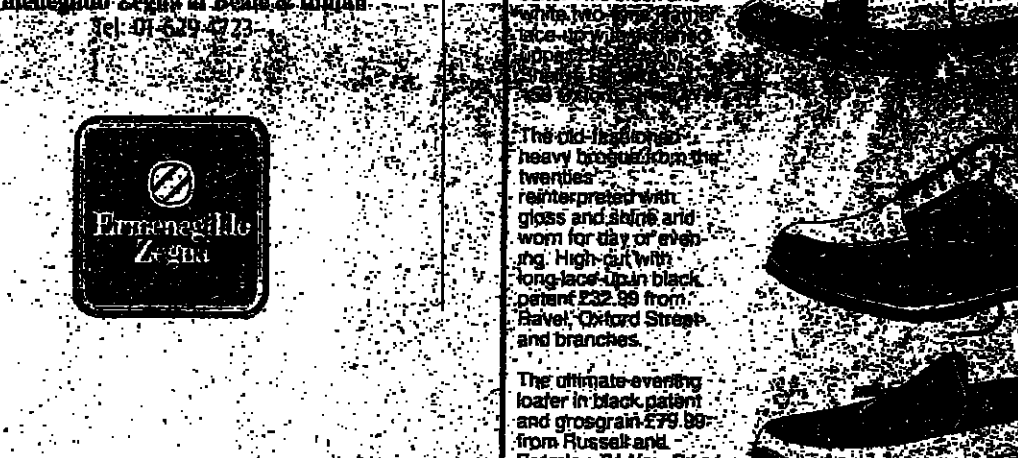
The current trend for shoes and socks – and for many of the other fashion details – is to two extremes: the light and fine or the bold and heavy. This applies especially to shoes, where the fashion-conscious man is likely to have in his wardrobe both the tough Doc Martens and the bedroom slipper shoes.

Likewise, he will have a drawerful of thick ribbed socks, in wool or fluffy towelling, and alongside, the finest cotton or lisle.

Even underwear shows this tendency to polarize with boxer shorts outstripping jock-strap briefs.

The importance of the fashion details is that, when on general view, they offer signals of tribal identity. To the initiated, a maverick tie tells you as much about a man as Gucci shoes. And I hope head waiters will understand that not all the new co-respondent brogues are worn by cads.

Soft shoe shuffle



The dancing shoe given the daytime treatment like the conventional Oxford. In lightweight leather with stitched toe cap and lace-up front, black only, £34.99 from Hobbs, South Molton Street W1.

The traditional gentleman's bedroom slipper cut low at the front in glossy black patent. Handmade shoes in leather £120 from Pied a Terre, 44 Old Bond Street W1.

The comeback of the co-respondent shoe for a new generation. It is worn with sharp suits. This black and white two-tone leather lace-up [illegible]

The old-fashioned heavy brogue from the twenties reinterpreted with gloss and shine and worn for day or evening. High-cut with long-lace-up in black patent £32.99 from Ravel, Oxford Street and branches.

The ultimate evening loafer in black patent and grosgrain £79.99 from Russell and Bromley, 24 New Bond Street W1 and branches.

Illustrations by GEOFF SIMS

A season for the peacock

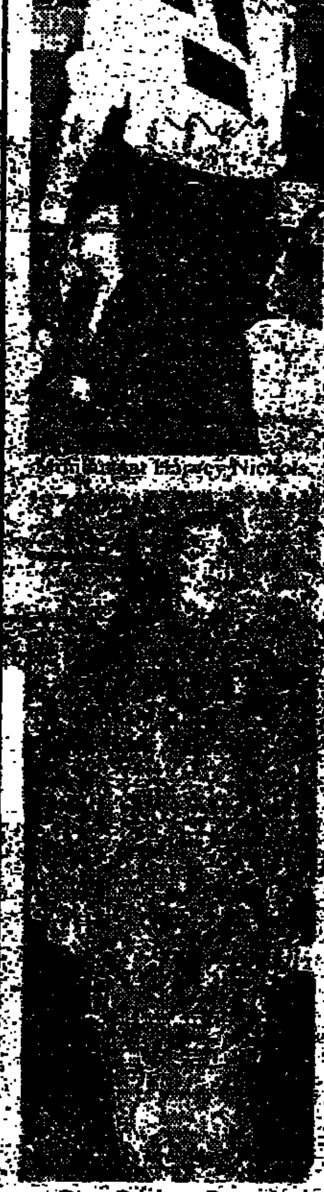
The current explosion of fresh ideas in men's fashion is sweeping away the safe clothes of the British male. Styles that would have been considered *avant garde* six months ago are now the basis of autumn ranges across the board.

Head-turning window displays, fashion shows and videos are a feature of the expanding menswear departments and shops, designed to inspire the open-minded man to more stylish and adventurous dressing.

The first menswear shows for customers were held at Harvey Nichols two weeks ago, where the new autumn styles proved the store's policy that relatively expensive clothes must be positively new and different.

The menswear buyer at Harvey Nichols, Chris Templer, believes that there are no taboos in menswear any more: "We have no difficulty in selling any colour to men".

The colours of the male peacock appeared on every outfit at a Brown's menswear show – in P.X.'s purple and [illegible]



Bazooka at Brown's

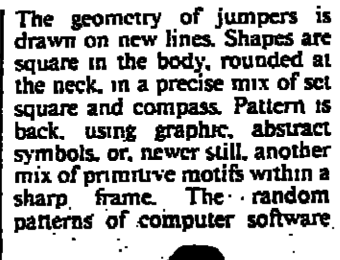
[illegible] pattern [illegible] new wave design [illegible] Armani [illegible] Stephen [illegible] pink [illegible] Bazooka's [illegible]

Dean Bright at Brown's

A few doors away, the newly opened South Molton Street branch of Next for Men is selling amethyst-flecked suits, jade green patterned sweaters and big black Italian leather jackets for men who want to put on the plumage

Photographs by Harry Kerr

Christine Painell



SOFTWARE

The geometry of jumpers is drawn on new lines. Shapes are square in the body, rounded at the neck, in a precise mix of set square and compass. Pattern is back, using graphic, abstract symbols, or, newer still, another mix of primitive motifs within a sharp frame. The random patterns of computer software come up too on flecked and marled grounds.

The sharpest colours are black on creamy white or blocks of primary colour daubed on black. Country colours are usually only a background for harsher urban tones.

The craft of hand-knitting has come through on the machines with the textures of knub and cable now worked out on punch cards. But this is the year of flat pattern rather than three-dimensional texture for sweaters that make a fashion statement all on their own.





1 Abstract blocks of primary colour defined by variegated stripe pattern on a shawl-collared sweater in red, blue and green. By Donna Fogarty £56 from Demob, 47 Beak Street W1.

2 The combination of the ethnic and the geometric in Claude Montana's heavy-weight wool sweater with black suede and knit diamond patterns, £175 from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge SW1.

3 Flecked mix of wool and cotton for a crewneck sweater scattered with violet kisses. By Jay Musson £80 from Brown's Man's shop, 27 South Molton Street W1.

4 Short square sweater without waist-ribbing, in ethnic patterns contained within diamond shapes. In cream, black and grey £39.50 from Gee, 2 King's Road, SW3 and branches.

5 The new fairisle look with a sharper city flavour. Crewneck sweater in jade and grey lines of pattern, short in shape, by Benetton, £27.90 from all branches.

6 Modular computer print pattern of primary-coloured squares set among black bars on a black fleck ground. In acrylic £12.99 from Chelsea Man at Chelsea Girl.

Drawings by MICHAEL DAVIDSON

TALKBACK

The fashion battle in the high street, the price you pay for the clothes and the quality you get, brought in a large postbag. Readers generally agreed that there was a gap in the middle market. Manufacturers were noticeably silent.

From Antonia Sanders, Manchester
I am 24, working in a large city, yet I look in vain for the better-made clothes. In my experience, it is the older women who are cost-conscious and always looking for a bargain. My friends [illegible] skirts, but what about jumpers? It is almost impossible to get pure wool, except in the craft shops where the designs are very fancy and cost £60. Everything is acrylic, which goes out of shape and hasn't the warmth. Why can't the chain stores use their buying power to offer us pure wool at a good price?

From: Mrs J. Jarvis, Guildford, Surrey
[illegible] Three cheers for the high street! With two children, two dogs and a pony eating up our cash (to say nothing of the school fees) I am pleased to find high fashion at Next and the like. Clothes are quite expensive enough already, even at M & S.

From Mrs Rosemary Marshall, Brook Green, West London
You don't mention that women are much worse than men in the chain stores. I can buy my husband a well-made suit in a good fabric to last for three years hard wear for £65-£70. If I put together a similar outfit for myself from the separates, it costs [illegible] more and is nowhere near the quality. [illegible]

From [illegible]
You talk about the quality of [illegible] with your remarks concerning the lack of quality in the mass-produced clothes of today. I do deplore the fact, and equally that the younger generation will never know the feel of good materials against them and the pride in looking after a well-cut garment that won't be in danger of losing its shape after a short time.

The present cult of buy frequently and throw way is motivated by commercialism and big business without thought for the "human [illegible]

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Suzy Menkes recalls a conversation with the socialite, Diana Vreeland

A lifelong passion for style

I last saw Diana Vreeland at Christmas in New York. Her hair was a shiny lacquer cap, her reptilian head slithering out of a dark purple polo neck. As we talked, her hands with their pointed, poinsettia red nails stroked the air. "I want to be a Chinese princess", she told her mother at the age of 13, after buying red scarlet lacquer in Chinatown.

The soles of her shoes (I noticed only the black ballet pumps) are polished daily with cream of rhinoceros horn, part of a perception of luxury that makes Mrs Vreeland describe herself as an Edwardian and which kept her husband of 46 years in hand-made shoes that lasted his lifetime.

She was born – temperamentally and literally – into the France of the Belle Epoque, to an extrovert American mother and an English father. Her earliest memory is of her English nanny Pink ("people called Pink don't have other names") pushing her in a pram through the Bois as she watched Diaghilev's influence spread bright, brilliant colours over fashionable clothes. Her passion for red – her office at the Metropolitan Museum in New York is lacquer red – started at that time, although her mother remonstrated with her for choosing a bouquet of red camellias at her coming out dance because red flowers carried by the demi-mondaines in Paris held a particular message.

Diana Vreeland's love affairs with French fashion and English style have animated her life and they make the best book* I have read about the passion for fashion.

Mrs Vreeland has been a socialite and a fashion doyenne. She should have been in films – and not just because she makes such a strong statement of personal style and such outrageous statements about life. ("I sometimes think there's something *wrong* with white people. We're in the *wrong* place at the *wrong* time. Blacks are almost the only people I can stand to look at nowadays".)

She presents her life as a series of movie takes: the Duchess of Windsor meeting Helena Rubinstein at the Vreeland's in New York: "They never sat down. They stood – like men – and talked for four hours"; Josephine Baker in Paris in the 1920s prowling in to see a film with a cheetah on a lead; the rows of her husband's boiled shirts and soft felt Lock's hats lined up in their London house, where the curtains were Bristol blue with huge roses and the deep windows looked out on Regent's Park; the couture fittings in Paris (three fittings for one nightdress), and Mademoiselle Chanel snipping and ripping at the armholes to get perfection; the Chanel dress with a skirt in silver lamé, quilted in pearls; the agony of "leaving Chanel, leaving Europe, leaving ... my world" when war was declared.



Diana Vreeland: 'The agony of leaving Chanel'

Coco Chanel was a soulmate in style, never really a friend ("I'd always been *slightly* shy of her"), although she left Diana her pearl earrings when she died.

She once called Mrs Vreeland "the most pretentious woman I have ever met". And Mrs Vreeland, on the principle that it takes one to know one, called her a "*monstre sacré*".

Yet, in spite of a reputation as a *Grande Dame* of fashion, in her book Diana Vreeland appears both endearing in her enthusiasms and acute in her comments. "I was brought up", she says, in a [illegible] great [illegible] world where lookers [illegible] to give the [illegible].

Diana Vreeland took a job when her two sons (who have a smaller walk-on part in the book than Dustin Hoffman) were growing up and she met Carmel Snow of *Harpers Bazaar*. Mrs Vreeland's career [illegible] man [illegible]. She [illegible] in advance of the [illegible] editors [illegible] maddening [illegible] the [illegible] pink of my [illegible] porcelain [illegible] time of the Eighteenth Century Woman exhibition.)

When she was fashion editor of *Harper's Bazaar* a photographer [illegible] against a green [illegible] four times [illegible] the *idea* of billiards [illegible] not a *billiard* [illegible].

Diana Vreeland's world was peopled with a cast of kings. She was presented at court to King George V and Queen Mary, and in one of the funniest and most vivid encounters in the book, sweeps a low curtsy and comes eyeball to eyeball with Nubar Gulbenkian's diamond pin.

Her eye was always on the clothes: Jean Cocteau "wearing a little red and white handkerchief like a brigand", Queen Mary in pale blue, pale lavender, pale green, pale rose.

The world of cocktail society suddenly shifts to the drama of Wallis Simpson's departure from England, shaking with "primeval sobs". Diana Vreeland listens to the story. Dawn sees her in navy blue *crêpe de chine* and white organdy "walking through the streets of Mayfair in the early morning ... dressed absolutely to the *nines*."

*DV by Diana Vreeland, Weidenfeld and Nicolson £9.95.

Jewels of Henri Matisse

Henri Matisse, [illegible] told him in 1919, had a great future ahead of him as a fashion illustrator. The series of fine feathered hats [illegible] year make the current exhibition* a fascination for [illegible].

The roundness of Matisse, the curvilinear lines [illegible] themselves [illegible] depiction of [illegible] become vignettes [illegible] drawn *en* [illegible] nudes.

The Lamé Robe (1932) ripples over a voluptuous body, its braided edge straining against a brooch at the front. *The Rumanian Blouse* (1937) is one of two studies that capture the Bohemian nonchalance of one-time peasant style.

Matisse as a jeweller was a surprise to me, a chance encounter in Kensington (see below) in a week when the drawings and sculptures filled my mind. Given the tactile, rounded shapes of the bronzes at the Hayward, and the drawings from nature like *Fig Leaves* (1948), the jewelry, made for the firm of Renoir in Paris, is in character. There is an ivy leaf brooch (not illustrated) [illegible] set in a whorl of copper, and leaf-shaped enamel earrings in sea blue.

For modern-minded collectors the Arts Council has even stamped Matisse on to a shopping bag. The graphic designs of his later work come in primary colours at £3.95.

*Henri Matisse: Sculptures and Drawings, Hayward Gallery, until January 6 1985

Matisse's jewelry, made in the 1930s is the star exhibit in Joe Turner's unusual shop.

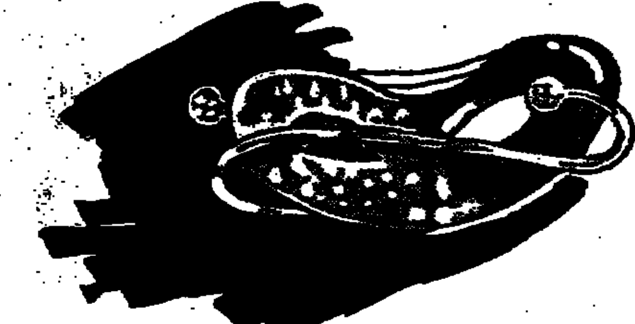
Astoria is devoted to decorative jewelry from this century, picked by a man who has a eye for fashion. This season, that means an accent on copper, from burnished pink to a deep spice brown.

The interest in African art in the 1950s produced some good examples of early ethnic chic, including a native head with necklaces of copper wire twisted round her elongated neck. The Mexican copper jewelry from the 1920s, including some delightful kitsch gypsy earrings is the real thing. Mexican modernism, in a movement led by Frederick Davis

Also in the modern idiom is the 1930s wooden jewelry and the earlier copper mesh, made into an airy lace collar, or amber coloured bugle beads threaded as fine as seed pearls in jangling rows.

All the pieces are one-off, although Joe Turner is now searching for more Matisse. Astoria's original speciality was art deco and some of the most stunning pieces, like a fringed pendant or a series of bangles worthy of Nancy Cunard, are from that prolific period.

Above: spice red enamel fleck on copper bracelet £95. Right: sea blue enamel brooch and matching earrings (not shown) £120 the set. Below: burgundy, black and gilded enamel on copper mask brooch £90. All designed by Matisse. From the period jewelry collection at Astoria 73a Kensington Church Street W8



Illustrations by JOHN BABBAGE

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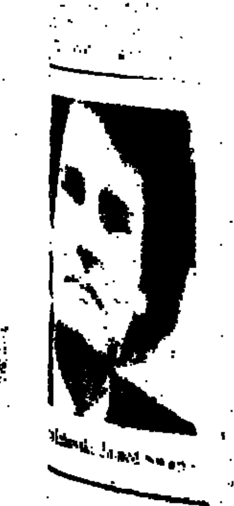
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SPECTRUM

It's hard to imagine how Andrew Lloyd Webber's name could harm any musical, but the composer fears that might happen when he brings *The Hired Man*, based on Melvyn Bragg's novel, to the West End. **Bryan Appleyard discovered why during a three-course interview with the two partners**

Selling Melvyn's musical

Part the first: BEFORE LUNCH

They make an odd [illegible] affable, gregarious [illegible] Melvyn Bragg, and [illegible] preoccupied Andrew Lloyd Webber. The first [illegible] Labour-voting campaigner [illegible] the cause of Art, and the [illegible] a Thatcherite model, one of the self-made super-rich.

With Bragg the conversation flows smoothly from topic to topic. From Lloyd Webber emerge periodic outbursts of words, seldom quite [illegible] the preceding conversation [illegible] always betraying his [illegible] obsessive personality [illegible] repeatedly demonstrating [illegible] strange distortion [illegible] expectation that [illegible] companies immense success.

"Dreadful acoustics", he says when Bragg suggests [illegible] his new Requiem [illegible] Westminster Abbey [illegible] Paul's is worse, you [illegible] what you just played [illegible] clear, about 12 seconds later." With *Cats* in the bank you can afford to be choosy.

They were speaking on the astro-turfed roof terrace of Lloyd Webber's Soho offices. They had been brought together for photographs, chat and lunch in the cause of publicizing *The Hired Man*. This was a novel written by Bragg in 1970 based on the life of his paternal grandfather. It was turned into a musical by the composer Howard Goodall and, after short seasons at Southampton and Leicester, is now being brought to the West End by Lloyd Webber, who has a substantial investment in the show and is advising on details of the production.

And as night follows day, that means lunch at L'Escargot, the [illegible] canteen for the Soho media folk which is conveniently about 30 paces from the [illegible] astro-turf. We make it to the table having negotiated [illegible] Bragg chats first with Richard Ingrams in the street, then with Germaine Greer in the restaurant. Lloyd Webber looked at a loss throughout the [illegible].

Part the second: DURING LUNCH

Safely tucked into the appropriate corner table, Bragg [illegible] into those who [illegible] provincial production [illegible] "There are two or three things I want to get right about this show", he begins with a mildly threatening air. "For a start it's a cavalcade, a pageant and fundamentally a celebration of British life in the first quarter of this century. It shows people thrusting through their lives. And we're trying to do something very different with the musical form. This isn't socialist propaganda. I don't write like that."

Lloyd Webber joins in, characteristically fitting the effort of promotion into his [illegible] obsessions – music and the business of show business. "Thrilling thing about this piece – [illegible] young composer – breath of fresh air in a London season which is increasingly about glitz – this isn't about show business [illegible]."

After about ten minutes of this they [illegible] look a little embarrassed. "Er, never knowingly undersold", murmurs Lloyd Webber. He is gearing himself up to sell the show. It's a mere £200,000 minnow compared to the £2m-£3m whale of his *Starlight Express* but it still has the box office magic of his name attached. Really, however, he was anxious to be off to France to orchestrate the Requiem Mass which he plans to [illegible] in New York next [illegible].

[illegible] money, recovers [illegible] their joint [illegible] of self-conscious modesty. It is part of his style to be forever impatient with the giggling British self-deprecation which stops things being done.

"I am absolutely fed up with the way we undersell ourselves in this country. This musical reclaims our past. It shows where we came from. It's a roots thing . . ."

Though we have reinstated London as the centre of the world when it comes to musicals, mainly thanks to Lloyd Webber, we have done so largely with American-style shows. London is therefore full of hits about the triumph of glamour and other show-biz virtues over the problems of life. In the case of *Starlight Express* the glamour is mixed with a sort of odd mysticism, but it is a show that clearly represents the dead end of a style. Lloyd Webber says they are still £1.2m adrift on the project and he could barely consider putting it into Broadway for less than $8m.

The big selling point for the low-tech homegrown look of *The Hired Man* is that, as far as both writer and producer are concerned, it signals a new wave. British history and the British choral tradition are being dusted off and offered as worthy material for an evening out comparable to Argentinian politics or the trials of [illegible] dancers on Broadway.

For Bragg this is a conscious strategy. And furthermore, talking in his role as mandarin of, and campaigner for the Arts with a capital A, he believes it is all part of the way the form of the musical is coming of [illegible] cultural age. Specifically it promises to supersede the paralysed form of opera.

"There are no great new operas. Opera is attracting interpreters like mad, but you [illegible] the two great opera composers of the last 25 years." This touches a cultural nerve, of [illegible] in Lloyd Webber.

"I went to the Met in New York. It was a brilliant evening [illegible] £200 a ticket. I've not [illegible] been a great Wagner fan [illegible] young wife was captivated beyond belief. I [illegible] to be the [illegible] of the break up of our marriage. But, joking apart, what was so terrifying was that [illegible] of the audience had actually left before the end. Younger composers feel that the whole weight of the world of opera is too much."

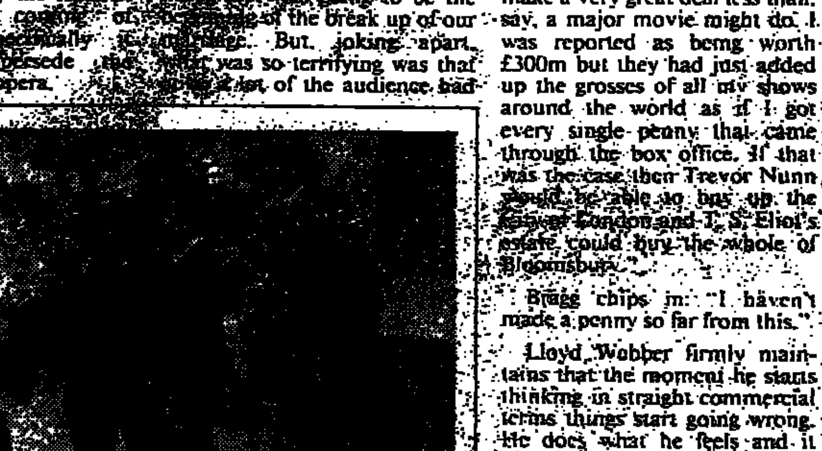
But there is one more nerve to touch. After all, young composers might also feel that the rewards offered by a big musical are just about right.

"Well there are an awful lot of myths about that", says Lloyd Webber. "Musicals can make a lot of money but they make a very great deal less than, say, a major movie might do. I was reported as being worth £300m but they had just added up the grosses of all my shows around the world as if I got every single penny that came through the box office. If that was the case then Trevor Nunn should be able to buy up the [illegible] London and T. S. Eliot's estate could buy the whole of Bloomsbury."

Bragg chips in: "I haven't made a penny so far from this."

Lloyd Webber firmly maintains that the moment he starts thinking in straight commercial terms things start going wrong. He does what he feels and it works. For Bragg this is evidence of Lloyd Webber's fine cultural tuning, his ability to hit a popular feeling right on the nose, which has as much to do with art as with commerce. "Why" asks Bragg "should he have to articulate it?"


The odd couple: Melvyn Bragg (left) and Andrew Lloyd Webber on the astro-turfed roof terrace of Webber's Soho offices


The Hired Man takes its title from the ritual of the hiring fairs which took place all over [illegible] from as early as the [illegible] century until well into the twentieth. Men offered themselves to work for local employers who could take their pick of the labourers on offer. Melvyn Bragg's paternal grandfather, who died in 1970, was one of these hired men when he worked as a farm labourer. He later became a miner until being called up for the First World War. Pictured is a Michaelmas Hiring Fair showing a butcher choosing from the local men.


Part the third: AFTER LUNCH

Bragg has left and the restaurant is emptying. Suddenly from Lloyd Webber more specific, less abstract anxieties begin to emerge.

Ironically in view of Bragg's cultural patriotism, Lloyd Webber is seriously thinking he has had enough of England. The interminable stories about his limitless wealth and the nature of the publicity accorded to his second wife, Sarah Brightman, seem to have wounded him. He evidently nurses an ambition for her to take the leading soprano role in his Requiem but he cannot lay down conditions for the likes of its New York conductor Lorin Maazel and probable lead Placido Domingo.

"There are a lot of people in America who understand what I am trying to do", he says with a sudden urgency, "and who would be happy to see her given a chance in New York. But if she ever came on in opera here *The Sun* would be standing at the door asking what an ex-Hot Gossip dancer was doing appearing in an opera. You can't in the end work under that kind of pressure."

He clearly feels a resentment at having to be apologetic for writing music for his wife yet, at the same time, he does not want to pre-empt Maazel's decision on the casting.

"I would be delighted if it were Sarah. But if there were somebody better it would be stupid not to use her. It's like my brother Julian – I mean I adore him but if there were somebody around who was a better cellist . . ."

It is such tortured thoughts and the worries about what people in England will say which are leading him to think that perhaps he should abandon the country and its newspapers altogether.

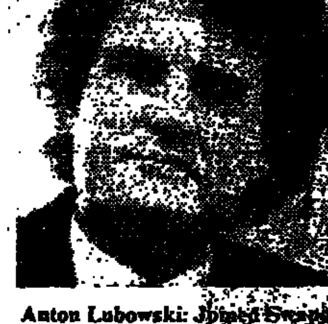
"For the first time in my career I'm wondering, almost out of responsibility to her . . . I've even been wondering if having my name on *The Hired Man* will harm the show. It's this huge exaggeration about everything that always happens in England. I mean in earnings terms I believe *Cats* is a once-in-a-lifetime musical. It's the pension fund. Everybody involved in that musical is making a very great deal of money. But all this £26m a year stuff, it's just not possible.

"This is one of the reasons why I want to lock myself away for a bit. You see it's delightful to talk to you at lunch today but I don't really need it."

Then, after explaining that he may have to borrow from the City the £4m to £5m needed to refurbish his recently-acquired Palace Theatre, he drifts back to the office, not greeting acquaintances on the way out as Bragg had done on the way in, just sort of allowing the occasion to peter out.

"We must meet up again", he said vaguely as he let himself in through the unmarked door of his office in Greek Street.

Why Swapo's first white recruit went public


Anton Lubowski: [illegible]

There is nothing unusual about Namibians joining the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo). Thousands of them, Ovambos, Hereros, Damaras, Basters, Namas, Okavangos, Caprivians, Bushmen and coloureds, belong to the liberation movement in the South African-occupied territory. But when Anton Lubowski made public the fact that he carried a Swapo card, it caused a sensation in Windhoek, the Namibian capital. A woman came up to him in the street and threw her arms around him. "Now I can say I've kissed a Swapo", she said bravely.

For the 32-year-old barrister and one-time lieutenant in the South African army signals corps is the first white Namibian to openly admit his membership. There are, he claims, a number of other German and English-speaking white members, but for safety reasons they must remain anonymous.

By going public, Anton Lubowski is attempting to bridge the great divide between the 80,000 whites and the "communist terrorists" of Swapo who, even the South Africans admit privately, would win a general election.

Few people can be better suited to the task than the ebullient third generation "south wester" of Polish, German and Afrikaans descent. Schooled at Luderitz and Aus, in the Namib desert, then in Stellenbosch, intellectual heartland of Afrikanerdom, the beefy Anton had the makings of a rugby player.

The family had tasted defeat, his father having twice lost elections in South West Africa for Jan Smuts' United Party. The son stood for the students' representative council, but in recommending talks with English-speaking student unions, he was labelled a "communist". He lost. Armed with a BA presented to him by the chancellor, Prime Minister John Vorster, he transferred to the liberal University of Cape Town. "It was an eye-opener. I met people who thought as I did, and for the first time I mixed with black students."

In November 1977, by now a law graduate, he began articles with a firm of solicitors in Windhoek. "Within half an hour I was in the prison cells with an advocate interviewing Victor Nkandi, a Swapo man who had just been charged under the Terrorism Act. He had been tortured. You can imagine the effect that had on me."

Within a year Lubowski had joined Swapo. [illegible] the black leaders [illegible] to give him a card [illegible] his name on a list. [illegible] almost 500 violent deaths a year [illegible] for his personal safety could not be guaranteed. (Swapo, though not banned, is heavily restricted by police harassment and administrative decree).

He was called to the bar in 1980 and soon worked up a busy political practice. On public platforms he castigated South Africa as an "objectionable dictatorship", publicizing the military terror and the disappearance of the rule of law.

A string of visitors called at his chambers, among them the French ambassador to Pretoria, who arranged for him to fly to Paris to meet Claude Cheysson, Mitterrand's Foreign Minister. There he also found the Swapo leader, Sam Nujoma. "We talked for three days. I told him a lot of whites were in favour of Swapo, that the mood was changing."

Then last May, Nujoma sent a chartered Zambian airlines plane to Windhoek to collect the internal Swapo delegation for talks with South Africa. Lubowski, to the amazement of those who saw and heard, went aboard. In Lusaka he was made a full member of the Swapo delegation.

"The secret was out. Sam was worried about my safety, but I said I could handle it." On his return, Lubowski called a press conference at the airport and appealed to his fellow countrymen to join the organization and fight for independence. "Until now", he said, "black Namibians have had to do all the suffering to get this country to where it is – to the brink of independence. It is about time white Namibians are seen to be doing something too."

After which the telephone rang without stopping. One angry voice warned (in Afrikaans): "You pig, we will kill you". His wife lost her teaching job at a local school but was reinstated afterwards. Some clients withdrew briefs, and his thriving commercial practice at the small Windhoek bar has since waned dramatically.

[illegible] another [illegible] cards, telephone calls, [illegible] the street – saying [illegible] was about time someone broke the ice. Most were English or German-speaking Namibians.

"It came as a great relief, like a gay coming out of the closet", Lubowski told me while in London last week for a conference on Namibia.

Sam Nujoma retains his place as white Namibia's devil incarnate, their Jomo Kenyata or Robert Mugabe. But now, says Lubowski, even right-wing Afrikaners want South Africa out. "Each has his own reason, but the most important is the economic stagnation which set in six years ago when the five western powers started trying to reach a settlement. Millions of rands have flowed out of the country. You know, all the insurance and pensions premiums go to institutions in South Africa. Once we become independent, a tremendous influx of investment capital is expected. Money is a great leveller."

A major concern for Pretoria is the plight of its kith and kin in a Swapo-ruled country. Many residents, particularly Afrikaners, farm land seized from the Hereros and Namas in the colonial wars. If there is an exodus of disinherited whites across the Orange River, Mr Botha will fear a backlash which would benefit the extreme right-wing Conservative Party.

With Washington playing the role of peace broker these days, no serious diplomatic initiative can be expected before the November elections. Swapo will have to face the daunting prospect of another four years of Ronald Reagan. With blockages like the American insistence on Cubans leaving Angola, Jonas Savimbi's Unita, Swapo's insistence on the United Nations resolution 435, South Africa's continued occupation of southern Angola, a magic thread is urgently needed to unravel the maze. If by a sudden surge of confidence the whites changed overnight from "south westers" to "Namibians", there would be less reason to make war.

Earlier this year, pressed by the Americans, Sam Nujoma promised that human and property rights and the civil liberties of all Namibians would be protected and guaranteed under the law. The new chapter in the country's history, he declared, would be characterized by the democratization of society based on the principles of racial equality and tolerance . . It may be that talk of racial equality is what Anton Lubowski's fellow whites fear most of all.

Denis Herbstein


Support grows: Pro-Swapo demonstration in Windhoek



CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 466)

ACROSS
1 Of Cambridge (6)
5 Not gross (4)
8 Mild sarcasm (5)
9 Uneasy (7)
11 Canine (8)
13 Link up (4)
15 Clumsy person (13)
17 Light grey (4)
18 Without impost (4,4)
21 Set off alarm (7)
22 Keepsake (5)
23 Seaweed culture medium (4)
24 Naked person (6)

DOWN
2 Forward (5)
3 Longest Scots river (3)
4 Pack animal (5,2,6)
5 Subsequent (4)
6 Double-shaded (3,4)
7 Gnu (10)
10 Old age (10)
12 Comply with (4)
14 Unique (4)
16 Side road (7)
19 Snack loaves (5)
20 Mast boom (4)
22 Black grape wine (3)

SOLUTION TO No 465
ACROSS: 1 Sinew 4 Stiffen 8 Argus 9 Omicron 10 Barracks 11 Hero 13 Approximate 17 Alum 18 Shallows 21 Lebanon 22 Cecil 23 Scruple 24 Thrum
DOWN: 1 Shabby 2 Niger 3 Wiseacre 4 Stock Exchange 5 Iain 6 Forfeit 7 Non com 12 Implicit 14 Plumber 15 Dallas 16 Asylum 19 Occur 20 Snap

THE ARTS

Galleries: **John Russell Taylor** visits four exhibitions of Henri Matisse

Fascinating spiritual diary of a great colourist

Sculpture/Drawings
Hayward

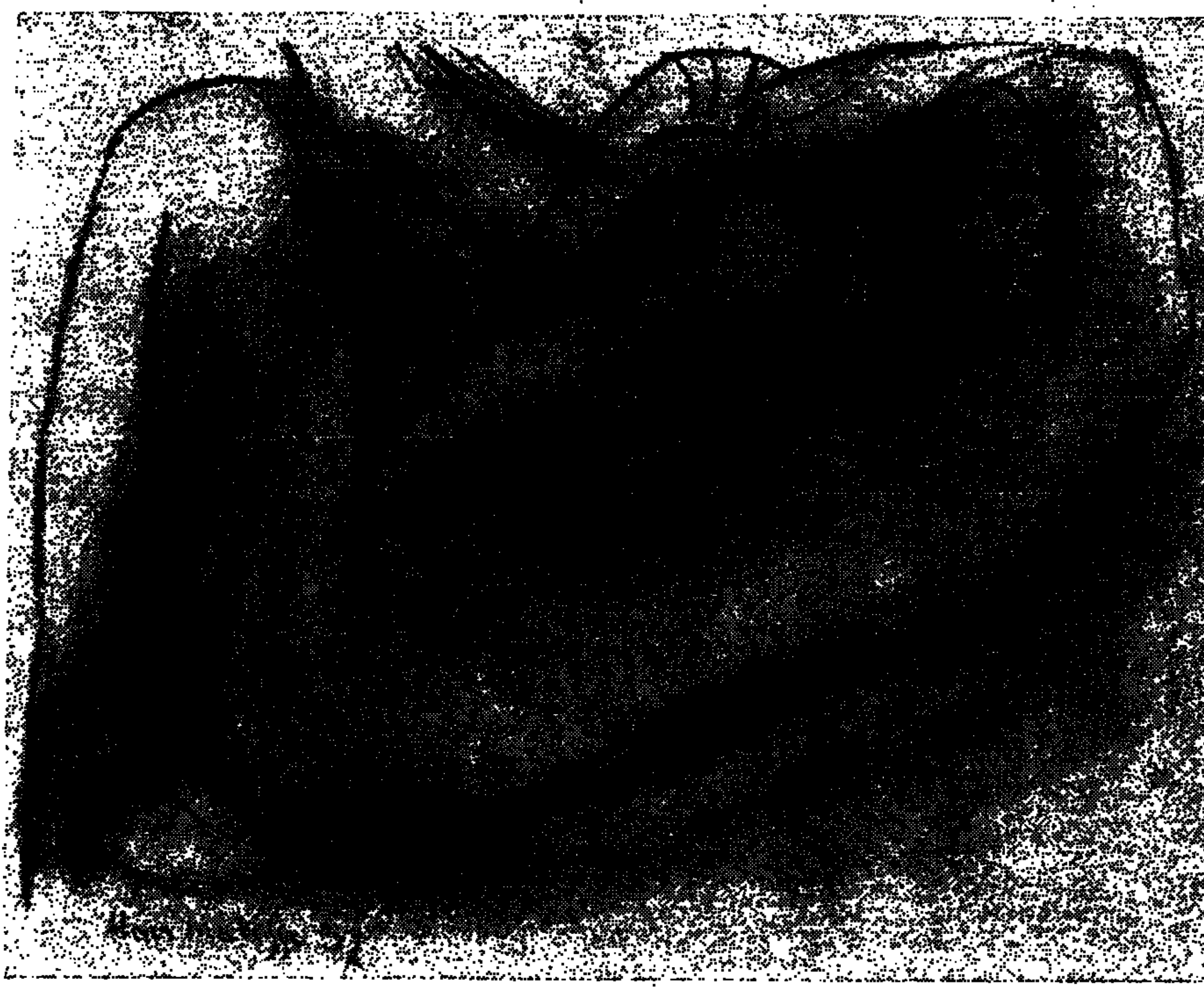
Fifty Fine Prints
Lumley Cazalet

Prints and Drawings
Waddington

Think of Matisse and you think immediately of colour. From the earliest landscapes and still-lifes, when he had hardly left his academic training behind, right through to the last extraordinary paper-cuts, the rich, glowing colours always seemed to be the primary consideration – the vibrations set up by putting this colour against that, the sheer joy Matisse first fully discovered in the brilliant Mediterranean sunlight and even more the dazzle and dapple of North Africa. So a Matisse exhibition virtually without colour sounds like a contradiction in terms. Especially when it is in fact two exhibitions the paths of which intersect at the Hayward until January 6, that devoted to The Sculpture of Henri Matisse, which has already been seen as part of the Edinburgh Festival, and its companion The Drawings of Henri Matisse, comprehending between them more than 220 pieces.

Despite the looming presence in the Tate Gallery of Matisse's largest and most ambitious sculpture, *The Back*, versions I to IV, which rework the same basic subject, a standing nude seen from behind, in broader and more abstracted terms between 1909 and 1930, we would not at once think of Matisse as a sculptor. Actually, if he is compared with two senior painters who did some sculpture, Degas and Renoir, he emerges as a more persistent and perhaps more seriously committed sculptor: Degas's few (though important) sculptures were done mainly for his own satisfaction and seen by almost no one during his lifetime; Renoir's, though unmistakbly products of his imagination, were done at his direction by a young assistant after he was too crippled to paint or sculpt by himself. Matisse, on the other hand, began expressing himself in sculptural form in 1894, with a portrait medallion rather suggestive of the medailleur Vencesse, and sculpted intermittently, but reasonably frequently, until as late as 1950.

All the same there is in Matisse's sculpture, as in that of Degas, which the small pieces sometimes curiously resemble, a distinctively private feeling.



Richness of tone compensating for colour: *Reclining Nude with Arm behind Head* (charcoal, 1937)

Matisse certainly showed sculpture during his lifetime, starting in 1906, and to that extent took it with professional seriousness, but he did also say "I sculpted as a painter – I did not sculpt like a sculptor", and he can never have considered the sculptural work as in any way central to his oeuvre. More recently exaggerated claims have been made for it, some going so far as to declare him one of the most significant sculptors of the twentieth century. That is certainly excessive, but one can see the point of such a statement: because he was not really in his own estimation a sculptor, he was not limited by convention, did not ever have to establish his competence by academic canons, and produced work of a liberating sketchy informality. On the other hand, we may also reasonably observe that he was much more innovatory as a painter; the sculpture always lags some way behind stylistically, so that the final version of *The Back*, for instance, reaches in 1930 only about as far as his pictorial style had arrived at 20 years before.

To state these limitations is not to deny the sculpture interest, however. The *Back* series, as well as being the most formal and, as it were, public of the pieces, still comes over as the most impressive. The contemporary series of evolving heads of *Jeannette*, five of them done over a much shorter period between 1910 and 1913, also shows Matisse's concentrated thought as he simplifies and gradually develops from the prettiness of the first to the strong, unsparing statement of the last. Some of the others are little more than dimensional doodles, but even the tiniest and simplest, such as the *Small Torso* and the *Small Thin Torso* of 1929, have enough of the unmistakable quality of the paintings to leave us with little doubt that, whatever their limitations, only Matisse could have done them.

The drawings are a different matter. While the sculptures mostly have a general relationship to the painting (one, the *Reclining Nude* of 1909, does appear in no fewer than nine paintings, so we may presume it had some special significance for him), the drawings present a much greater variety of relationship. Some of them, obviously, are in the common run of painter's drawings, preliminary ideas for pictures or detailed observations intended for pictures – chips from the workbench. But, as well as producing many such, Matisse appears to have seen the drawing on occasion as a self-sufficient form in itself, and some of the drawings exhibited are unexpectedly sizeable and ambitious.

There are other evidences of the seriousness with which Matisse took the whole process of drawing. In and up to the Twenties he draws, whatever the medium, with astonishing ease, economy of effort and total directness. At the beginning of the Thirties he evidently does not suddenly lose all his facility, but he seems driven to explore farther and farther into the nature of the drawn image, and so we get a long succession of charcoal drawings which, even when the final result is incredibly simple, bear evidence of reworking and reworking: lines are drawn only to be rubbed out, poses are changed, textures are tried out and rejected, until the paper resembles an intricate palimpsest through which a whole mental history can be read.

Funnily enough, when we see a whole series devoted to a particular theme – the "F" *Theme and Variations* of a reclining woman, the "M" series of flowers and fruit on a table – the starting-point is always one of these much reworked charcoal drawings, as though in charcoal all the variations had to be done right on top of one another; then the pen-and-ink variations take off with no corrections whatever, each executed with dazzling speed and precision. These are evidently two versions of the same process, and, if one slightly prefers the charcoal drawings, it is probably because of the richness and mystery, the slowness with which they give up their secrets. Did Frank Auerbach, I wonder, know these extraordinary works when he evolved his own highly individual technique of draw and erase and draw again?

And, true enough, until the very end of the show, when a little simple colour finally intrudes, in the very late *Blue Nudes* and the *Acrobats* in paper collage, we have been quite unconscious of colour's absence. Right from his firm academic beginnings Matisse was a superb draughtsman, in whatever style he chose to adopt, and this goes for the boldly simplified early nudes, the wonderfully crisp portrait studies like the *Massine* of 1920, the tender yet quite unsentimental drawings of pretty girls in exotic clothes of the late Twenties, or the final works when the old man's hand was not capable of earlier subtleties, but his eye and his imagination were as powerfully engaged as ever.

In the charcoals the richness of tone in any case compensates for colour – in any important sense, these drawings *are* coloured. In the ink drawings, we can appreciate the felicities of his line in a way we are distracted from in the paintings. And, going through the show chronologically, we do get a very distinct impression which Matisse himself confirmed when he said that by the Thirties drawing had become his way of expressing his most personal, private side, while painting was mainly for the public, and therefore in a sense what was expected of him. These drawings are, apart from anything else, a sort of spiritual diary, and one of the most fascinating in modern art.

The two exhibitions are a partial fulfilment of the promise in the introduction to the catalogue of the Arts Council's big 1968 Matisse exhibition at the Hayward, which explained that the drawings, sculptures and graphics excluded from that would eventually be given a show of thier own. The graphics are still waiting, but meanwhile to coincide with the Hayward shows Waddingtons have **Prints and Drawings** by Matisse (until November 10) and Lumley Cazalet have until November 9 **Fifty Fine Prints**, including several of the Twenties lithographs of odalisques and otherwise ranging in time from 1903 to 1950. Satisfying snacks, to be sure, but we still want the chance to gorge ourselves on the whole graphic oeuvre.

John Russell Taylor

Music in London

Sleepers wake

LPO/Tennstedt
Festival Hall/Radio 3

What can sometimes be a somnolent Sunday afternoon audience was roused to understandable enthusiasm by the time Klaus Tennstedt brought the London Philharmonic Orchestra to a powerful resolution of Schubert's Ninth Symphony at the end. It had also shown enjoyment of Jorge Bolet's thoughtful solo playing in Schumann's Piano Concerto earlier. His performance was the antithesis of what might have been expected from a virtuoso hitherto perhaps best known here for his commanding brilliance in Liszt.

Schumann always said he could never write "a concerto for the virtuosi", and it would be interesting to know if Mr Bolet ever met and talked to Clara Schumann's pupil, Adelina de Lara, who died in 1961. What she had to say about her teacher's advice to play the concerto "very calmly, pensively and peacefully", yet without denying its more impassioned moments, characterized much of this performance in its moderation and restrained sentiment.

The pianist was quoted on this page last Saturday as favouring a wider range of keyboard colour than is often heard today, but the difficulty is that the acoustic properties of the Festival Hall do not encourage it in such music as Schumann's. Nevertheless he was able to sensitize the piano's tone to some degree in a magically expressive account of the first movement; cadenza after a subdued opening; in the conversational exchanges with the orchestra in the intermezzo movement, and in almost waltzing through the rhythmically ambiguous finale.

There was nothing ambiguous in the style of the orchestral playing, either in its partnership during the concerto or in the Schubert symphony later, which was given an exhilarating performance that drew our attention to its spirit rather than its length, heavenly or otherwise. Mr Tennstedt, in any case, favoured none of the optional repeats except what is necessary for the scherzo movement, where his shaping of the difficiult trio as a heartfelt hymn was superbly done.

But there was a sense of secure judgment in his approach from the moment he began the introductory andante at a pace more walking than stalking, followed by a second movement at the exact tempo of a military quick march. The finale was perhaps unduly relentless in its vigour, but it brought particular credit on some fine brass chording apparent throughout the programme, and on the sonority and warmth of the cello body among the orchestral strings.

Noël Goodwin

Benson and Hedges Gold Award
Covent Garden

The defensiveness which sounded loudly through the intodutory programme notes at the Benson and Hedges Gold Award for Singers, and continued through Sir John Tooley's prize-giving speech as host, seemed this year somewhat out of place. For, no matter how ultimately hollow the assurances that the Gold Award will not seriously damage the health of the profession, their final judgment was this year undisputedly sound.

Joanna Kozlowska from Poland, who was awarded the first prize of £3,500, shone, albeit in a dark firmament, with a radiance of voice and stage presence and a poise and warmth of communication which made one truly impatient to hear her again. Her Tchaikowsky, Glière and Szymanowski songs revealed a satiny, lustrous soprano, entirely involved and involving; her *Rusalka* aria, with the Royal Opera Orchestra and David Atherton, showed a musical imagination as powerfully expansive as her vocal range.

In placing her above the second prizewinner, the soprano Tina Kiberg from Denmark, the jury showed an encouraging preference for imagination over efficiency, sensibility over stamina. Ms Kiberg's high placing undoubtedly came from a recognition of the sheer reserves of her incisive, strongly focused soprano, as revealed in Tatiana's Letter Scene; and her Special Prize for Concert Singing from a respect for the high intelligence which directed her somewhat chill and charmless Schoenberg and Sibelius songs.

The very presence of the other two finalists, the Scottish bass William Mackie (third) and the Korean soprano Young-Hee Kim (fourth), posed disturbing questions as to the standard of entry and, indeed, the function of the teachers and coaches who prepare the singers in between rounds.

Mr Mackie's operatic offerings (King Philip and Don Basilio) showed earnestness of intent, strength of rapport, and toughness of vocal muscle still in search of focus and interpretative guidance. Neither he nor Ms Kim displayed any really adequate sense of style in their songs; and Ms Kim's ill-chosen Bellini aria from *I Capuleti* only emphasized the constriction of her distressingly over-strained, under-developed technique.

Hilary Finch

Chilingirian Quartet
Queen Elizabeth Hall

A splendidly warm, sympathetic account of Schubert's C major Quintet crowned Sunday afternoon's recital by the Chilingirian Quartet: the first of three in which Schubert is matched with Mozart and Bartók. Ralph Kirshbaum, the guest cellist, did not quite blend his reedy, incisive sound into the softer, sweeter tones of the other players, but the ensemble's relaxed poise and command of this most difficult of chamber works seemed complete.

In the first movement they established a natural continuity through the changes of themes, and the approach to the recapitulation was especially well done, with the tiniest of breaths in the rising staccato phrases. It is rare to hear the hypnotic slow movement captured with as much finely tuned and balanced precision as it was here, and rare too to hear it explode into a Scherzo of such weight and vigour. If Levon Chilingirian's intonation slipped a couple more times than was acceptable, that was amply compensated for by the penetration of much else in his playing, and the matching of phrasing with the second violinist, Mark Butler, in the falling sequences of the finale's development was well judged. But surely no one still believes that the last note is marked with a diminuendo, any more than the last note of the C major Symphony? It is an (often misunderstood and mistranscribed) accent.

Schubert seems to suit this quartet's flowing style and sweet, ample sound. Mozart and Bartók present more problems; while Mozart's E flat Quartet was full of good things, and the relaxed energy seemed to suit the first movement, I longed for a leaner, clearer texture in the dissonances of the Andante. And the Bartók was quite wrong: he needs warmth, but also a fierce focus to that warmth. Even though the playing was accurate and brisk, the intensity of feeling came out sounding sloppy and loose.

Nicholas Kenyon

Television

Dreamy idealism

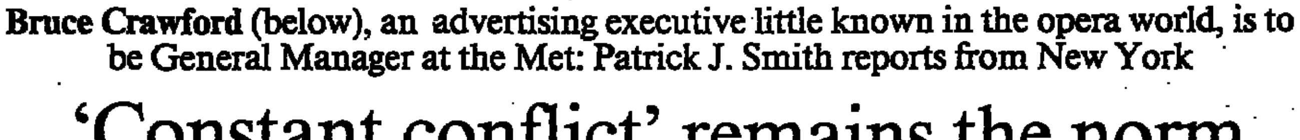
A Fragment of Memory (Channel 4) was Michael Orrom's personal reminiscence of Cambridge in the late Thirties. The prevailing mood was not a happy one, with the Spanish Civil War, and an even greater war approaching; this was the period in which the Communist Party flourished at the university. But, despite the change in international circumstances, Cambridge is probably not so different today – no doubt political passions are just as easily aroused, and "commitment" is just as freely espoused. If the difference lies anywhere, it is in the importance the rest of the country attaches to such things: the students of Cambridge are no longer in a position to influence or dominate the events of the next few years, as their forebears at least aspired to do.

In a sense, then, this was the portrait of a vanished age: Mr Orrom made a film at the time, in which undergraduates were shown selling the *Daily Worker* in the streets, and there was talk of "committed intellectuals" who would lead "from the front". "It was my first experience", he said last night, "of being part of a group which felt the same way." And yet the ordinary life of Cambridge continued, representing "always a feeling of dream, a removal from reality". But this is a description which might apply to his political idealism as much as to Grantchester Meadows or the punts on the Cam.

Cambridge has always been a university where abstract or analytical thought has consorted easily with a kind of moralism: it is an unbeatable combination for the young, and perhaps explains that trace of self-righteousness which is characteristically to be found in the cleverer Cambridge graduates. The university has, after all, been the home of Leavisites as well as spies.

Last night's documentary was well made, but it presented a confusing picture in which politics, poetry, social radicalism, parties and little magazines all played a part. And it was not hard to see why the political ferment disappeared almost as quickly as it had arisen: the general impression was of a group of rather nice but silly young men and women who were carried away by the idea of radicalism and commitment rather than by the reality of it.

Peter Ackroyd



Bruce Crawford (below), an advertising executive little known in the opera world, is to be General Manager at the Met: Patrick J. Smith reports from New York

'Constant conflict' remains the norm

The appointment of Bruce Crawford as General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera, for five years beginning in January 1986, continues a practice of picking a member of the Met's board of directors begun with the incumbent, Anthony Bliss. The 55-year-old Crawford, who succeeded Frank Taplin as president of the board last May, is currently president and chief executive officer of the advertising firm BBDO International, and is an unknown name to the opera world.

Although the selection represents a particularly American solution to the problem of who is to run an opera house, it was, in this instance, dictated in large measure by circumstances. When the music director James Levine agreed to become artistic director beginning in August 1986, the scope of the general director's power was diminished, even though the board insisted that he had the final say in any dispute. It is no secret that several of the candidates interviewed for the job were less than enthusiastic about the primacy of Levine's position and about the resulting diminution of the general manager's powers. At least one, Munich's Intendant August Everding, withdrew his name from consideration.

Crawford, a lifelong opera-lover who is given high marks for his stewardship of the world's seventh-ranking advertising agency, has been working closely with Levine in future planning, both in New York and in Salzburg, since he became prisident. His rapport with the music director was of great importance in his selection.

"One of the chief reasons I allowed my name to go forward", Crawford says, "was because of my respect for Levine, who is immensely talented not only in music but in a knowledge of how an opera house with a 75-million-dollar annual budget should be run. I am constantly amazed by the talents of the man. We get along very well, and because we understand each other our collaboration can have benefits for the Met both in the short and long run."



The chief question is whether someone unversed in the daily problems of an opera house can effectively – both artistically and financially – cope with the myriad decisions confronting the general manager. Crawford, a burly, genial and, for an executive, low-keyed man, answers this in various ways.

"The running of an opera house today is a business, and involves the allocation and management of resources of many departments – technical, developmental, artistic and such important ones as broadcast, telecast and touring. But the difference is that opera is not a business like making cars, but an entertainment business. I am familiar with the role of business in the entertainment world through my work with BBDO, and I am used to an operation that is similar in process if not in output. I also have a deep knowledge of the business of opera. It seems to me that if an artistic director is qualified in the area of music and opera – and James Levine certainly is – the Met does not need duplication of that expertise in an Intendant-type of general manager."

Crawford, however, is quick to insist that he is not simply a businessman.

"Any successful business must concentrate on product, and for me the artistic excellence of the company comes first. Everything flows from that. But we here in the United States must pay constant attention to finances. Any plan we have must be based on realizable goals, and not a plan in a vacuum."

The perception is that Crawford is a quick study, is thoroughly conversant with the particular problems of running an American opera house, and has an open mind as to new ideas. But, at the same time, the appointment of Crawford rather than a traditional Intendant will result in a differing set of rules of company operation. In most opera houses it is the Intendant who plans the operas to be performed and the singers to be hired, in consultation with the music director. At the Met, under Crawford, that role will be taken by Levine.

"The general manager is not there to do casting", says Crawford. "That is the responsibility of the artistic director. The general manager sees that the objectives of the company are fulfilled – that is, that the standard of casting in general rather than in specific is worthy of the Met. As in any creative enterprise, constant conflict is the norm in the opera business, and that must be recognized. Yet, at the same time, the general manager has to know what is and what is not do-able, and what is in the best interests of the house."

In answer to critics who note the lack of first-rank conductors other than Levine, Crawford says that several are scheduled for new productions in coming years. The fact is that Crawford, in his first years on the job, will only be putting into effect plans already made until the 1988-89 season. Yet things have a way of changing, despite set plans. As late as last May, the producer of the new *Simon Boccanegra* this November was John Dexter; it is now Tito Carobianco in a production borrowed from the Chicago Lyric.

Rock

Dream Syndicate
Marquee

Guitar-based American rock has had many detractors in the past. Punk's aftermath made such music unwelcome, ridiculing it for sterility and reaction. Yet, once punk's feckless charm had worn thin, an audience reemerged, armed with the promise of a new generation of Stateside rock bands. This year has seen the acceptance of the countrified REM, the radical Black Flag and the acidic Rain Parade, all vital in their own way. The bottle may look familiar but the vintage smells appealing again.

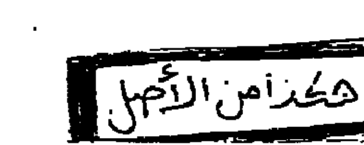
Unfortunately, California's The Dream Syndicate only remind one of where so many Seventies American bands went wrong. Their apathetic presentation and one-paced music are a throwback to those awful white blues bands for whom competence was enough. They are doomed to languish in the underground.

Led by the rhythm guitarist Steve Wynn, Dream Syndicate evoke little joy in their sound and do not have the power to sway when they rejoice in gloom. Relying constantly on Carl Precoda's inflated solos and Wynn's abstract, prosaic vocal delivery, they even managed to extinguish the saving grace of country that made certain passages of their *Medicine Show* bearable.

Earlier at the weekend the elder statesman Tom Verlaine, once New York's leading light in Television, made a welcome and rare appearance with his new group at the Electric Ballroom. The dual guitar foils of Verlaine and Jimmy Ripp had the jab and thrust to range wide across a variety of emotional terrain, from the latest *Cover* material to a totally revamped version of the enigmatic "Red Leaves", finally stopping off to remind their audience of the excitement of garage punk in a medley of "Psychotic Reaction" and "Wild Thing".

Instrumentally adventurous without making improvisation an excuse for poor songwriting, Verlaine and company remain light years ahead of Dream Syndicate. Age has not withered them yet, while Dream Syndicate's youth is no guarantee of inspiration.

Max Bell



ADVERTISEMENT

SPIEGEL v. NOW! MAGAZINE

AUGSTEIN v. GOLDSMITH

Plaintiffs

Spiegel Verlag Rudolf Augstein GmbH & Co KG
Rudolf Augstein

Defendants

Sir James Goldsmith
Cavenham Communications Limited
Anthony Shrimsley

In the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, on 8 October 1984, the following agreed statement was read out:

Mr. John Wilmers QC – Counsel for the Plaintiffs

My Lord, I with my Learned friends Mr Charles Gray and Mr Andrew Monson represent the Plaintiffs who are the owners and publisher of the West German weekly magazine *Der Spiegel*. My Learned friends Lord Rawlinson, Mr Andrew Bateson, Mr James Price and Mr Mark Warby represent the Defendants Sir James Goldsmith, Cavenham Communications Limited and Mr Anthony Shrimsley.

On the 21st day of January, 1981, Sir James Goldsmith delivered a speech to the Media Committee of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons which was subsequently published, *inter alia*, in *Now!* magazine, edited by Anthony Shrimsley.

This speech dealt with Soviet propaganda and the systematic manipulation of the Western media by certain organs of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Sir James went on to describe the three major organisations used for this purpose and which report to the Politburo in Moscow: the International Department headed by Boris Ponomarev; the International Information Department headed by Leonid Zamiatin and the KGB controlled Soviet propaganda organisation called Service A which is part of the KGB's First Chief Directorate. Service A plans, coordinates and supports secret operations which are designed to back up overt Soviet propaganda.

As an example, Sir James made reference to information provided by General Jan Sejna, a former high official of the Czechoslovak government, and former Secretary of the Czechoslovak ruling party's Defence Committee, who defected in 1968. Sir James stated "General Sejna, the high-ranking Czech intelligence defector, admitted that the campaign by the German news magazine *Der Spiegel* to discredit Franz Josef Strauss was orchestrated by the KGB".

It is to this reference that the Plaintiffs have taken exception in that they felt that it implied that the magazine was under the control of the KGB, knowingly employ journalists who are Communist intelligence agents and in fact are a KGB front organisation. My clients were concerned to refute and deny any such suggestions and to ensure that their journalistic and editorial independence is not in question.

Lord Rawlinson QC – Counsel for the Defendants

Sir James' position is that in pursuance of their policies, the Soviets conduct massive and continuous propaganda campaigns both overt and covert – the former through overtly controlled Communist media throughout the world, the latter consisting of the dissemination and planting of stories, many of which are based on forgeries and deliberate falsehoods known as "disinformation".

The ultimate object of the campaigns is the undermining of free Western societies and political systems. In particular they aim to promote ideas, individuals and governments helpful to Soviet strategy and conversely to discredit those hostile to the interests of Communism.

In pursuance of their aims the Soviets make use of unwitting Western media. In addition to the overtly controlled Communist press – the value of which is limited since the sources are publicly known – there is a major and continuous effort to plant propaganda covertly through well placed agents of influence who themselves may be either conscious or unconscious of the role that they are playing. The media thus used are not intended to realise that they are participating in KGB orchestrated campaigns.

It is Sir James' position that in pursuance of these policies, the Soviets made a conscious decision to seek to discredit the West German politician Dr. Franz Josef Strauss and mounted a campaign of defamation, disinformation and provocation against him. Franz Josef Strauss was Minister of Defence in Chancellor Adenauer's government when he made a speech in the Bundestag calling for the deployment on German soil of U.S. controlled nuclear weapons so as to counterbalance the growing Soviet threat. It is Sir James' position that against that background the Soviets decided to make use in that campaign of the fact that *Der Spiegel* was well known as opposing Dr. Strauss' political views and regularly published articles expressing that opposition.

In support of his case Sir James had arranged to call witnesses from this country, the USA and West Germany who would have testified as to Soviet policy in general and to the special role and organisational structure of Soviet covert propaganda. In addition Sir James would have called high level Soviet and Soviet bloc defectors, who in their former capacity as officers of the KGB or satellite intelligence services, had themselves been involved in disinformation and penetration of Western media including the recruitment of Western agents of influence, among them journalists. They would have given evidence of a number of instances of Soviet "active measures". More specifically certain of these high level officials (who have since defected to the West) would have given evidence of meetings at which plans were approved to seek to discredit Dr. Strauss and to use *Der Spiegel* in the manner I have indicated.

Such witnesses would have testified to the fact that the vast majority of the Western media which are used do not know that they are being so used and further that an important part of the planning of such operations is to ensure that the publications remain unaware of the source of the material which is supplied to them and that most of the individuals concerned do not know that they are ultimately serving Soviet purposes.

Finally, Sir James would have called General Sejna who has sworn an affidavit confirming that he made the statements quoted by Sir James and to which the Plaintiffs have objected.

It was and remains Sir James' position that many Western publications were and are unwittingly used by the Soviets in their campaigns conducted by the KGB and other Soviet organisations. So in Sir James' view, *Der Spiegel*, in common with other Western publications, can themselves fairly be described as victims of KGB propaganda techniques.

I am happy to state publicly on behalf of all the Defendants, as was indicated before these proceedings began, that it was never intended by Sir James to imply that the Plaintiffs or their paper were controlled by or cooperated with Soviet Intelligence or knowingly employed any journalist who was a KGB agent.

Mr. John Wilmers QC – Counsel for the Plaintiffs

My Lord, in the result my clients now take the view that it is unnecessary for them to proceed any further with this action. They have of course not seen any of the Defendants' evidence, but they fully accept that broadly speaking Soviet Intelligence seeks to operate in the way stated by my Learned friend, although they themselves are not conscious of having been used in the manner mentioned by Sir James Goldsmith. My clients are conscious of the dangers to press freedom posed by Soviet covert propaganda.

I am happy to say that the parties, upon the basis of this agreed statement, have agreed that the action should be withdrawn.

In the circumstances all that remains is for me to ask your Lordship for leave to withdraw the record.

CAVENHAM COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED, CAVENHAM HOUSE, PARK LANE, CRANFORD, MIDDLESEX, TW5 9RN



THE TIMES DIARY

Left-handed Bowman

"Crackers!", wrote an angry Mrs Thatcher to Bow Group chairman Michael Lingens this weekend after he had accused her of running out of steam. She would have been even angrier had she known that not so very long this self-appointed guardian of Tory tenets was, albeit briefly, a Labour Party member. According to Oxford City Labour Party minutes, his membership application was approved on September 19, 1977, when he was a law student at Trinity College. "I really can't remember that," Lingens protested yesterday – and who can blame him? It is not the sort of thing one wants dredged up when one is on the list of approved Conservative candidates.

Voice over

Envious glances will have been exchanged in the BBC radio newsroom yesterday at *The Times* interview with the Archbishop of Canterbury. When the row over the Bishop of Durham's sermon broke, the BBC sent a reporter to interview Dr Runcie at a service in Canterbury. The reporter duly returned with his scoop. "Will you discipline Dr Jenkins?" asked the reporter on tape. "I think you have a rather exaggerated idea of my influence," was the reply. The BBC's religious affairs correspondent, Rosemary Harthill, piped up that this did not sound like Dr Runcie's voice. So who was it? Yesterday the Dean of Peterhouse, Dr Edward Norman, admitted the microphone had been pushed in front of him. "I thought afterwards the chap may have mistaken who I was," he told me.

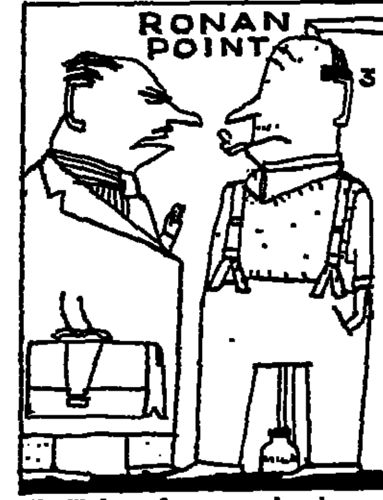
Poles apart

Via a circuitous route, from Poland comes an open letter to Arthur Scargill from the Solidarity underground newspaper *Robotnik*. Solidarity, supported by the British Government but condemned by Scargill as "an anti-socialist organization which desires the overthrow of a Socialist state", is clearly perplexed. The letter expresses support for striking British miners and disowns the coal exports being made to Britain by the Jaruzelski régime. It continues: "If Thatcher is getting along so well with Jaruzelski, it is a great time to make logical conclusions. That is why we hope that in the name of workers' solidarity you will reverse your unfriendly position". And condemn a true socialist state? A tricky one, eh, Arthur?

Downcast

Employees of R & A Young, an opencast mining company in County Durham, managed a grim smile at Derwentside District Council's demand that their coal storage yard should close on planning grounds. The enforcement order – threatening 40 jobs – came in an envelope stamped: "The best industrial incentives are in Derwentside".

BARRY FANTONI



'You'll be safe now, we've done a major reconstruction of the report'

Begin was here

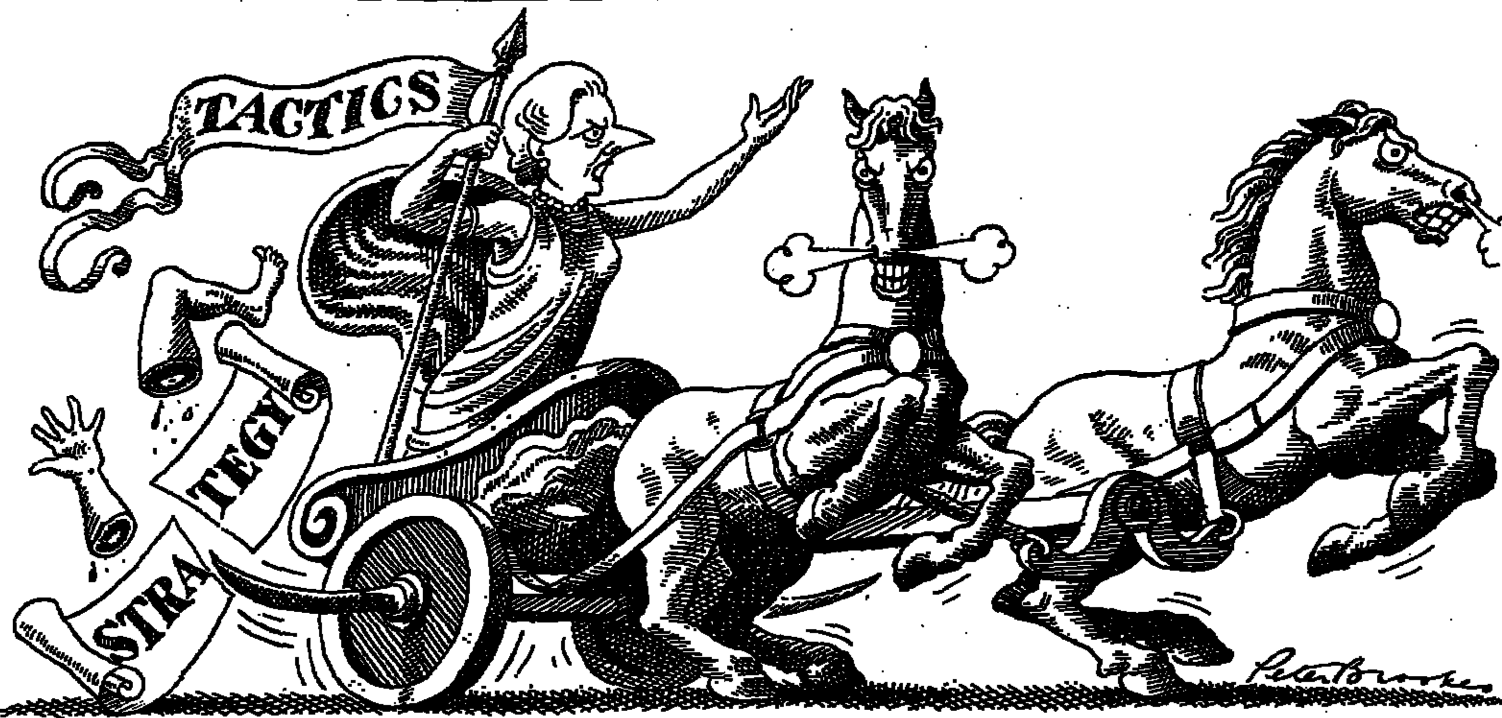
The Tate Gallery has bowed to pressure from the Board of Deputies of British Jews and removed a controversial painting from its current exhibition by the East German artist, Penck. The Board was outraged by Penck's "Documenta", which had the words "Begin murderer" painted beneath the Star of David. The Tate at first said that the trustees could not exercise censorship over works of art, but when the Board's objections were explained to Penck, he agreed to its removal. The slogan, he said, merely represented graffiti he had seen. "Documenta" has now been replaced by two milder works.

Tubby-thumper

Tatler journalist Craig Brown has got a nerve. In November, Heinemann will publish his *Marsh Marlowe Letters*, a literary spoof casting Lord Weidenfeld, chairman of the rival publishing house, as an absurd egotist compiling a collection of his correspondence, most of which has been to solicitors and printers. So, Tubby, as Brown calls him, employs a hack to elicit usable replies from people like Norman Mailer, Edna O'Brien, Enoch Powell and the Queen – after all, Tubby points out, when he picked up his peerage he "virtually gave away" a couple of his firm's books to Her Majesty. Weidenfeld apparently takes Brown's flight of fancy in good part. Which is nice of him: it was not so long ago that he published one of Brown's efforts himself.

PHS

'Think the unthinkable while there is still time to think at all. A government's IQ drops when it's under pressure, and by then it's too late'



Needed now: a Tory national plan

by Sir John Hoskyns

The present attempt to turn the economy around started in 1979. The task requires stamina, political will and strategic competence. The first two have been crucial in the first phase of this task – financial stabilization, now achieved to a degree unprecedented since the early 1960s. The third, strategic competence, will be critical in the next and more difficult phase, the structural transformation of the "real" economy. Assuming that the latest, and perhaps final, big push in the one-sided civil war waged by communist and other far-left trade union leaders fails to destroy Britain's chances, what is the strategic outlook?

Today, ministers will, as usual, be engrossed in tackling immediate problems, not least the conduct of the party conference. "Never mind about the strategy and all that stuff", they will be saying, "what are we going to do and, more important, what are we going to *say*, about unemployment, about the miners' strike?" Yet these immediate problems are merely symptoms of an unstable system. Governments, especially democratic governments, are in the business of system design. That is why coherent policy-making is so difficult and the "departmental view" so inadequate.

Systems are total. They cannot be snipped into little pieces to make them more intelligible because, in Lenin's words, everything is connected to everything else. Living systems are also disobedient. Governments cannot "run" a country or even "manage" an economy. All they can try to do is to maintain a socio-economic system which has the organic capacity to adapt to change without disintegrating.

Our present predicament is the consequence of an accumulation of artificially delayed economic adjustments which must finally be faced, all at once, in potentially catastrophic form. Inflation, slow growth, persistent unemployment are all symptoms of a structurally deformed system. None of them can be directly altered in any lasting sense, any more than the speed of a car can be changed by moving the speedometer needle.

In Britain's market economy, material and social progress are created and funded by the applied intelligence and energy of some 26 million people in the working population. The market economy has proved to be the best – some would say the only – system by which a population can cooperatively exploit its brains, skills, inventions, labour and savings. To function properly, it requires seven conditions: adequate public services, a tolerable tax burden on added value, a tax system which does not distort choice, competition, freedom of contract, a stable currency and the rule of law. All these interact to produce a further condition, social stability, which depends largely on the recognition of the individual's "unwritten contract" with the state, and the existence of an accepted code of behaviour to his fellow men.

Direct intervention to try to make the economy more productive or to buy social acquiescence invariably upsets several of these conditions, producing damaging side effects which may persist for generations, consuming increasing amounts of ministers' time and taxpayers' money. Post-war governments prior to 1979 intervened constantly, while neglecting the seven key conditions. By the late 1960s it was already clear to anyone not fast asleep that our post-war politicians had succeeded in creating an unworkable economy and the seeds of an ungovernable society.

When British politicians say they must work with the grain of human nature, they are usually proposing to reinforce a deterioration of values started or continued by those from whom they learned their trade.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that democratic governments, accustomed to administering stable systems, have great difficulty handling instability, whether caused by external shock or internal incompetence. Finding themselves on unfamiliar terrain, where precedent offers no guide, they lack the necessary powers of analysis and innovation. It is not so much that ministers and officials do not know enough about systems and strategy. It is that they don't even know they don't know.

The elements of systems thinking, like those of strategy, are not particularly abstruse. Once grasped, they are obvious. But applying them to real life requires considerable effort. As Clausewitz said, "Strategy is simple, but not easy." Such methods are even harder to apply in Whitehall, which over the years has inclined to the view that, since politicians never have any idea where they are trying to get to, there's really no point in working out how to get there.

Where should the Government be trying to go? It should be aiming for a "profile" which experience (world-wide, not insular) suggests is compatible with economic growth and *financial and social stability*. The key economic elements in this profile might be: total public spending as a percentage of GDP; the total tax burden as a percentage of added value; the structure and effect of the tax and welfare systems and their interaction; the percentage of the working population employed in central and local government and the public services; the measurable quality and relevance of education; competition policy in the private and state industry sector and the labour and capital markets; the financial and legal deterrents to business start-ups, hiring and expansion.

The list is obvious enough. The question is whether the Government has long-term objectives expressed in such a form, or indeed any hard-edged objectives at all. The perfect profile will never be attainable, but we can be sure that, if we are far enough away from it, then relative decline will continue, while ministers vainly exhort businessmen to save their bacon by trying harder.

The strategic stepping stones to such an objective cannot be culled from a typical manifesto shopping list. To have any meaning, they will need to be set out in network form (which at present only the younger and brighter civil servants will understand and would never dare to try on their superiors). The process of developing objectives and strategy will require people to "think the unthinkable". It is commonplace nowadays to say that this is what think-tanks are for. But it may not be understood why that should indeed be *one* of the things they do.

Thinking the unthinkable requires the deliberate removal of assumed constraints – political, financial, temporal – which would otherwise weaken the imagination and cloud analysis. There is nothing naive about such an exercise. The constraints can always be reimposed later. But their temporary absence makes the thinking more vigorous: and as a result some of the constraints may turn out to be less immovable than at first thought.

Ask the fundamental questions, however far-fetched, at the outset. Think the unthinkable while there is still time to think at all. Like everyone else, a government's IQ drops when it's under pressure and by then it's too late.

Fundamental questions are seldom asked inside Whitehall, because they often appear naive. They are dismissed, not by reasoned argument, but by massed *knowledge* about the status quo before they can start anyone thinking. We therefore have to ask them outside, because asking simple questions can help to uncover the complicated ones.

The more politically difficult the stepping stones, the more tempted government will be to do all its thinking in private. Nothing could be more ill advised. Major change will require a new consensus, whose terms have not yet evolved beyond political platitude. Winning that consensus will take years.

Open discussion of contentious issues is the best way to make people listen. Telling the whole truth is the only way to gain the necessary trust. But it also requires hard work to achieve total comprehension of what the truth actually is. In short, public discussion of the strategy turns out to be the key element in that strategy, which is why Whitehall's present secrecy conventions are an absolute bar to any economic miracle for Britain.

Strategic thinking is now fairly common as an aid to leadership in the much simpler world of business. It will not guarantee success. It cannot prevent nasty surprises for ministers any more than for businessmen. But experience suggests that it is better than making it up as you go along. Government – aptly described by Sir Leo Pliatzky as "the management of dilemmas" – is incomparably more difficult than business. But its very difficulty is often used as an excuse for doing less strategic thinking rather than more.

Those who argue, as Conservative politicians often do, that "governments can do very little", or that such elaborate schemes smack of a new National Plan, simply reveal their own lack of thought. Our present situation is precisely the result of deterministic intervention of the National Plan type, done in bits and pieces by governments of both parties. Together they have demonstrated just how *much* government can do. For they amount to a gigantic accidental strategy that has relegated Britain from the number two position in the world to economic obscurity and the brink of tribal warfare in less than 40 years.

The author, now director-general of the Institute of Directors, was head of the 10 Downing Street Policy Unit, 1979-82.

Phillip Whitehead

What Thatcher will not say

It is not the words, it is the spaces between the words, the things unsaid. Much has been made of the paragraphs left out of the Labour leader's speech at Blackpool. Less is known of the paragraphs which will be discarded from the Prime Minister's speech at Brighton. This column wishes to preserve them for the nation. . . .

"Mr Chairman, we have now enjoyed five years of power. No government for 20 years has enjoyed so long a tenure of a secure parliamentary majority. It is a time for reflection, not rhetoric. In 1979 I said that we shall have to learn again to be one nation, or one day we shall be no nation, and as I entered Downing Street I reminded the nation of the words of St Francis: 'Where there is discord, may we bring harmony. Where there is despair, may we bring hope.' Let it never be said that the lady is not for learning. Let us look beyond the travails of our opponents to the truth about ourselves. Have we become one nation once again?

"We won a second term, a famous victory, but as Lord Bruce-Gardyne, one of my ministers then, has pointed out in his thoughtful book this week, by any electoral yardstick we 'had a wretched tale to tell on 9 June 1983. For every 10 men and women out of work when the nation last polled in 1979, 26 now shared their plight. The economy had not grown in the interval, it had shrunk, and in the case of manufacturing industry, shrunk dramatically.

'Instead of cutting taxes, as the Tory manifesto had pledged to do in 1979, the government had increased the total tax burden (including national insurance) on all except the well-to-do.' Now, 15 months into our second term, unemployment is rising still, at record levels, industry is suffering the fall-out from the coal strike, and the Bank of England forecasts that the 'recovery' we have will wind down next year.

"So I say to my ministers: the test to which we submit you is toughness, not toadyism. Toughness to tell me, and our great party, what it may not wish to hear. The toughness that looks at what we have done to the areas of massive unemployment, and knows how that despair interacts with industrial strife and urban unrest. The honesty that understands how hollow is our talk of democratic rights if they can only be selectively enjoyed. We know now that they matter not just within the NUM but in London or Cheltenham, where we, the champions of the courts, seem not to abide their verdict when it goes against us.

"The integrity which declines to cast a smug embrace of understanding around the foolish remarks of Mr Leslie Curtis, when any attempt to pull the police into the blue corner can only aid those insurrectionists who do want to see them converted into Cossacks. The ability to understand that the law which keeps the picket housebound because it assumes he may break it is seen as the same law which is never used against the insurance fraudster and the commodity shark.

"You will have seen our lead in the polls. Given where this nation stands, it is no small achievement. But again I urge reflection. Let us not forget those who, in Lord Bruce-Gardyne's striking phrase, do not 'come within the gate', simply because they are at present a minority. If we so alienate a proportion of our fellow citizens that they turn to class warfare and a rejection of the due process of Parliament and law, who will be the gainers be? There are those who will say that we can turn it to some purpose, with Scargill's head served up on a lordly dish by Saatchi and Saatchi. Yet we have already in the United Kingdom a terrible lesson in political alienation.

"If a minority feels no kinship with the law, or those who enforce it, and little more with the institutions of the state, it takes only a determined minority within that minority to wreak havoc with the community as a whole. There are many in this country today whom you would see as without the gate. They share neither our advantages nor our assumptions. And yet it is their island too: their community, their traditions, their lives blighted by unemployment for which redundancy pay and social security can be no palliative.

"We have asked them for five long years to bear these things, to swim along on the cold tide of subsistence, because things would change. But to them the distant shore recedes. Things are not better, not even much the same.

"Is it not time that we, who exhort them to learn, to adjust, to travel hopefully, should do the same? There will be those among you who counsel a different course, who say that the dole is too abundant, the welfare too generous and the law too lax, though I have never heard such views expressed about personal or capital tax allowances.

"We cannot test the social fabric to destruction. We need to bring harmony instead of discord, hope instead of despair, to those who may not be our kind of people, but are our people just the same. . . ."

The lesson is there all right, but my information is that these thoughts will be discarded from the leader's address, to make way for another five minutes of standing ovation.

The author was Labour MP for Derby North, 1970-83.

Roger Scruton

King Arthur's real crime

For the High Court to proceed against Arthur Scargill for contempt is one of the most glaring of the many absurdities in the present conflict. Mr Scargill is above the law, and it is ridiculous to suppose that the law should be applied to him – as ridiculous as to suppose that the law should be applied to the Queen.

If the High Court were to take seriously the nonsensical suggestion that Scargill is a subject of the Crown, then it should be serving a writ, not for contempt, but for sedition. This common law offence covers three crimes – seditious libel, seditious utterance, and conspiracy to act in furtherance of a seditious intention – and it is arguable that, had a mere subject behaved like Scargill, he would be guilty of all of them. The seditious intention – which is a necessary ingredient in each offence – was defined by Mr Justice Stephen as "an intention to bring into hatred or contempt, or to excite disaffection against, the person of the Sovereign, or the government and Constitution of the United Kingdom as by law established, or either House of Parliament or the administration of justice, or to excite Her Majesty's subjects to attempt, otherwise than by lawful means, the alteration of any matter in Church or State by law established, or to raise discontent or disaffection among Her Majesty's subjects or to promote feelings of ill-will or hostility between different classes of her subjects".

For the crime to occur, there must also be a disturbance, appropriately caused by the seditious utterance or conspiracy. People have been found guilty of sedition as recently as 1972, and a person who behaved exactly like Scargill while lacking the legal immunity accorded to heroes, could well be found guilty as well.

It is undeniable that Scargill has sought to bring the Government and the judiciary into contempt, that he has excited Her Majesty's subjects to attempt, otherwise than by lawful means, the alteration of matters established by law, and that he has sought to raise discontent among Her Majesty's subjects and to promote feelings of ill-will and hostility between different classes. He expressly declares himself to be engaged in class warfare, speaks with excoriating contempt of all who are opposed to him and supports bands of violent followers in actions which are both unlawful in themselves, and calculated to set men against their workmates and against the police. The overall intention has been to set the working class as a whole against those who (in Scargill's benighted opinion) do not belong to it.

The violence of the picket line is not merely the spontaneous expression of local sentiment, but also the result of a concerted and resourceful organization, which deploys its thugs in the way that the Nazi Party deployed its shock troops – so as to intimidate and coerce all who dare to defy the leader's ruling. Precisely who or what is the power behind this organization is a matter of dispute. But the evidence is sufficient, if not to implicate Scargill, at least to provide a case for him to answer.

On any natural understanding of the events of the last few months, Mr Scargill has harboured a seditious purpose; and on any natural interpretation, his purpose has been achieved. The nation is divided, the miners also divided, and enmity and hatred have been let loose in quantities to which our constitution is unaccustomed, and for which our police are unprepared. Nor is there any hope of an early relief, now that the bigots of the Labour Party have joined their voices to the raucous chorus of destruction.

But Scargill is above the law. His contempt for the judiciary is natural in a man who believes that justice resides, not in the patient exercise of the common law of England, but in the violent overthrow of the power that sustains it. Too many people share that belief, and too much instinctive disorder has been unleashed on behalf of it, for Scargill to be treated now as a subject of the Crown. He has the hero's disdain towards things by law established.

The only solution is to transport him to a place where his ideal of justice is enacted, where the "dictatorship of the proletariat" has extinguished forever the power of the ruling class, where he will not be bothered by the whims of an independent judiciary, and where all trade unionists will automatically obey the instructions that are issued by their leadership.

Such places exist, and Mr Scargill has been loud in praise of them. It would surely be no injustice to compel him to reside in one of them. Not only would he then be able to take up a citizenship and an allegiance more suited to his ardent temperament, he would also be relieved forever of the intolerable sights of exploitation that greet him every day in the dark world of capitalist oppression. And in order that his departure should be arranged with every appearance of legitimacy, the proposal should be put to a national referendum, in which everyone could vote, even the miners, who, thanks to Scargill, have not so far voted on the matter that concerns them.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

Filling the Kremlin vacuum: Richard Owen on the options facing the central committee

After the medals, a golden handshake for Chernenko?

Moscow

Leninskie Gorki, the country estate where Lenin died in 1924, is a good place to reflect on the present succession struggle in the Kremlin. Walking among the silver birches where Lenin spent his last years, or gazing at the bed on which he breathed his last, one's thoughts inevitably turn to other struggles, other deaths. With Brezhnev in 1982 and Andropov thereafter, as with Chernenko now, there was a concerted official attempt to disguise the fact that the leader was incapacitated, and that a struggle for power was taking place, masked by the leader's decline.

In Russia, as Walter Mondale remarked to Mr Gromyko about the United States, there is only one president at a time. Soviet officials anxious to dispel the impression that Chernenko's political authority is waning, have deftly used this analogy in talking to western visitors. More exactly, since in the Soviet Union the presidency is largely ceremonial, there is only one general secretary at a time, and most important papers and matters of state have to pass across his desk sooner or later.

But how much of this deliberate boosting of Chernenko reflects his real standing, and how much is designed to blind foreign observers to what is really going on behind the scenes in the Kremlin and in the nearby central committee building?

Perhaps there is a clue in the house at Leninskie Gorki, where visitors crowd in from the crisp autumn air to look at Lenin's reading glasses, winter boots and tea service. In a downstairs room there is a big photograph of Lenin walking in the grounds, taken in the summer of 1922 by a *Pravda* photographer to scotch rumours about the leader's health.

Nowadays, no doubt, Lenin would be seen on television, as Chernenko has been for the past few weeks. Since he reappeared after a long summer absence, Chernenko has handed medals to cosmonauts and Politburo members, and has had medals handed to him by Marshal Ustinov, the defence minister. He has received a Greek communist and the leader of South Yemen.

To show that he is not merely carrying out ceremonial duties (as some had begun to suggest), he made a long, thoughtful and forward-looking speech to the Writers Union, combining an attack on the US with a justification of ideological orthodoxy in the arts. Last Friday, in a speech given prominence in *Pravda* and on television, he addressed the People's Control – a national inspectorate – to demand tougher measures against corruption, embezzlement and the "abuse of power."

On the other hand, every television appearance reinforces the impression that Chernenko's breathing difficulties, attributed to heart and lung disease, are getting worse, and even some Soviet officials are embarrassed.

The speeches to the Writers Union and the People's Control were marathon performances but took their toll. Russians and foreign residents alike are now waiting to see how Chernenko stands up to the rigours of the annual Noevember 7 parade, which normally lasts two hours and is held in sub-zero temperatures.

Soviet officials point out that the Soviet leadership is collective, so that decisions are taken regardless of the health of the leader. Up to a point this is true, especially at the moment, when the president and general secretary is widely regarded as sick and relatively ineffective. Power is in the hands of a group of septuagenarians of whom Chernenko, ironically, is the youngest at 73. Nikolai Tikhonov, The Prime Minister, is 79, and Ustinov and Gromyko are both 75.

There is a growing view that Gromyko, who has embodied Soviet foreign policy for so long, nowadays makes it as well as expounding it. The impression that the Kremlin speaks with Gromyko's voice was reinforced by his visit to Washington for talks with President Reagan and his subsequent speech in East Berlin, where he attended the celebrations marking 35 years of the East German state.

The Kremlin line, as put forward by Gromyko, is that the US is frustrating talks by showing no sign of good intentions over arms control. But within this general line there is room for variation, with Gromyko and other Politburo hardliners, such as Marshal Ustinov, showing implacable hostility toward Washington and warning it not to try and "roll back" communism. Chernenko, by contrast, tends to display nostalgia for the days of détente. The younger generation led by Mikhail Gorbachov, only 53, is unknown and untried, but is believed to want to move Russia away from isolationism and invigorate its domestic policies.

The question which has dominated Moscow conversation for the past few weeks, amid rumours of an "extraordinary plenum" of the central committee, is whether Chernenko will take "the Tsedenbal option". This refers to the leader of Mongolia, who resigned last month allegedly because of ill health. Oddly, Yumzhagin Tsendebal was recently seen near a VIP dacha on the Lenin hills, apparently in perfect health and with all his privileges, including a large black limousine gliding behind while he took the air.

There were rumours that Chernenko might take the same course, either "at his own request" or – by analogy with Krushchev 20 years ago – under duress. The proper forum, it was suggested, would be the forthcoming plenum. On the other hand a plenum could be convened to discuss agriculture, East-West relations, or other personnel matters – perhaps with Gorbachov moving against his rival, Grigory Romanov, 60, who has been out of the limelight for weeks and was reportedly linked to the disgraced Marshal Ogarov, the former chief of staff.

With prolific rumours, and no firm leadership, there is dissonance and immobility at the top. Russians look to the Kremlin for strong leadership – a tough leadership if necessary. Indeed Andropov, with his combinations of sharp intelligence and disciplitarian austerity, is becoming idealized by many, including younger officials who saw his brief stewardship as a step in the right direction.

The 300-man central committee, on the other hand, is largely composed of ex-Brezhnev men, cautious and conservative, who voted for Chernenko last February and were alarmed by Andropov's new broom. But the Andropov economic reforms are to be extended, and the anti-corruption campaign continues.

But will the central committee, perhaps looking ahead to the next party congress in 1986 and the new party programme, opt for a bright, vigorous, sophisticated Andropov protegé like Gorbachov, or will it stick with Chernenko, who obviously wants to map out the future of Soviet socialism before he goes? For the time being, Russians seem to have forgotten that Lenin, Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev were all relatively young when they came to power. To westerners, it seems absurd that an old man who can hardly walk or breathe should draw up the blueprint for getting Russia out of economic decline and the East-West impasse. Soviet politics in the next few months or even weeks could depend on the degree to which up and coming Soviet leaders privately agree.



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HAND-TO-MOUTH LEADERSHIP

The Archbishop of Canterbury's comments in *The Times* yesterday on the social and political scene in Britain were inchoate and unfocused. Yet they reflect the kind of criticism which is felt by very many people in the country about the Government's handling of affairs and which will be directed at it by some of its own followers at the Conservative Conference in Brighton this week. This is particularly true of Dr Runcie's reflections on unemployment. Having begun by saying that an archbishop should "stick to principles" and deal with attitudes, issue warnings and stimulate thought, which was presumably intended to disclaim any intention of getting into the detailed arguments of policy, Dr Runcie delivered himself of a muddled if not a tendentious non sequitur.

"Economic growth, better living standards, higher pay for those in employment . . . are all self-evidently worth aiming at; but if the human consequences of such aims mean unemployment on an unprecedented scale, poverty, bureaucracy, despair about the future of some communities, inequitable sharing of the sacrifice called for, then the objectives must be called in question." It was, he said, "the efficiency versus compassion argument", which is exactly how very many ordinary people see it but which is also precisely what it is not.

For the Archbishop missed out one of the most important factors in constructing his detailed list of current economic phenomena: he omitted inflation. Yet to offer a formulation in which the unemployment of some people is contrasted with economic growth and the higher living standards of others in terms that suggest simple cause and effect, and without mentioning the aftermath of extreme inflation is politically naive. Of course, it is true that the pressure for high wages in one place diminishes job opportunities in another. Yet it is impossible to discuss unemployment credibly without acknowledging that it is in significant measure the consequence of a necessary shaking of inflation out of the system. It is a pity, therefore, that Dr Runcie did not once mention inflation, or address his mind to the question what would have happened to society, and what increase might have occurred in the violence he rightly condemned, if the Government had not made the reduction of inflation its priority, even though employment has had to suffer in the process.

Yet the fact that Dr Runcie's observations were illogical does not diminish their potency. For one thing, he is Archbishop, and people increasingly look to the utterances of the episcopate as much to see what support can be gained for their own political attitudes as for spiritual guidance. For another, he voices the instinctive reactions of many who have already forgotten what a terrible rupture of society would have resulted from inflation had the Government failed to tackle it.

That the Government is as vulnerable as it is to the criticism that lay between the lines of Dr Runcie's remarks is, however, largely its own fault and a great deal of the blame must thus attach to Mrs Thatcher personally. She is respected for her strength of will, which leads her too often to assume that the repetition of a few simple and true slogans is enough to get the message across. It is not enough.

On unemployment in particular, the Government has seemed so fearful of appearing to give ammunition to the cause of neo-Keynesian demand management that it has hardly dared to voice convincingly its concern for those without work, let alone concentrate on what it could do to help to release jobs by removing some of the rigidities from the labour market which price jobs out of existence. Nor has it done all it could to provide training for skills where there are many vacancies or to use tax changes to promote service-employment. Instead, it has been content to argue that economic recovery would suffice to bring employment down and now that this has proved wrong it has been wrong-footed.

It has also been a government whose talk has consistently been tougher than its actions so that it has got the worst of both worlds. It has given the impression of having slashed the welfare services in aid of reducing taxation whereas social spending has risen, and taxation with it including the taxation of groups poorer than the miners who must contribute to pay to keep uneconomic pits open.

The Government is vulnerable in much the same way over the miners' strike. In the earlier stages it was right to try to keep its distance on the ground that this was a strictly industrial dispute between the two sides of the industry. But as Mr Scargill turned it into a political dispute by using violence to destroy the Government and disregard the constitution, the Government was brought into it willy-nilly. It was at that stage that Mrs Thatcher should have given leadership by explaining to the nation much more clearly the constitutional as well as the political issues that were at stake. It was then that the Government should have been much more direct in encouraging the use of the available law, civil and criminal, against illegal acts by striking miners.

It is not enough for Mrs Thatcher to say, as she did over the weekend in a newspaper interview, that she cannot get the strike out of her mind, that it is never far from her, that she thinks about it "every morning, every evening, every day". The question is why if this is so she has not involved the nation more closely in her thoughts. Why has neither she nor any other minister visited the scenes of insurrection?

After all, the Prime Minister no longer even pretends that the strike is something outside her remit, apart from the maintenance of public order. Indeed, she specifically claimed at the weekend that she herself did "everything to try to avoid the strike" including "arrange" the best pay the miners ever had. Since this was so, it would have been better for the nation if the Government had acted more positively and directly once it became quite clear that the strike was blatantly political.

As it is, the Government has simply left itself vulnerable not only to the demand for the kind of general economic "booster" which seems to lie between the lines of the Archbishop's thinking but also to the call for more concessions to bring the strike to an end, regardless of the fact that it is the coal board that has made all the concessions so far.

Mrs Thatcher should not take too much comfort from the opinion poll lead she and her party hold over Mr Kinnock and his. She should note that the MORI poll in the *Sunday Times* which gave her an 8-point lead also found that nearly 60 per cent of the public think she has done a "bad job" in handling the strike. The Conservative ascendancy is almost entirely by courtesy of the public's understanding that the Labour Party, in its present state, is unfit to govern and has left so much vacant ground for moderate criticism of the Government that some of the bishops plainly feel a moral obligation to occupy it.

Whatever else may be thought of the Archbishop's analysis, he is right to observe that people are being desensitized by violence. That has created a potentially dangerous situation for the country and the Conservative Party is locked into it. Mrs *Thatcher has left it late* to give the nation the radical, inspiring and challenging leadership it requires and which should involve taking the people along with her, in word and deed, step by step. This should have been a radical Parliament but it looks too much like a hand-to-mouth Parliament. It has been left dangerously late to offer the kind of leadership required but the Prime Minister's speech to the Conservative Conference gives her what could be the last chance for a fresh start.

SCREEN GLADIATORS

Long gone is the era of "lazy shave" that cosmetic preparation whose absence was blamed by Mr Nixon for his unattractive appearance during the first televised presidential debate. Both Mr Reagan, as befits the former presenter of General Electric Theater, and Mr Mondale demonstrated their mastery on Sunday night of the outward appearances required by television: they were clean-cut and never missed a cue. The interests of show business were served. But so were those of democracy. Despite the limitations of a question-and-answer format, this was a revealing episode.

Cajoled by his advisers to sharpen his style, Mr Mondale came out fighting. The president, by contrast, hesitated, justifying those of his aides who have kept him from direct contact with the press. Here, against the odds, was a lively if indirect guide to the qualities of mind and character required by the Oval Office – certainly as good a guide as that exhausting round of "photo opportunities" that nowadays passes for campaigning. To hear candidates for the most powerful elected office on earth mutually affirming not just their belief in but their daily communication with the deity was a vivid reminder of America's religiosity – an element in the national make-up which America's friends, mesmerized by her material progress, often ignore.

According to the instant pollsters, it was a debate Mr Mondale "won". And perhaps he deserved to, when once again the president stood on a public platform and promised to uphold expenditures which will have to be minutely questioned in any sincere bid to reduce federal outlays and cut the central government deficit. It is, however, unlikely that Mr Mondale's debating performance will benefit his prospects; the gap revealed in polls of voters' intentions begins to look well-nigh unbridgeable.

What it ought to do is this. It ought to steel American voters when next month they come to pull their levers not to allow Mr Reagan's voluminous coat-tails to trail into the House of Representatives and the Senate Republicans in numbers sufficient to upset today's rough proportions. Mr Reagan is, without a doubt, an inspirational leader, able by his demeanour, his qualities of reassurance to transmit optimism, even into economic life. He seems to demonstrate, in defiance of the economic rationalists, that political leadership can create a mood conducive to growth. It could be that Mr Reagan's continuing presence in the White House is essential for buoyancy in Wall Street and on the shop floor. But a Reagan victory unaccompanied by strong measures to wrest control of federal spending and taxing would be dangerous. Such measures are presented in Mr Mondale's portfolio and, on balance, are more likely to pass a Democrat-controlled House. In his debating mettle, Mr Mondale may have helped his party without helping himself. That may come to look like a valuable performance.

Protecting the churches

From Mr Claude Blair

Sir, Your blandly complacent statement in your second leader on Friday (September 28) that the Church of England's "record from the point of view of conservation is not such as to undermine confidence" does rather make one wonder where you go for information; is it perhaps that your deservedly high social status prevents you from discussing such matters with anyone below the rank of dean?

In fact, I doubt if there is a single person in the country deeply involved with the problems of the conservation of churches who has real confidence – the majority I suspect have no confidence at all – in the way in which the Church deals in general with conservation matters, or has the slightest hope that the recommendations of the recent report of the Faculty Jurisdiction Commission will be properly enforced (They have, I understand, been accepted by the Synod).

Take the case at the moment in Lincolnshire, where diocesan authorities allow a church containing two major medieval monuments – one internationally famous amongst specialists – to become derelict and refuse either to declare it redundant, as the system requires, or even to take elementary precautions to protect its contents from weather or vandals.

The existing system does not work as it ought to because the Church has not really got the collective will to make it work, and I have no doubt that state control will eventually come, but only after a lot of damage has been done. Most people would regret this, because there is a feeling that however incompetent the Church may be she still ought to be responsible for her own – as an inadequate but still loving mother for her children – and that state control might produce indifference of another, and possibly worse, kind.

One major problem with the existing system of control is the very narrow limits it puts on the number of people with the right to intervene in any particular issue affecting a religious building.

I suggest that one possible way for this to be met would be for legislation to be passed giving the Secretary of State for the Environment an absolute right to intervene, in any matter affecting the fabric or contents of a historic religious building, of whatever denomination, where he was satisfied that some part of the national cultural heritage was threatened.

This would automatically give any citizen the right to raise such a matter with him through his MP.

Yours faithfully,
CLAUDE BLAIR,
90 Links Road,
Ashtead,
Surrey.
September 30.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Civil Service duty to the Crown

From Mr J. E. Alder

Sir, Enoch Powell is right in saying that a civil servant owes no responsibility to Parliament but surely not right in his view that a civil servant's duties are owed exclusively to ministers – as their employers.

Civil servants are not the employees of ministers. Each is an employee only of the Crown, there being no concept of intermediate service as regards Crown employment. Thus ministers and civil servants are colleagues fulfilling different roles under the Crown. A civil servant therefore owes an overriding duty of loyalty to the Crown, which may occasionally conflict with his duties to his particular department.

Normally, of course, the wishes of the government of the day are to be attributed to the Crown. However, where the government or an individual member of it appears to be acting unconstitutionally a civil servant arguably has a right, if not a duty, to take steps to remedy the matter, and an appropriate step might well be to draw the attention of Parliament to the matter.

In taking such action a civil servant might violate some specific statutory law, such as the Official Secrets Act. This is a separate matter and points only to the lack of any necessary connection between statutes and our unwritten Constitution.

Yours faithfully,
J. E. ALDER
University of Exeter,
Faculty of Law,
Amory Building,
Rennes Drive,
Exeter.
October 5.

Claiming benefits

From Mr Wynford Jones

Sir, Mr Digby Anderson's flippant article (October 3) on claiming welfare benefits had a useful correction on the same page by Robin Cook's thoughtful article on the poverty trap.

Mr Anderson suggests that school leavers should emerge equipped to deal with the jungle of benefits. He forgets that a large proportion of claimants are elderly and had their last experience of school in the 1920s and 30s.

His ideas on forgoing one's legal rights are fascinating. I look forward to Mr Anderson waiving his income-tax allowances in favour of others.

Incidentally, isn't there a misprint at the end of the arcicle? Surely, he's Director of the *Un*social Affairs Unit?

Yours faithfully,
WYNFORD JONES,
30 Lansdown Place,
Lewes,
Sussex.
October 4.

Drug industry

From Lord Sainsbury

Sir, Once more, at their annual conference, the Labour Party have passed overwhelmingly a resolution demanding that drug companies should be publicly owned.

In 1965-67 I had the honour of being chairman of the committee of enquiry into the relationship of the pharmaceutical industry with the National Health Service and we gave long and deep consideration as to whether the industry should be nationalized, after which we came unanimously to the recommendation that it should not be.

Among our reasons were the following:

1. That a large proportion of the industry was foreign-owned and largely dependent for its continuation in business on research work carried out abroad.
2. That there was a further difficulty of separating the pharmaceutical business from the other activities in which most firms in the industry are engaged. Very few pharmaceutical firms are concerned solely with prescription medicine.

We further stated that the industry cannot be said to have failed to provide the people of this country with many medicines of great value. Of course, we took note of the criticisms of prices, profits and promotional expenditure and made recommendations, some of which subsequently have been put into effect.

I believe that the objections that the committee cited nearly 20 years ago are still valid.

Yours faithfully,
SAINSBURY,
House of Lords.
October 3.

But not forgotten

From Mr Peter Anghelides

Sir, I read with interest in today's national press that the Greater London Council wish to honour the house in Farringdon Street where, in 1900, the Labour Party was founded.

Forgive me for pointing out that, surely, one of the conditions for the awarding of a blue plaque is that the person named has been dead for 20 years. Or is that what the GLC are trying to say?

Yours faithfully,
PETER ANGHELIDES,
Frontier Worlds,
25 Woodville Drive,
Sale,
Cheshire.
September 27.

More haste . . .

From Mr Tam Dalyell, MP for Linlithgow (Labour)

Sir, Where did Admiral of the Fleet Lord Lewin (feature, October 2) get his information that the 44-year-old Belgrano was capable of making 30 knots?

Yours etc,
TAM DALYELL
House of Commons.
October 4.

Tory fear for the party's future

From Lord Alport

Sir, Mr Brittan's speech at the 150th anniversary of the Tamworth Manifesto and your leading article of September 22 should both be studied by Conservatives due to gather at Brighton for their annual conference.

Those who are historically minded will perhaps realize the dangers which now lie ahead of the party. Any politician who does not recognize the power which continuity of ideas and long descended attitudes have over British public opinion will pay dearly for their ignorance in the long run.

Peel, as an administrator, had great ability. As Mr Brittan reminds us, he founded the modern police force. He believed in economic liberalism and the "market economy," as evidenced by the repeal of the corn laws. He personified efficiency, or what would be now called "managerial expertise".

By prevailing on the old Tory Party to accept the Reform Bill of 1832 he ensured that political power was consolidated in the hands of the emergent middle class. But, as Mr Brittan also reminds us, Peel was an unpleasant, seemingly uncaring man and, along with Neville Chamberlain, who shared many of his virtues, has gone down in history as one of the two most unpopular prime ministers of modern times.

In the event, by his policies and personality, he succeeded in destroying the party he led and identifying it with political attitudes to social and industrial problems which it took nearly a century – from Disraeli to Butler – to rectify.

It was fortunate for the Tories that in the days of Sir Robert Peel's leadership there was someone available to lead the party, after Peel's débâcle, in the shape of Benjamin Disraeli, whom Mr Brittan dismisses simply as a "brilliant showman".

Disraeli had all the disadvantages, at that time, of being a Jew, an *arriviste*, always on the edge of bankruptcy and the subject of continuous personal abuse. He was what would be called today a "wet".

But his courage and understanding of the character and needs of the British people enabled him to lead the Tory Party back to the service, not of "Two Nations" but of one.

Of course, history does not always repeat itself. Nevertheless, some of the older Tories, like myself, are wondering whether, if Mr Brittan's Peelite Conservatives of today produce the same catastrophe for the party as Peel's leadership achieved, there will be anyone young enough, brave enough and with Disraeli's flair, patriotism and ability to give the Tory Party the vision needed to solve the social and political consequences of the present industrial revolution.

Yours faithfully,
ALPORT,
House of Lords.
September 24.

From Mrs G. W. Knox

Sir, Living in a northern, once industrial town, it was with relief I read your leader on October 5 calling for "action" from the Government in regard to unemployment.

The hordes of unemployed ambling around here do not suffer acute poverty, only miserable poverty, their outlook a lifelong "doldrums." The will, the dignity, the raison d'être of the people are being sapped through lack of opportunity.

I pray the Conservative Party conference will recognize the schism between the "haves" and the "have nots" and the problems opening into the antipathy and violence we are already seeing.

Could job-sharing be considered anew? Frequently in this area the labouring jobs for around £50 a week necessitate long overtime in order for employers to keep the workforce *to a minimum and for the* employees to earn enough. This one factor adds appreciably to the numbers of unemployed.

The solution would need a change in legislation releasing employers from some of their obligations regarding National Insurance stamps, redundancy claims, etc., and to allow the workers to *earn* their wage but be eligible to receive supplementary benefit where due. *We need hope.*

Yours truly,
J. A. L. KNOX,
4 Oxford Road,
Dewsbury,
West Yorkshire.
October 6.

From Mr John Ellinger

Sir, In 1933 I was expelled from the University of Berlin for my "Marxist activities". I was never a communist, but was a member of the Reichsbanner, a socialist organization. To those of us who lived through those times any description of this country as a "police state" must appear laughable indeed!

After the proceedings of the Labour Party conference it would not surprise me if Mrs Thatcher would increase her majority still more – if only she could be seen to address herself with all her energy to fight the evil of unemployment. Many of us are not convinced that an unacceptable number of unemployed must of necessity be an ingredient of a policy to contain inflation.

Given a clear indication of the will to tackle this problem, I could visualize a situation where, in the secrecy of the polling booth, support for the Government in their determination to preserve the rule of law might even be forthcoming from those miners who, either through intimidation or a sense of loyalty to their fellow workers, feel unable to speak out now.

In the meantime it appears to be clear that Dr Owen must be considered the only spokesman for democratic socialism.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN ELLINGER,
45a Evelyn Gardens, SW7.
October 5.

Kinnock and violence

From Mr Frank Liesching

Sir, Mr Neil Kinnock, in crystal-clear terms, condemns all forms of violence. Immediately we think, "How laudable". However, after a moment's reflection we realize that in his ragbag of violence he has inextricably mixed up the stone and concrete-throwing pickets and the police who turn out 2,000 strong to face a *picket-line* mob of, perhaps, 6,000 so that the law may be upheld and who, in carrying out this duty, use whatever force is necessary to achieve this end.

Now it so happens that I am a retired prison governor. According to Mr Kinnock's viewpoint I, no doubt, kept my men safely behind bars by "violence". It was, indeed, fortunate for the public at large that I did so because they included a number of murderers and Irish terrorists.

However, such inmates had appeared before a court of law, had been remanded in custody or, in the case of the vast majority, been lawfully convicted and sentenced.

As a servant of the Crown it was my prime duty to ensure that these men did not escape, using whatever "violence" was necessary to achieve this end, negligible though it was.

Sadly, Mr Kinnock fails to distinguish that the restrained use of force supported by the law is totally different from that used by concrete-throwing pickets, whose very presence 6,000 strong is unlawful in itself. What a statesman he would have become if he had condemned both Mr Arthur Scargill's failure to condemn such picket violence and also the violence itself.

There is no reason why he should not also have included any excesses of violence there may have been by a small number of much-provoked police officers, but, sadly without distinction, he threw everything into his ragbag of violence, thus making it a statement of little or no value, and consequently showed himself as unfit to lead this country should the *Labour Party win the next general* election.

If he is to become a worthy leader of this country he must both have and express the courage of his *own* convictions.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK LIESCHING,
Apple Tree Cottage,
Higher Dawlish Water,
Dawlish,
Devon.
October 6.

From Mr Hugh Gledhill

Sir, We are already accustomed to the obscenity of nuclear weapons. We now hear of the violence of unemployment, or poverty.

Doubtless in due course we will hear of the pornography of Acts of Parliament designed to make trade unions observe the rules we lesser mortals are bound by. Orwell got it just a little wrong.

Yours truly,
HUGH GLEDHILL,
Orchard Cottage,
16 Grafton Avenue,
Woodthorpe,
Nottinghamshire.
October 4.

Hongkong's future

From Mr A. Lawrence

Sir, Dr Mark Elvin (September 21) says that few really knowledgeable observers, in private, give Hongkong's future much of a chance. Surely he is writing off this territory of five and a half million energetic Chinese rather too quickly?

He cites two grounds for pessimism. First that "the vast majority of qualified professionals" are making arrangements to clear out, and that without them it will be impossible to run an advanced Hongkong economy. Some are certainly going, but I would suggest that only a minority possess that *million and a half Hongkong dollars* needed (according to a young professional speaking on local TV last year) to pay the necessary expenses involved in resettlement in another country.

And in addition to those without the means (or the desire) to go, the local universities and polytechnic will be turning out thousands of qualified lawyers, doctors, accountants and businessmen between now and 1997. Even now large numbers of successful university applicants are turned away because of lack of places. One should really not underrate the Hongkong human factor.

As for citing Shanghai as an example of what Hongkong will become, this ignores fifty years of Chinese history, especially the tensions between party leaders and Shanghai and the policies of the days before Deng Xiaoping. It is impossible to compare the two cities.

By 1997, the date of handover of sovereignty, vast changes may well have affected China and the world. The future is uncertain, but that does not remove the need for the British to do everything possible to encourage Hongkong electoral processes and political institutions so that, when 1997 comes, the people of Hongkong will be fully equipped to run their own local government. The human potential is already there.

ANTHONY LAWRENCE,
As from: 44F Macdonnell Road,
Hongkong.
September 23.

Taking care of the countryside

From the Chairman of the Countryside Commission and the Chairman of the Nature Conservancy Council

Sir, During the past few days the National Farmers' Union and the Country Landowners' Association have published important reports which embody many of the arguments which our organisations – and numerous other conservation groups – have pressed for years. Both reports call for radical change in agricultural policies so that farmers are given financial encouragement to care for, rather than diminish, the landscapes and wildlife of our countryside.

These are bold, far-seeing moves which are direct and practical responses to food surpluses and public concern about unacceptable change within the rural estate. It is to be hoped that all who own and occupy land will warmly endorse and act upon this call from the leaders of the NFU and the CLA.

Only last week, in the same field, the Minister of Agriculture reaffirmed his determination to obtain amendments to the common agricultural policy which would acknowledge the conservation need, including a special provision to support traditional forms of farming in areas rich in *wildlife and landscape value, such as* wetlands and heather moorland.

All those who care for the countryside must wish Mr Jopling well in his negotiations and trust that this valuable initiative will not be horse-traded and lost early one morning in Brussels for some unrelated and less crucial measure.

Perfect harmony between conservation and agriculture may not be *quite at hand, for the conservation* agencies urgently require more funds and the Wildlife and Countryside Act has some deficiencies which need to be put right. But the developments of recent weeks suggest that there are now better prospects for an effective partnership between agriculture than there have been for decades.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK BARBER, Chairman,
Countryside Commission,
WILLIAM WILKSON, Chairman,
Nature Conservancy Council,
19/20 Belgrave Square, SW1.
October 8.

Relics of a Saxon king

From the Reverend Howard Weston-Smart

Sir, Dr Simon Keynes's letter (September 27) makes interesting as well as informative reading and, excluding the last paragraph, adds positively to the debate on the relics of St Edward.

Any credibility he might have in considering the contemporary treatment of the relics is, however, destroyed by his biased and unnecessarily cruel final comments.

Why should the Russian Orthodox community not have possession of the relics? Edward was martyred, buried, translated, venerated and canonised well before the Great Schism sadly occurred in 1054 and is consequently truly a saint of the Universal Church, as much Orthodox (even if Russian and in exile) as Catholic and Anglican.

After lying ignored for many years in a bank vault, the Russian Orthodox community has provided a lovely reliquary, shrine and church to house the relics, which no other body appears to have been willing to do. They have laboured and striven and to my mind at least proved their worthiness and right to possess them, for the veneration of all Christians.

Perhaps one might be excused, therefore, for altering Dr Keynes's final comments. No Saxon king deserves better than this, surrounded by undoubting and undoubted love, honour and veneration.

Your faithfully,
HOWARD WESTON-SMART,
Farney Close School,
Bolney Court,
Bolney,
Sussex.
September 27.

Globe Theatre project

From Mr Jonathan Lynn

Sir, It was depressing to see from the chairman of the *GLC Planning* Committee's letter (October 1) that he cannot see the Globe Theatre project as anything except part of his war with "the establishment."

He arrogantly asserts that his opposition to the project represents "the efforts of the people of Bermondsey to have a say in the development of their area."

As a Bermondsey resident, I should like to point out that I am totally unaware of any attempt to elicit residents' views before the planning committee launched its campaign against the Globe project and the Hayward Gallery's present organization.

Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN LYNN,
42 West Square,
Kennington, SE11.
October 1.

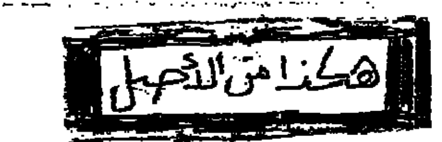
Time out

From Mrs A. N. Dax

Sir, On Monday, September 17, I was travelling from Haslemere to Waterloo and as I am 91 and disabled I asked for a porter to meet my train, but there was no sign of one on my arrival.

I wrote to the Stationmaster at Waterloo explaining my disappointment and received a very courteous letter apologising for my not being met from the Walton-on-Thames train on Sunday, September 18!

Yours truly,
A. DAX,
48 Knightsbridge Court,
Sloane Street, SW1.
October 1.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

October 8: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the British Olympic Association, this afternoon attended the Association's Annual General Meeting at Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, WC1, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Chairman of the Association (Mr Charles Palmer).

The countess of Lichfield and Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Gibbs were in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Colonel-in-Chief, The Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment (29th/45th Foot), received Lieutenant-Colonel M. Browne on relinquishing his appointment as Commanding Officer of the 3rd (Volunteer) Battalion and Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cullen on assuming the appointment.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this evening attended the Centenary Dinner of Dalgety PLC (Chairman, Mr D. Donne) at the Porter Tun Room, Chiswell Street, EC1.

Mrs Malcolm Innes was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

October 8: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a concert organized by the Police Federation of England and Wales at the Royal Festival Hall, in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Her Royal Highness is President.

Mrs Angus Blair was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

October 8: The Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron, was present this evening at a reception given by the Helen Arkell Dyslexia Centre, Condace Road, Fulham.

Mr Michael Wigley was in attendance.

Princess Anne will open the John Daniel Centre for the Mentally Handicapped at Penzance on October 16.

The Duke of Kent is 49 today.

A memorial service for Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Keown-Boyd will be held at St George's, Hanover Square, at noon today.

Forthcoming marriages

Captain E. A. C. Cottrell and Miss C. J. Neal

The engagement is announced between Edward Cottrell, Scots Guards, younger son of Major and Mrs B. W. Cottrell, of Hill House, Dunfermline, Fife, and Camilla, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs H. M. Neal, of Great Sarratt Hall, Sarratt, Hertfordshire.

Mr C. M. Crookshank and Miss K. E. Reading

The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr and Mrs M. C. C. Crookshank, of Eastbourne, Sussex, and Kathryn, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. C. Reading, of Tismans Common, Rudgwick, Sussex.

Mr C. D. Eltham and Miss C. C. Sumner

The engagement is announced between Charles David, son of Mr and Mrs John Eltham, of Cheltenham, and Catherine Claire, daughter of Mr Dale Sumner, of Kensington, London, and Mrs Hazel Sumner, of Stoke Bishop, Bristol.

Marriage

Mr A. G. Down and Mrs C. Boone

The marriage has taken place between Mr Ashley G. Down and Mrs Christine Boone. The Right Rev Robin Woods officiated at a service of blessing held on Monday, October 8 in St Paul's Cathedral.

Feltmakers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Feltmakers' Company for the ensuing year: Master, Mr A G I Wontner; Upper Warden, Mr D Watling; Renter Warden, Mr M J Harper; Third Warden, Mr C F C Simeons; Fourth Warden, Mr I W P Peck.

Birthdays today

Mr Brian Blessed, 47; Mr Paul Channon, MP, 49; Professor S. G. Checkland, 68; Lord Chelmer, 70; the Right Rev Lord Coggan, 75; Dr William Cole, 75; Mr Denzil Davies, MP, 46; Mr S. L. Devlin, 53; Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, 77; Major-General C. E. A. Firth, 83; Sir W. Robert Fraser, 93; Sir Ronald Gould, 80; Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, CH, 77; Miss Mary Jarred, 85; Mr H. U. A. Lambert, 59; Mr Don McCullin, 49; Mr Steve Ovett, 29; Mr N. J. Payne, 63; Earl St Aldwyn, 72; Sir Harold Sanders, 86; Mr Donald Sinden, 61; Colonel the Earl of Stair, 78.

Latest wills

Sir Stanley George Hooker, FRS, of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, former technical director of Rolls-Royce, left estate valued at £52,832 net.

Colonel Roderick Macleod, of Uckfield, East Sussex, organizer of two diversionary operations to cover the D-Day landings, left £128,010 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Brett, Mrs Mai Francis, of Salisbury £248,657
Cattley, Mr Roy Wyndham, of Ferndown, Dorset £418,193
Dyke, Mr Herbert Percy, of Wincanton, Somerset £226,972
Freedman, Mr Norman Nathan, of Hove £532,958
Roberts-George, Mr Arthur Frederick John, of Thurnby £277,954
Hardy, Miss Nancy Ellen, of Parkstone, Dorset £253,107
Holbrook, Mrs Kate, of Aberystwyth £244,214
Pink, Mr Edward Thomas Francis, of Great Missenden, company director £476,633
Roberts, Mr Frederick Charles, of Betchworth, Surrey £253,226
Stammers, Mr Gordon Arthur Wilfred, of Stanmore £553,680
Struthers, Mr James, of Stotfold, Bedfordshire £518,058
Phillips, Mr John Notley, of Steeple Aston, Wiltshire £541,612
Reeves, Mr Sidney Lewis, of Bexleyheath £354,352

Archaeology report

Hirsel site favoured since prehistory

Excavations which have ended recently at The Hirsel, Coldstream, Berwickshire, have demonstrated over the past five years that that estate is noteworthy for reasons other than being the home of a former Prime Minister.

The site was discovered when a field immediately adjacent to the garden of Hirsel House was ploughed in 1977. At that time, much building stone, a cross-head, and several cross-marked grave slabs were recovered and reported to the National museum of Scotland.

The find was followed by resistance and magnetometer surveys of the entire field by Durham and Bradford University archaeology departments; and in 1979 a trial excavation was mounted to test their findings.

Only a comparatively small area of the field has been excavated but enough to show that a gravel ridge beside a stream has been favoured by man as a dwelling place from early prehistory.

The excavations, directed by Professor Rosemary Cramp, of Durham University, have revealed a complex sequence in an area which began as a Neolithic burial ground and ended with a ruined barn which had once been a Christian church, surrounded by an extensive cemetery.

Little is known in the area of early ecclesiastical organization or of associated sites. The Hirsel has provided a unique case history for the rise and fall of an estate church, a type which, being the property of an individual landowner and not protected by powerful monastic or episcopal interests, was often submerged by the later tides of history.

The gravel ridge on which the church was sited had been earlier used for domestic living by prehistoric man: pottery, dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Ages and the Roman period, was recovered, and there was some evidence for wooden structures in the levels underlying the church and Christian cemetery, while part of a large ditch was excavated to the south-west of the church. It was filled in before the construction of the extended church, and seems to be prehistoric.

The earliest Christian church, dating to between the eighth and tenth century, was a small rectangular structure measuring internally 4.7m by 4.45m; its walls were about 1.3m thick. It was built in earthbonded cobbles with mortar pointing; with that phase was associated perhaps a drystone hut to the north, and burials in slab cists or dug graves to the west and south.

The church was subsequently rebuilt with a small apse at the east, perhaps in the late eleventh century, and then was extended in a different building technique to the west to provide a nave 11.20m in length. That was probably at a time just before it first emerged into the light of history in AD 1166, when the Hirsel church and its incomings were granted, with a parcel of land, to assist the endowment of Coldstream Priory.

Associated with that phase seems to be evidence for a dwelling area, perhaps for a priest, which yielded knives, a whetstone, a decorated bronze bell, buckles and tweezers. The church subsequently had a lively history. Its west wall was rebuilt on massive foundations, perhaps to strengthen it near to the ancient ditch, possibly when a tower was raised.

Cutting into the earliest floor of the nave was a bell-casting pit, in which some of the mould servived, and near to it was another bronze casting pit perhaps for a cauldron. A new floor was laid over those industrial workings but it too was cut through by many post settings and pits, when the nave of the church was converted to domestic use in the late fourteenth century.

A considerable amount of pottery and domestic debris, grain and animal bone, is associated with that use, and the building seems to have perished in a conflagration in the mid-sixteenth century.

Thereafter, it seems to have stood briefly as a ruin and then to have been demolished, although its ancient burial ground continued in use into the early seventeenth century. It too was then forgotten, until the field was ploughed for the first time since the eighteenth century in 1977.

Some interesting burial customs have emerged for the early Middle Ages. Some people from the early phases were buried with quartz pebbles in the grave; a later person, in the thirteenth/fourteenth century, was buried with a pierced shell by the head.

Early graves were unmarked, but those from the twelfth to fourteenth centuries were sporadically marked by plain slabs or headstones. The favoured position for child burial was alongside the church walls, and children were sometimes buried in short cists. No burials have so far been found within the church.

The site has proved of outstanding interest, not just because it has produced such a long history of man's occupation on one desirable piece of land. It has fowarded incidentally a pottery sequence unique in its region, and a population group of 346 individuals, which will be an important subject for demographic study.

The Hirsel also provides an ideal case history for changing burial practice in prereformation Scotland and for the establishment, development, and obliteration of an ancient proprietary church. Field work on the rest of the estate continues.

Rosemary Cramp
Professor, Durham University

All that jazz: Three original members of the Louis Armstrong All Stars launched a United Kingdom tour yesterday with a performance on a Thames riverboat for an audience of jazz friends and enthusiasts. They are, from left, Johnny Mince, aged 72, who was Armstrong's clarinettist, Barrett Deems, aged 72, Satchmo's drummer for eight years, and Arvell Shaw, the baby of the group at 61, who was his bass player for 23 years. They will be joined by three other players for their 30 concerts (Photograph: Murray Job).

Old Cliftonian Society

Old Cliftonians resident in the United Kingdom who have not received the annual report are asked to communicate with the secretary.

Luncheons

Law Society

The President of the Law Society, Mr Arthur Hoole, was host at a luncheon given at 60 Carey Street yesterday. The guests were:

Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, QC, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP, Sir Kenneth Cork, Sir Reginald Eyre, MP, Mr Alfred Goldman, Mr G M Townsend, Mr Richard Weir, Mr C A B Leslie, Mr M H Sheldon, Mr M J W Churchouse, and Mr J L Bowron (secretary-general).

Company of Gold and Silver, Wyre Drawers.

The Company of Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers held its quarterly court followed by a luncheon at Innholders' Hall yesterday. The Master, Alderman Bryan E. Toye, presided and among those present were the Wardens, Mr Richard W. E. Payne, Mr R. R. Elliott, Mr Richard M. Thorpe, and Mr Godfrey Davies. The Guests included the Masters of the Companies of Wax Chandlers and Saddlers, the Prime Wardens of the Companies of Shipwrights and Glass Sellers, and Mr J. Newby, Dr K. Gugan, and Mr Jerry Wiggins, MP.

Reception

HM Government

Mr Allan Stewart, Minister for Home Affairs and the Environment in Scotland, was host at a reception given at 6 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, yesterday for the Institute of Chemical Engineers.

Dinners

Dalgety PLC

Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips was the guest of honour at a harvest dinner held in the Porter Tun room last night to celebrate the centenary of Dalgety PLC. The chairman, Mr David Donne, and the directors of the company were hosts. Grace was said by the Dean of St Paul's, the Very Rev Alan Webster, and the speakers were the chairman and Sir William Vines. Among the other guests were:

Sir Alex and Lady Alexander, Sir Derek and Lady Barber, Sir Timothy and Lady Bevan, Lord and Lady Boardman, Sir James and Lady Cleminson, Mr and Mrs H B G Dalgety, Sir Dudley and Lady Forwood, Sir Michael and Lady Franklin, Sir William and Lady Henderson, Sir Jasper and Lady Hollom, Mr Michael Jopling, MP, the High Commissioner for Zimbabwe and Mrs Murerwa, Sir Patrick Neill, QC, and Lady Neill, Sir Francis and Lady Pemberton, the Governor of the Bank of England and Mrs Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Sir Stephen and Lady Roberts, Sir Harold and Lady Smedley, Professor E J L Soulsby, Sir Peter Thompson, Sir John and Lady Tooley, Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir, Sir Gwilym and Lady Williams, Mr and Mrs R A Withers, Sir Leslie and Lady Young, and the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs Young.

Chartered Institute of Transport

Mr N. J. Payne delivered his presidential address to the Chartered Institute of Transport at the Institution of Civil Engineers last night. The President presided at a council dinner held afterwards.

Anglo-American Sporting Club

The Anglo American Sporting Club staged a boxing dinner evening at the Hotel Piccadilly, Manchester, last night at which the Lancashire County Cricket Team were the guests of honour. Mr Jack Bond was in the chair and the other speakers were Mr Mike Cowan, Mr Danny Castle, and Mr Kenneth Wolstenholme, secretary of the club.

London Sugar Futures Market

The London Sugar Futures Market Limited held its first annual dinner at Guildhall on October 5 under the chairmanship of Mr Michael Stone. The guest speaker was Lord Croham, chairman, the British National Oil Corporation, and chairman, Guiness Peat Group plc. Among those present were the ambassadors and high commissioners of sugar-producing countries.

Service dinner

52nd Lowland Division

The annual dinner of the 52nd Lowland Division Officers' Club was held at the Western Club, Glasgow, last night. The principal guest was Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Boswell, General Officer Commanding the Army in Scotland. Other guests were the Very Rev. Dr Ronald Selby Wright and Brigadier Peter Stevenson, Commander, 52nd Lowland Brigade.

Science report

The Army's role in conservation

By Tony Samstag

One of the ironies of conservation is the role of the Army in preserving great stretches of land that might otherwise vanish under development or be put to agricultural use.

The fauna and flora of such de facto reserves have proved remarkably resilient to the impact of weaponry testing, manoeuvres, and other noisy and disruptive, military activity.

The Ministry of Defence even runs a vigorous conservation programme with its own journal. (The programme has been vindicated by the Falklands' experience alone, where troops have had to be taught to minimize their disturbance of a unique and fragile environment).

A recent issue of the journal *Sanctuary*, contains an article on the significance of insects as indicators of environmental quality.

The author describes his method as "semi-quantitative replicate sampling", which means setting out a number of insect traps of different kinds on the site to be assessed and on a "reference site", by preference a neighbouring site of special scientific interest (SSSI) that has been extensively studied.

Sets of traps are put at each site simultaneously and left for a minimum of 24 hours; on collection, each trap is first sorted into families, and those families then sorted to species level, or at least an estimate of species. Numbers of species are then compared between the sites. The technique is only "semi-quantitative" because it cannot hope to catch all families equally.

Diversity of species is a criterion for site assessment that insects can supply, and the technique is seen as an additional tool for surveying.

"Furthermore, as it only requires setting out and collecting in the field, it is an ideal tool for simultaneous assessment of several sites or use by local conservation groups whose collecting time is usually limited to leisure periods.

"It would also seem important to encourage the use of any technique which not only keeps a 24-hour watch for you, but will certainly catch the more secretive and small fauna which are so often missed by other methods."

The author suggests that the importance of insects as environmental indicators has been neglected in the past, perhaps for want of a relatively simple sampling method such as the one he suggests.

"In any survey of whole sites, whether it be for conservation or ecological reasons, all aspects must be equally represented . . . Entomology, therefore, ought to be placed on an equal footing with the flora and other fauna.

"This can only be done by encouraging all those involved in site evaluation to take the scientific approach instead of relying principally on traditional anecdotal methods."

Source: *Sanctuary*, Conservation Bulletin, Ministry of Defence, No 13 (Lt-Col C. N. Clayden (Retd), MoD Conservation Officer, Defence Lands 3, Room 22, Spur 3, B Block, Government Buildings, Leatherhead Road, Chessington, Surrey).

Coup for dealer who identified sale chest

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The big coup of the centenary year that Blairman's, the furniture dealer, of Mount Street, London, celebrates today, lay in identifying a William Burges chest, estimated at only £60 in an auction room, and selling it to the Manchester City Museum and Art Gallery for £19,000.

It was the work of Martin Levy, aged 30, who represents the fourth generation of the family firm. "I go round all the little sale rooms once a week", he said yesterday. "My father calls it wasting my time."

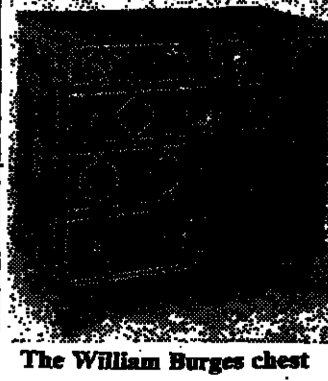
"I saw the chest in Phillips, W2, late one evening before going to the theatre. I just had time to grab Jo Crook's book on Burges and take it to the theatre with me. And there was an actual description of the chest."

The chest was designed by the great architect of the Gothic revival for his own bedroom, painted scarlet, with humorous vignettes by Charles Rossiter of clothes being mended and tried on. At the sale, Martin Levy bid in partnership with two other dealers and the hammer fell at £950 (£1,045 with auction premium).

Phillips was quickly appraised of its oversight and a few months later, to everyone's surprise, offered for sale the painted marble top which Burges had designed to go on the chest.

This time it was offered in Bond Street fully catalogued, and estimated at between £1,000 and £1,500.

The Manchester City Art Gallery commissioned Blairman's to bid for it but the Levy



The William Burges chest

luck did not hold. Burges had added a superstructure of shelves and pillars to the chest later in his life and the owner of that piece came to Phillips and outbid Blairman's for the marble slab, running the price to £7,700.

Blairman's was founded in Llandudno in 1884 by Harris Blairman, who had come to England from Poland. His trade spread and flourished and he opened shops in Harrogate and London. At his death in 1926, his son Philip took over the firm. Philip Blairman helped to revive interest in Regency furniture and it remains one of the firm's specialities.

George Levy, Philip Blairman's son-in-law, took over the firm in 1964 and has taken a special interest in helping museums to buy furniture.

He bought the Harewood desk on behalf of Temple Newsam House in 1965 for 41,000 guineas, then a record price, and has lured a pair of Adam settees back from the White House in Washington to grace Kenwood House.

Today's celebrations centre on the publication of a magnificent volume of Regency furniture designs.

Instead of publishing a boastful history of the firm, a favourite practice among centenarian dealers, Blairman's has subsidized the reprint of about 200 designs for Regency furniture which first appeared in Ackermann's *Repository of Arts* between 1809 and 1828.

Bridge winners on their home ground

All the winners and runners-up in the main events of the Kent County annual bridge congress at Folkestone over the weekend, with the exception of the Flitch which was won by Dr and Mrs R. Cheah, of Surrey, were players from the home county.

Results:

Mixed players: 1 Mrs A Tampson, J Neville; 2, Mrs L Martin, G M Brown. Invicta Cup: 1, M Kingsland, G B Soper, 496; 2, P Jones, N Rosen, 447; 3, Mrs V Lavis, L Francis, 439. Spurway Bowl: 1, Mrs, I Purcell, D Brown, 321; 2, D Hope, Mrs J Tyndale-Biscoe, 307; 3, F Wright, A Thorpe, 304. Teams championship: 1, C Bishop, P Law, C C Thame, T Ward, 119; 2, A D Price, B M Liquard, R K George, 101; D O'Donovan, D Ryan, P Crofts, W Chartwood, 100.

Entries for the Essex County one-day pairs event at the Wanstead leisure centre on Sunday had to be closed at 196 pairs. It was won by M T Pownall and J Y Pottage, who beat his brother John Pottage, playing with the English international, R. S. Brock, into third place. Results with scoring in percentages:

1, J Y Pottage, M T Pownall, 63.38; 2, F Herd, J Bentley, 62.39; 3, J Pottage, R S Brock, 62.09; 4, A J Woolfe, A E Mitchell, 61.75; 5, A J Philpott, J Tait, 61.27

OBITUARY

WALDEMAR von ZEDTWITZ

Former world bridge champion

Waldemar K. von Zedtwitz who died in Hawaii on October 5 aged 88 was one of the great bridge players of all time. He enjoyed a long career which had begun in the era of auction bridge and extended to a world title in 1970 and a final international triumph in a world mixed pairs title in 1974.

He was born in Berlin, son of a German baron, to whose title he succeeded when his father died a few months after his birth, and an American mother.

After the First World War he adopted US citizenship and relinquished his title. A childhood spent in France plus his American and German background made him multilingual and latterly he became a father figure on the world bridge scene.

He played in many partnerships of which probably the most famous was that with Harold S. Vanderbilt who was responsible for creating modern contract bridge and also for defending the America's Cup on three occasions. He and von Zedtwitz played the One Club system invented by Vanderbilt.

Von Zedtwitz was a member of the United States team which won the first international matches played against England and France in 1930. Of the two major team championships in America he was a member of the winning team in the Spingold Cup on nine occasions in a period from 1936 to 1963 and the Vanderbilt Cup eight times from 1930 to 1960. In 1930 he presented the Gold Cup for the Life Masters pairs, winning it himself in the first year and again in 1933 and 1939.

His other successes were legion, and he played on internationally until 1974 when in spite of failing eyesight, he won the World Mixed Pairs championship in Las Palmas at the age of 78.

SIR ROBERT LAWRENCE

Sir Robert Lawrence, CBE, who died on October 8 at the age of 68, had been chairman of the British Rail Property Board since 1972 and was a former chairman of the National Freight Corporation (later the National Freight Company). He had been vice-chairman of the British Railways Board from 1975 to 1981 and, since 1982 a director of the National Freight Consortium.

Lawrence was a career railwayman who had grown up with the old LNER before the war and afterwards gained considerable experience of aspects of British Rail's operations in property and road transport as the holder of senior executive appointments in BR's various subsidiaries.

Robert Leslie Edward Lawrence was born on October 29 1915 and educated at Dulwich College. At 19 he started work with the London and North Eastern Railway as a traffic apprentice.

He served throughout the war with the Royal Engineers, reaching the rank of colonel and being twice mentioned in dispatches as well as being appointed OBE (mil) in 1944. In peacetime he continued his interest in the RE as a territorial and was Colonel of the Engineer and Railway Staff Corps RE (TA) and Hon Colonel, 275 Railway Squadron RCT (TAVR) from 1978 to 1982.

After the war he returned to LNER and after nationalisation of the railways became divisional manager of the London Midland Region in 1959, and chairman and general manager of the region from 1968 to 1971.

In the latter year he became a member of the British Railways Board and also became chairman of BR Hovercraft Ltd, British Rail Engineering and BRE Metro Ltd. He was also a director of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.

He had been general manager of BR Freight Sundries Division (later renamed National Carriers Ltd) and from 1979 was chairman of the National Freight Corporation.

But perhaps his most important appointment was that in 1972 to the chairmanship of the British Rail Property Board which administers all of British Rail's massive holdings in land and property. Here he was in charge of a large programme of property development and investment, embarking on schemes in conjuction with private developers.

Examples of these in London alone are the redevelopment of Victoria Station in London by Greycoat City Offices; the plans for developing Fenchurch Street Station in conjunction with Norwich Union; and the Liverpool Street Station development plan.

Lawrence was knighted in 1980. He leaves a widow, son and daughter.

MR ERNEST HALL

Mr Ernest Hall, OBE, FRCM, who has died in London at the age of 94, was a notable classical trumpeter who made a contribution to orchestral playing not only as a principal trumpeter himself, but also as a teacher and scholar of the instrument.

Alexander Ernest Hall was born in Liverpool on August 24, 1890, and began his career playing the cornet at the city's Royal Court Theatre, at the age of 14.

In 1910 he went to London where he studied the trumpet at the Royal College of Music under Walter Morrow. From 1912 he played in the London Symphony Orchestra becoming principal trumpet in 1924.

In 1930, the year of its inception, he joined the BBC Symphony Orchestra where he played first trumpet until 1950. During his period with the Orchestra he broadcast the first performance in this country of Haydn's Trumpet Concerto from Savoy Hill in 1932.

From 1924 he had also been Professor of Trumpet at the Royal College of Music and he continued to teach trumpet until 1960, though he went on directing orchestral wind repertory classes there until 1970. Among works for brass players which he edited were two volumes of *Difficult Passages for the Trumpet* and Otto Langley's tutor for trumpet and trombone.

Hall had a truly classical style, entirely without vibrato, with a magnificent production of tone and as a player and teacher he exerted a strong influence on the modern English trumpet school, many of today's orchestral trumpeters being his former pupils. To pupils and colleagues he was helpful, sympathetic and unselfish and his influence on them was one of example.

He was elected FRCM in 1958 and appointed OBE in 1962.

LADY WODEHOUSE

Lady Wodehouse, widow of P. G. Wodehouse (Sir Pelham Wodehouse, KBE), died in the United States on October 6 at the age of 99. She had married Wodehouse in 1914, and during more than 60 years of marriage saw it as her task to provide him with the peace and security he needed for his writing.

She was Ethel Rowley when they first met, the widow of Leonard Rowley, and they were married within eight weeks of first making each other's acquaintance. Wodehouse adopted her daughter, Leonora, who subsequently married the late Peter Cazalet, the racehorse trainer; she died in 1943.

Ethel Wodehouse virtually ran her husband's life outside his writing. When the Second World War began they were living in Le Touquet, and when Wodehouse was interned Ethel had to find lodgings on her own; she was reunited with him after his release in 1941. She was subsequently to maintain that his actions during the war, when he broadcast from Berlin, had been misunderstood.

In 1947 they moved to the United States, and in 1953 began living in the house at Remsenburg, Long Island, where he spent the rest of his life, writing almost to the end, with her to protect him from outside cares. She remained there after his death in 1975. They had no children.

Church news

The Right Rev John Tinsley, the Bishop of Bristol, is to retire on April 30 next year.

Appointments

The Rev S J Abram, formerly chaplain of Anglican church in Libya, diocese of Egypt, to be Vicar, Alderholt, diocese of Salisbury.

The Rev R N Arnold, parish priest, St Margaret the Queen, Streatham Hill, diocese of Southwark, to be Vicar, same benefice, same diocese.

The Rev L M Atkinson, curate, St John's, Chapeltown, diocese of Sheffield, to be Vicar, St Paul's, Wordsworth Avenue, Sheffield, same diocese.

The Rev J Beaney, curate, Christ Church, Bromley, diocese of Rochester, to be Vicar, St Alban's, Broadheath, diocese of Chester.

The Rev F T Beech, Vicar, St Anne's, Worksop, diocese of Southwell, to be also Chaplain of Welbeck College, same diocese.

The Rev B L H Carpenter, Vicar, St Mary Magdalen with St Matthias and St John the Divine, Richmond, diocese of Southwark, to be team Rector, Holy Trinity with St Columba's, Fareham, diocese of Portsmouth.

The Rev C R F Cohen, curate, Esher, diocese of Guildford, to be Rector, Winterslow, diocese of Salisbury.

The Rev P G Flather, Rector, Gunthorpe with Bale, and priest-in-charge, Sharrington, diocese of Norwich, to be also priest-in-charge, Field Dalling with Saxlingham, same diocese.

The Rev H C S Fowler, Rector, Gerrans with St Anthony-in-Roseland, diocese of Truro, to be curate, Falmouth King Charles, same diocese.

The Rev P D Gotelee, Rector, Bisley and West End, diocese of Guildford, to be Vicar, Yarcombe, Membury and Upottery diocese of Exeter.

The Rev R W Grimley, Chaplain, King Edward School, Birmingham, diocese of Birmingham, to be Vicar, St George's, Edgbaston, same diocese.

The Rev E C Hamlyn, Vicar, Trentham, diocese of Lichfield, to be team Rector, Mildenhall, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich.

The Rev J A Hirst, curate, St Mark's, Cheltenham, diocese of Gloucester, to be team Vicar, Swan team ministry, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev K Hitch, parish priest, St James's, Hatcham, diocese of Southwark, to be Vicar, same benefice, same diocese.

The Rev J S Hodge, Vicar, Kirkwhelpington and Kirkheaton, diocese of Newcastle, to be team Vicar, Langley Marish team ministry, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev J G Hoyland, Vicar, Long Preston, diocese of Bradford, to be CYPECS trainer/Editor for Church Pastoral Aid Society.

The Rev P Jeffery, curate, St Nicholas, Halewood, diocese of Liverpool, to be Chaplain, St Katherine's College, same diocese.

The Rev F G Lee, priest-in-charge, Long Island and East End, Grand Bahama, diocese of Nassau and Bahamas, to be Vicar, Middle Rasen Drax Group, diocese of Lincoln.

The Rev Dr R Love, team Vicar, Forest Gate, St Saviour's with West Ham, St Matthews, diocese of Chelmsford, to be priest-in-charge, St Elisabeth, Becontree, same diocese.

The Rev K J F Maclean, curate, All Saints, Sedgley, diocese of Lichfield, to be Vicar, Shareshill, same diocese.

The Rev J L Marshall, Rector, All Hallows, Ordsall, diocese of Southwell, to be also Rural Dean of Retford, same diocese.

The Rev J E Owen, curate, Christ Church, South Ashford, Diocese of Canterbury, to be Vicar, Bemerton team ministry, diocese of Salisbury.

The Rev J D Shepherd, Vicar, Newquay, diocese of Truro, to be team Rector Langtree team ministry, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev G van der Weegen, parish priest, St Peter's, Brockley, Deptford, diocese of Southwark, to be Vicar same benefice, same diocese.

The Rev M Waters, curate, All Saints' with St John's, Clifton, diocese of Bristol, to be priest-in-charge, St Anne's, Brislington, same diocese.

The Rev H M Williams, Chaplain, City University, diocese of London, to be Vicar, Newquay, diocese of Truro.

The Rev Dr T E Yates, Rector, Darley Dale, diocese of Derby, to be also diocesan director of ordinands, same diocese.

Resignations and retirements

Canon J C Burnett, Vicar, St Andrew with St Bartholomew, Bristol, diocese of Bristol, to retire January 31.

The Rev E J Dickson, Vicar, Bishopston and Rural Dean of Horfield, diocese of Bristol, to retire July 31.

The Rev G M Hickman, Rector, Withycombe, diocese of Bath and Wells to resign October 31.

The Rev G L O Jessop, Master of St John's Hospital with chapel of St Michael within the Walls annexed, Bath, diocese of Bath and Wells, to resign October 31.

The Rev J V H Rees, Vicar, Coniford Cliffe and Sandbanks, diocese of Salisbury to retire May 31.

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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

When Tories gather, can rate cuts be far behind?

Will the Government, having softened up the financial markets for a base rate cut, now demonstrate its stern resolve by resisting the temptation to trim rates? It is unlikely. Good news is hard to come by and the straws in the wind indicate that by the end of this week, base rates will be half a point down from their current 10.5 per cent.

It is the week of the Conservative Party conference, an event which, in the last three years, has coincided with an engineered base rate cut. This year, more than ever, the Treasury is anxious to make a gesture on unemployment and steer base rates back to the 9 per cent level prevailing before the July upset. Success would soften any divisions that emerge in tomorrow's debate on the economy.

A trigger may be provided by today's provisional money supply figures. There is an unusually wide range of forecasts for the September numbers. Some analysts suspect £500m of round-tripping during the month which would cause serious distortions. The range for sterling M3 growth during the September banking month runs from 0.25 per cent to 1.3 per cent, with bank lending up £500m – £1,500m. Anything below 1 per cent would leave sterling M3 fairly comfortably inside the target range and justify a base rate cut on domestic monetary grounds.

The risk is that a base rate cut with sterling at $1.24 and 76 on the sterling index might just convince the foreign exchange markets that UK economic policy is currently about securing a gentle depreciation in the exchange rate. In July such a reading of government attitudes forced base rates up by 2¼ points.

Sterling's fall is now having potentially damaging effects in the "real" world. The 1.1 per cent rise in industry's input costs in September was entirely due to the pound's 4.1 per cent fall against the dollar during the month. The last time sterling fell so fast (a 4.2 per cent drop in July) weak oil and commodity prices had an offsetting effect and the input price series actually fell. That comfy cushion is no longer there.

Output prices too rose more strongly with a rise of 0.5 per cent in September, after recent monthly increases of 0.2-0.3 per cent. The 12-month rates for producer price inflation are now 6.2 per cent for output prices.

The argument for delaying a base rate cut is largely based on exchange rate considerations and the risk of a sharp fall in the pound if the present better mood surrounding the miners' strike proves unfounded. A two-week delay might allow a bigger cut as the October money numbers already look promising.

Unless today's money supply numbers are at the lower end of expectations, a base rate cut this week will look what it is – a political gesture at a time of party unease.

Baptism of fire for Oftel

The formidable power, reputation and market strength of IBM habitually cause tremors of anxiety in any company that has the daunting task of competing for the minority share of the market left after the clean-cut IBM salesman have done their stuff.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the proposed joint venture between IBM and British Telecom to form a data network system in this country should have caused such a furore of anger and dismay.

The problem of whether or not to grant a licence for this venture is burning a hole in the blotting paper on the desk of Mr Norman Tebbit, the Trade and Industry Secretary. Since the department asked for industry's views on the subject, it has been inundated with more than 100 responses. The majority – though by no means all – are hostile.

Many of the arguments are complex and technical, and it would be wrong to imply that there is unanimity in the ranks of the antis.

Mr Tebbit will announce his decision in due course. Immediate interest centres on the attitude of Professor Bryan Carsberg, the new director-general of Oftel, the telecomunications regulatory body, to the link-up.

He has strong beliefs in the virtues of competition and it would be consistent if the looked unfavourably on the BT/IBM tie in principle. Informal advice Oftel has given to Mr Tebbit is along the lines that the joint venture poses a threat to *competition in the fledgling value-added* market. Professor Carsberg is obviously aware that the BT/IBM case is as much a baptism of fire for Oftel as it is a test of Mr Tebbit's concern for competition (which after the BA/BCal settlement appears to be more than somewhat limited).

Knocking together a British SEC

Mr Norman Tebbit is plainly a busy man. On Friday he set the rumour factory working overtime when he told Glasgow Conservatives that he had made up his mind about the appropriate form of regulation for the City under the forthcoming legislation on investor protection. He chose not to spell out his intentions, preferring very properly, to save them for next month's White Paper on the subject.

It transpires that Mr Tebbit has conceived an ingenious plan for foisting on the City the body it fears most, a Securities and Exchange Commission. But to muffle the expected howls of protest, it will at first be split in two and will in practice sub-delegate much of its power.

The structure will confer regulatory powers on the Secretary of State, who will delegate them to two intermediary bodies. One will be responsible for the insurance industry and unit trusts. The other will cover the rest of the City. They will then sub-delegate to such day-to-day regulators as the Stock Exchange, the National Association for Securities Dealers and Investment Managers, the Association of Foreign Brokers and Dealers, and the Registry of Life Assurance Commissions.

It is already accepted that this, unless changed will be unworkable. The aggregation of unit trusts with insurance is tailor-made to destabilize it. In addition several of the new financial service conglomerates which are springing up embrace insurance as well as banking and securities trading.

So, within a measurable span, the two supra-reglatory bodies will be merged to form something bearing a remarkable resemblance to the American Securities Commission, although not quite the bureaucratic monster United States legislation has spawned. However, it will be doing well to keep its combined staff below 200.

In substance, if not in form, Mr Tebbit's creature is still recognizably the offspring of Professor Jim Gower's *Review of Investor Protection*. He can be proud of the initiative he provided. But there is nothing so far proposed which removes the real fear that a mechanism is being constructed which will give a Government of a different hue the power ot shackle the City in red tape.

Mercury funding fears rise as City mergers hit snags

By William Kay and Christopher Dunn

The City "marriage-go-round" yesterday suffered one beakdown, a four-man transfer and fresh insight into the difficulties besetting the complex merger of Mercury Securities, Akroyd & Smithers, Mullens & Co. and Rowe & Pitman. The breakdown ended talks between Pember & Boyle, one of London's leading gilts stockbrokers, and Orion Royal Bank, the merchant banking arm of the Royal Bank of Canada. This *is not the first time that publicly* announced merger discussions have foundered: Exco International and the stockbrokers Wood Mackenzie were an early instance, while the most famous was the abortive deal between Hambro Life and Charterhouse J. Rothschild.

The team transfer involved Alexanders Discount's for dealers in the short end of the fixed-interest market. Only a few weeks after the merger of the Alexanders and Jessel, Toynbee dealing desks, the foursome left last Friday.

They have joined the treasury department of Hill Samuel, the merchant bank. But when Hill Samuel completes its takeover of Wood Mackenzie this team will move across to form the basis of a primary market-making arm. The four specialize in gilts, floating-rate notes and certificates of deposit.

A spokesman for Mercantile House, the parent company of Jessel, Toynbee and Alexanders, said: "They offered their notice on Friday, and the powers that be said they might as well go there and then. We wish them all the best. It was a surprise, but these things happen".

Shares in Mercury Securities, owner of the merchant bank S. G. Warburg, led by Mr David Scholey, held steady at 448p yesterday while Akroyd & Smithers fell 5p to a year's low of 375p as it released the formal document for the merger of these two companies with the broking firms of Mullens and Rowe & Pitman.


Mr David Scholey: Warburg shares drop

The document shows that all four partners have had an indifferent summer. Akroyd and Mullens have both been hit by the lack of business in gilt-edged trading, and the feeling is gaining ground *in the City that* the new group will need an injection of fresh capital when it gets off the ground.

Lord Garmoyle, a director of Mercury and Akroyd, said: "We have stated that, as far as we know, we have sufficient capital for what we *think we are going* to be doing. But that begs a whole lot of questions about how capital requirements for primary dealers in gilts will be separated from the capital requirements for banks".

A spokesman for one of the other partners thought that a rights issue could be desirable a year or so after the merger.

● Kleinwort, Benson, the merchant bank which is taking over the stockbroking firm of Grieveson, Grant, is to buy the institutional and funds business of Virginia Trading Corporation, a Chicago financial futures broker.

Mr Christopher Kemball, Kleinwort's US chief, said: "This is a logial third step after our acquisition of a US primary dealer.

Index-linked gilts climb

Index-linked gilt-edged stocks went sharply higher yesterday, after their strong showing of late last week. Prices of index-linked stocks went up by nearly 5 points after the publication of disappointing British producer prices for September. By contrast, conventional gilts shaded early gains.

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 index: 1139.0 up 3.8 (high: 1141.3; low: 1137.1)
FT Index: 868.8 up 3.4
FT Gilts: 80.98 down 0.02
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 20,291
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 102.42 up 0.25
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1175.57 down 6.98
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,676.93 down 34.10
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 963.70 down 10.87
Paris: CAC Index 181.6 up 0.9
Zurich: SKA General 307.30 down 0.30

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
Index 76.4 up 0.2 (range 76.4)
$1.2360 down 25pts
DM 3.7750 unchanged
FrF 11.5625 down 0.0175
Yen 305.25 down 0.50

Dollar
Index 141.8 up 0.1
DM 3.0520 up 0.0350

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.2365
Dollar DM 3.0520

INTERNATIONAL
ECU N/A
SDR £0.803524

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 10½
Finance houses base rate 11
Discount market loans week fixed 10½
3 month interbank 10½ - 10⅝

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11⅝ - 11¼
3 month DM 5$^{11}/_{16}$ – 5$^{9}/_{16}$
3 month Fr F 6$^{7}/_{16}$ – 6$^{5}/_{16}$

US rates
Bank prime rate 12.75-12.50
Fed funds N/A
Treasury long bond 102$^{19}/_{32}$ - 102$^{23}/_{32}$

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period September 5 to October 2 1984, inclusive: 10.904 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $342.75 pm $341.60
close $341.25 - 341.75 (£276.25 - 276.75)
New York (latest): $341.50
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$351.50 - 353 (£284.75 - 285.75)
Sovereigns* (new):
$80.50 - 81.50 (£65.25 - 66)
*Excludes VAT

BCal trims funding plan after routes deal

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

British Caledonian will continue with plans to raise new capital, despite getting less than it wanted from last week's settlement of the year-old route transfer battle with British Airways.

Sir Adam Thomson, BCal chairman, said yesterday that the airline would seek no more than half the £75m which it planned to raise on the strength of the Civil Aviation Authority's route transfer proposals.

The plan then was *to raise the* money through a placing with City institutions, to be followed by a full stock exchange quotation later, probably next year. Sir Adam said yesterday that no decisions about the method of timing of the new fund-raising exercise had yet been taken. "We still want to go to the market. It is a question of what is the right time".

He said BCal's profits from taking over BA's Saudi Arabian routes would be at least £18m in a full year. That figure was after taking account of the cost of servicing the routes.

BCal expects to need one more aircraft to cover the Saudi destinations. Sir Adam said that BCal would consider buying a DC10 or Boeing 747 to meet its needs, and is looking for another aircraft for the New York service it is starting next year.

Completion of the route swops between BCal and BA will depend on negotiations between the two airlines. Both have a vested interest in speeding up the transfer, but it could take six months to tie up all the loose ends, Sir Adam said.

He confirmed that last week's government settlement of BCal's bitter row with BA was disappointing but would still have a significant effect on BCal.

BCal is believed to have made a profit of more than £10m in the financial year just ended, its best figure for several years, and is expected to pay its first dividend to shareholders for some time. Profit last year was just more than £3m. The effect of the deal will more than double its annual profitability.

Barclays to raise $600m overseas

By Peter Wilson-Smith Banking Correspondent

Barclays Bank is raising $600m (£484m) with an issue of perpetual floating rate notes similar to the pioneering $500m issue by National Westminster in April.

Perpetual FRNs are variable rate loans which never have to be repaid and Barclays said yesterday that it viewed the issue as a new tier of capital which fell between the bank's existing loan capital and its shareholders' funds.

However, large part of the Barclays issue may not count at all as capital for supervisory purposes. This is because the Bank of England is understood *to regard these type of issues in* the same class as ordinary subordinated debt for calculating prudential ratios. Barclays is already close to the limit above which the Bank of England disregards loan stock when doing its supervisory sums.

However, it is possible that the US credit-rating agencies will take a different view and count perpetual FRNs as primary capital.

Barclays is raising the money through an overseas subsidiary and the issue is *guaranteed on a junior subordinated* basis by Barclays Bank International.

This means the issue ranks after both depositors and the ordinary subordinate debt, although ahead of ordinary shareholders' claims.

The issue, lead managed by Barclays Merchant Bank was rapidly increased from $500m *to $600m* because of strong demands. It pays interest at ¼ per cent above the sixth-month London interbank offered rate which is slightly less than the ⅜ per cent over the mean of bid and offered six-month rate which National Westinster had to pay in April. However National Westminster's initial fees were lower.

Barclays said it was in no sense a crisis issue but was part of normal capital raising to strengthen the capital base and provide funds for development.

Barclays plans to discuss how the issue is treated for supervisory purposes with the Bank of England. If the Bank of England allowed perpetual FRNs as quasi-capital it could have important implications for capital raising by the banks. But there is no sign that the Bank of England is considering changing its mind.

Profits at Glaxo set to soar

By Our City Staff

Glaxo, the pharmaceuticals group, is expected to make nearly £500m in pretax profits by mid-1986, as returns accelerate from its anti-ulcerant drug, Zantac. Pretax profits in 1980 were just £75m.

The group revealed yesterday, that pretax profits for the *year to June 30, increased from* £186m to £256m on sales ahead by about a fifth to £1.2bn. Glaxo does not break down the profits contribution by individual drugs, but the group revealed that Zantac sales rose by £150m during the year.

Zantac was introduced in the USA a year ago. *Its principal* competitor in the anti-ulcerant drugs market is Tagamet.

Mr C B Newcomb, Glaxo's finance director, said Zantac's share of new ulcerant prescriptions was 27 per cent and increasing by about 1 per cent a month.

A leading pharmaceuticals analyst, Mr Howard Coates of de Zoete & Bevan, sees pretax profits next year improving by a further £100m, on the back of an improved Zantac market share in the USA, and expanding to £480m for 1985/86

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Small unit trusts plan joint action

A meeting of 10 of the smaller unit trust management companies managing less than £50m – is to be held tomorrow, to coordinate an effort to put a smaller companies representative on the Unit Trust Association Council.

The move follows the recent UTA decision to raise maximum first-year commissions on unit trust regular savings plans to 20 per cent.

The smaller companies are uneasy at the decision because they will find it hard to afford the higher commission rate.

● THE ACCOUNTANCY profession will not allow its proposed inflation accounting standard to be forced upon companies unamended if there is opposition to the contents of exposure draft 35 which is currently in circulation, the Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies said.

● MOLINS, the tobacco and corrugated board machinery manufacturer, has reported a drop in pretax profits for the half year to June 30 from £3.2m to £2.9m. Turnover also fell from £65.4m to £60.9m. The interim dividend is unchanged at 2.2p. Tempus, page 21

● IBSTOCK JOHNSEN, the Leicester brickmaker, continued its recovery during the first half as pretax profits rose from £1.4m to £4.6m. The board expects to make a substantial increase in the dividend for 1984. The interim dividend goes up from 1.75p to 2.25p.

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STC out of race for Telecom order

By Our Business Correspondent

Shares in Standard Telephones and Cables fell sharply yesterday after the disclosure that it is no longer in the running to win a big order for digital local exchanges from British Telecom.

STC's name was the most notable absentee from the final short list of three companies that BT announced yesterday. The winning company will provide a rival system of digital exchanges to be installed alongside System X, which was developed by BT itself and manufactured by Plessey and GEC.

The three companies on the list are Canada's Northern Telecom, Thorn Ericsson and TMC Major Systems, part of the Dutch Philips group. BT expects to place the final order in the first half of next year. Apart from STC, the other companies to be dropped are two European groups, Siemens and CIT-Alcatel.

Leading US broker sees little threat from London firms

From Philip Robinson, New York

Mr Martin J. Siegel, vice-president and manager of Salomon Brothers' international brokerage department, leaned across his desk in Manhattan and insisted that New York would dominate international share trading within five years.

"I've upset many of my London friends saying this", he admitted, "but international dealing can be done as well from here as from London, and we also have the money to take bigger positions on risk. We are used to doing that. London stockbrokers are not".

Traders in his international *department arrive between 6.30* a.m. and 7 a.m. Some, says Mr Siegel, start making calls from home at 4 a.m., talking to London and European markets. As the New York day ends, traders leave the office around 7 p.m., but are home calling the Australian, Japanese and Asian markets between 8 p.m. and 1 a.m.

With communications today, this really is not a problem", he said. "There is not time disadvantage in dealing from New York. We trade in 22 countries from Canada to Zimbabwe. The time zone philosophy has gone by the board".

It was this philosophy which helped convince the London community that it could remain a financial capital once the rules changed, ending a guaranteed fee income for the brokers and allowing foreign houses to compete.

The rules were changed in 1983 with a deal between the Government and the Stock Exchange because there were fears that London's close-knit *rules were preventing it from* competing with the major American houses in international markets.

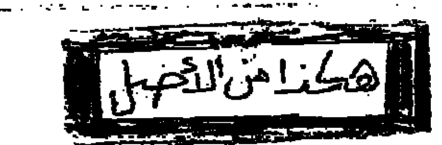
But Salomon is content to hold back from the fray on the London Market until after the so-called "big bang Mr Siegel, who runs his firm's New York trading desk, did not think Salomon would buy a London stockbroker until after negotiated commissions are introduced in 1986.

He said: "I think we will sit tight and wait until the dust settles. I would prefer to be treated as a customer by the UK than be in competition with them. I think I can do more business and make more money that way. That's not to say we might do something in 1987, but at he moment no one knows what he is buying."

Mr Siegel thinks the London stockbrokers are faced with too many changes at once for them to compete effectively in the short term.

"Look, they have to cope *with no fixed fees*, trading in new market conditions and having to take new risks fees, brokers are not used to that. The jobbers are, but the brokers are not. Its a big lump to swallow", he said.

"The brokers here are ready to take risks and they can trade in large amounts. There is no UK firm which would have taken a piece of the 3 million ICI shares



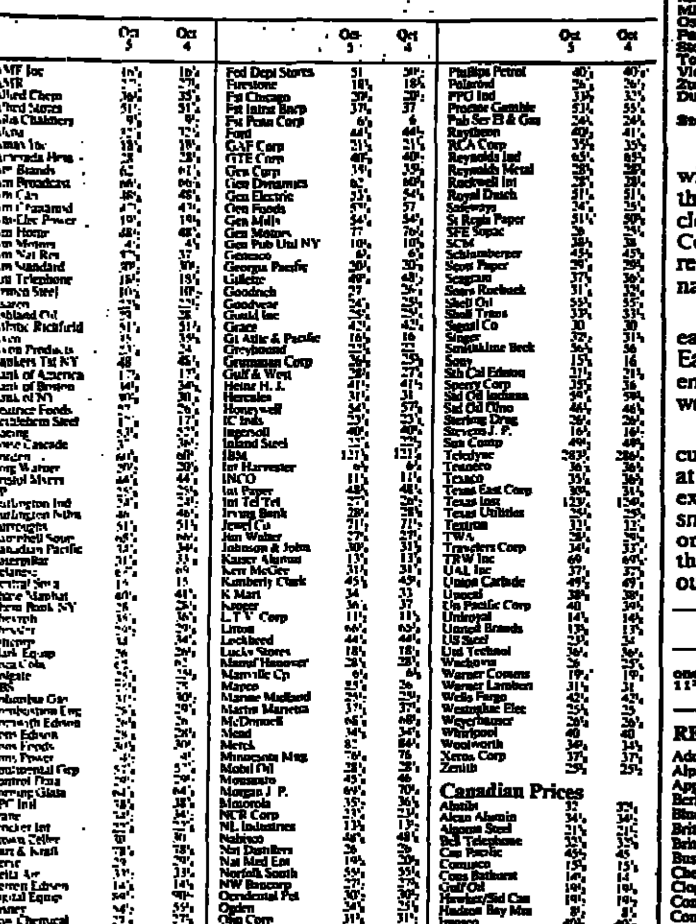
WALL STREET

New York (Agencies). – The stock market headed lower in the early going yesterday in exremely slow Colombus Day holiday trading.

The Dow Jones average fell 5 18 to 1,117.45.

The NYSE index was off 0.33 to 93.56, and the price of an average share was down 11 cents.

Declines led advances 696-309 among 1,504 issues.



	Oct 5	Oct 4
AMF Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMR	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Nat Res	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Standard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armco Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asarco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Richfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon Products	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	48	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Nthn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burroughs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell Soup	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caterpillar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Manhat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chem Bank NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chevron	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chrysler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citicorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark Equip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coca Cola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colgate	[illegible]	[illegible]
CBS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Combustion Eng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commwlth Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Control Data	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corning Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]
CPC Intl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Zeller	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dart & Kraft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deere	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delta Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Digital Equip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disney	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dow Chemical	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dresser Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duke Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Du Pont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Emerson Elect	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evans Prod	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exxon Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Oct 5	Oct 4
Fed Dept Stores	51	[illegible]
Firestone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Intrst Banp	[illegible]	37
Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	6
Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]
GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
GTE Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Foods	[illegible]	57
Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Motors	77	[illegible]
Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodrich	27	[illegible]
Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gt Atlic & Pacific	[illegible]	16
Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grumman Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heinz H. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hercules	[illegible]	31
Honeywell	[illegible]	[illegible]
IC Inds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ingersoll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inland Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
IBM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Harvester	[illegible]	[illegible]
INCO	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Tel Tel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jim Walter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson & John	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaiser Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerr McGee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kimberly Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
K Mart	34	33
Kroger	[illegible]	37
L.T.V. Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Litton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lockheed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucky Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manville Cp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mapco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Midland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin Marietta	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonnell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota Mng	[illegible]	76
Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monsanto	[illegible]	46
Morgan J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motorola	[illegible]	[illegible]
NCR Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
NL Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nabisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Distillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk South	[illegible]	[illegible]
NW Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Occidental Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olin Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owens-Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Gas Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pan Am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penney J. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennzoil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pepsico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pfizer	35	[illegible]
Phelps Dodge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philip Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Oct 5	Oct 4
Phillips Petrol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polaroid	[illegible]	[illegible]
PPG Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Proctor Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pub Ser E & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
SFE Sopac	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Trans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Signal Co	30	30
Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smithkline Beck	[illegible]	56
Sony	[illegible]	16
Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sperry Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling Drug	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Comp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenneco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas East Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Inst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textron	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travelers Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRW Inc	69	[illegible]
UAL Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Carbide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unocal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	40	[illegible]
Uniroyal	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Technol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Comms	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westinghse Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weyerhaeuser	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whirlpool	40	40
Woolworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xerox Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian Prices

	Oct 5	Oct 4
Abitibi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcan Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	[illegible]	14
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawker/Sid Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Mng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Pipe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass.-Fergsn	3.75	3.75
Royal Trustco	[illegible]	30
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomson N "A"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	25	25
WCT	[illegible]	[illegible]

● Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	Market rates day's range October 8	Market rates close October 8	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.2345-1.2400	$1.2355-1.2365	0.04-0.06c disc	0.28-0.31c disc
Montreal	$1.6295-1.6340	$1.6295-1.6305	0.20-0.26c disc	0.68-0.76c disc
Amsterdam	4.2441-4.2627fl	4.2525-4.2626fl	[illegible] prem	[illegible] prem
Brussels	76.21-76.55f	76.45-76.55f	2 prem-4c disc	2-13c disc
Copenhagen	13.63-13.66k	13.65-13.66k	[illegible] ore disc	[illegible] ore disc
Frankfurt	3.7607-3.7800m	3.7700-3.7800m	[illegible] pf prem	[illegible] pf prem
Lisbon	198.30-200.20e	198.80-199.80e	195-540e disc	600-1605e disc
Madrid	210.60-211.40p	211.15-211.36p	65-90p disc	195-230p disc
Milan	2331.40-2338.20lr	2333.75-2335.75lr	10-14lr disc	33-38lr disc
Oslo	10.8850-10.9150k	10.8975-10.9075k	[illegible] ore disc	[illegible] ore disc
Paris	11.5460-11.5900f	11.5575-11.5675f	[illegible] c disc	[illegible] c disc
Stockholm	10.6750-10.7050k	10.6850-10.6950k	[illegible] ore disc	[illegible] ore disc
Tokyo	304.55-306.00y	305.00-306.00y	[illegible] y prem	[illegible] y prem
Vienna	26.45-26.58sch	26.50-26.56sch	[illegible] gro prem	[illegible] gro prem
Zurich	3.1051-3.1200f	3.1050-3.1150f	[illegible] c prem	[illegible] c prem
Dublin	1.2158-1.2203p	1.2190-1.2200p	11-27p disc	66-83p disc

Sterling index compared with 1975 was up 0.2 at 76.4 (day's range 76.4).

In very quiet markets and with no new lead from across the Atlantic because of the closure of US banks for the Colombus Day holiday, currency rates traded within a narrow band.

The dollar which began on an easier note in line with Far Eastern advances, had by the end of the session recovered well.

Against sterling, the US currency showed a 25 point gain at 1.2360. The effective exchange index managed a small advance to 76.4 from 76.2 on Friday. Dealers said very thin trading prevailed throughout the session.

OTHER £ RATES

Australia	1.4802-1.4832
Bahrain	0.4650-0.4690
Finland	7.8080-7.8480
Greece	154.15-156.15
Hongkong	9.6465-9.6580
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.3690-0.3730
Malaysia	2.9781-2.9838
Mexico	235-260
New Zealand	2.8245-2.8318
Saudi Arabia	4.3880-4.4280
Singapore	2.6708-2.6749
South Africa	2.0865-2.0906

Rates Supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.0140-1.0160
Singapore	2.1635-2.1650
Malaysia	2.4100-2.4150
Australia	0.8330-0.8340
Canada	1.3175-1.3180
Sweden	8.6425-8.6525
Norway	8.8160-8.8250
Denmark	11.03-11.05
West Germany	3.0600-3.0620
Switzerland	2.5100-2.5125
Netherlands	3.4435-3.4485
France	9.3500-9.3600
Japan	246.70-246.80
Italy	1891-1893
Belgium(Comm)	61.81-61.84
Hong Kong	7.8140-7.8170
Portugal	160-163
Spain	170.40-170.60
Austria	21.42-21.44

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

calls, [illegible]; seven days, [illegible]; one month, [illegible]; three months, [illegible]; six months, [illegible].

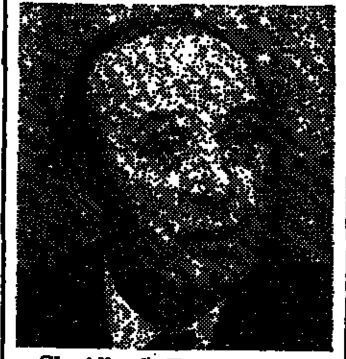
RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Addison Comm 2p Ord (116a)	150
Alphameric 5p Ord (95a)	116–1
Applied Holographics 5p Ord (180a)	160+2
Berkeley Group 25p Ord (85a)	126+10
Blue Arrow 25p Ord (75a)	96+1
Britannia Security 10p Ord (62.5a)	79
Brit Bloodstock Ag 25p Ord (165a)	208–3
Bush Radio 10p Ord (88a)	74
Checkpoint Europe 25p Ord (a)	250
Clogau Gold 10p Ord (30a)	27
Comp Fin Serv 5p Ord (85a)	85+1
Compsoft Hldgs 5p Ord (*a)	132
DDT Group 5p Ord (135a)	196–1
Entertainment Prod 5p Ord (58a)	52
Extract Wool 50p Ord (105a)	145
Fergebrook Grp 20p Ord (74a)	104+4
Gaunt R 25p Ord (50a)	53
Hoggett Bowers 5p Ord (47a)	46
Ind Scot Energy £1 Ord (a)	145
Jaguar 25p Ord (165)	195–1
Mayfair & City Prop 25p Ord (100a)	109
Pacific Sales Org 10p Ord (60a)	43+3
Paul Michael L'wear 5p Ord (30a)	31
President Entertain 10p Ord (10½a)	15¾
Telecomputing 10p Ord (a)	283
Tinsley (Eliza) Grp 5p Ord (55a)	60
Trade Promotion 10p Ord (75a)	78

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities, * by tender.



Mr Richard Giordano, above, the American famed for being Britain's highest-paid executive, is to succeed Sir Leslie Smith, who is stepping down as chairman of BOC in January. He will combine the role with his present job as chief executive. The appointment scotches persistent suggestions that Mr Giordano, who is 50, would be returning home



Sir Alistair Frame, aged 55, above, deputy chairman and chief executive of Rio Tinto-Zinc, the mining finance house, will succeed Sir Anthony Tuke as chairman next year. Sir Anthony will be 65 next year and will retire on March 3.

£3.7m BSI bid rejected

East Lancashire Paper Group has rejected British Syphon Industries' bid, made on Friday, worth £3.7m in shares or £3.3m in cash.

The board's reasons for rejection will be sent to shareholders after the paper company has seen the formal offer document. The company will also make a profits and dividend forecast for the year ending December 31, 1984. In the half year to June, East Lancashire made a pre-tax loss of £9,000 against a previous profit of £356,000 and omitted the interim dividend.

BSI, whose £14.2m bid for Manchester floor coverings group, James Halstead, was defeated in June, is offering a one-for-one share swop and a forecast final dividend of 1.75p or 60p in cash for each East Lancashire share.

The paper company pointed out that its share price, which closed at 71p, is 18 per cent above BSI's cash offer, but British Syphon said the share price was 40p before news of the two companies' bid talks emerged.

In brief

● AMARI: Half-year to June 30. Turnover £85.04m (£65.17m). Pretax profit £3.04m (£1.46m). Interim payment 1p (nil last time). Earnings per share 8.2p (2.9p). The board reports that during the period under review, all divisions traded profitably and results continue to be excellent. It confirms the forecast of profit, before tax, for the full year, as shown in the offer for sale document, of not less than £5.4m.

EATON-HOLSET: Eaton and Co of West Germany and Holset Engineering Co of Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, have reached agreement for Eaton to acquire all the fan-drive assets of Holset. Eaton will continue to manufacture the range of Holset's passenger-car viscous fan-drives to satisfy all currently released production and service requirements. All current production fan-drive facilities at Halifax, West Yorks, will be transferred to an Eaton facility at Markdoft, West Germany.

● PETROGEN-PETX: The terms of the merger between Petrogen and Petx, preliminary details of which were announced on July 18, have been finalized and a formal agreement signed. Petrogen will acquire all the outstanding stock of Petx. Petrogen will issue one share of common stock for every five of Petx.

● TRANSCONTINENTAL SERVICES GROUP: Year to March 31. Turnover £65.44m (£70.4m). Pretax profit £5.5m (£4.7m). Dividend 9.57p (same). Transcontinental has depatched to shareholders a circular concerning its proposed relisting as an investment company on the London Stock Exchange. Before the relisting, shareholders are being offered the opportunity to realise their investment at a price related to the net asset value. On Sept 18, based on unaudited management information, the value of the fully-diluted net tangible assets, per share, was 206p.

● I D AND S RIVLIN HOLDINGS: Mr A. J. Vogel, the chairman, reports in his annual statement that proposals for securing the long-term profitability of the group are being actively considered following last year's losses. Shareholders will be informed at the earliest opportunity.

● GEORGE BLAIR: In the annual report, the board tells shareholders that exports have been helped by "more realistic" exchange rates.

There are still some uncertainties about the current year, but steady progress is being made and the outcome is expected to be satisfactory. Better results from previously loss-making divisions and product developments bode well for the future. Over the longer term, the results look set to continue the improvement.

● BRAY TECHNOLOGIES (quoted on the over-the-counter market): Half-year to June 30. Figures in £000. T/over 4,090 (3,520). Pre-tax profit 342 (375). Tax 169 (188). EPS 3.13p (3.39p). Int Div 1.0p (same). The board reports that prospects and order books are satisfactory, despite competitive markets.

● DRIEFONTEIN CONSOLIDATED: Quarter to Sept 30, compared with quarter to June 30, Figures in £000. Working profit – gold – 220,510 – £106,000 – (201,058). Profit on sale of Uranium oxide and Sulphuric acid 1,293 (1,096). Net tribute, royalties and sundry mining revenue, debit 282 (393 debit). Net mining revenue 221,521 (201,761). Net non-mining revenue 21,635 (22,348). Profit before tax and the state's share of profit 243,156 (224,109). Tax and state's share of profit 149,177 (119,502).

● PRIEST MARIANS HOLDINGS: Year to Feb 28, compared with previous 10 months. No dividend. Profit before tax £17,789 (loss £26,734). The directors are making a considerable effort to resolve the planning position regarding ghd company's most important asset, the seven-acre freehold site at Hildenborough, Kent. They are meeting with a positive response. Priest Marians has agreed, subject to approval by share holders, to acquire the freehold of the Boathouse Embankment, London, SW15, for £420,000, based on an independent valuation on an open-market basis. The consideration will be 88,619 ordinary shares.

Pifco to pay £10m for Swan Housewares

By Jonathan Clare

BSR International is to sell Swan Housewares, one of the oldest names in British domestic appliances to Pifco, the electrical equipment business controlledd by the Webster family, for about £10m.

BSR, now based in Hongkong, has been looking for a buyer for Swan for several months to allow it to concentrate on its mainstream electronic interests.

Swan, which makes and markets a large range of small electric appliances including kettles and teasmades, made a marginal profit of £200,000 on sales of £35.3m last year compared with a loss of £1.7m in 1982.

BSR will keep some property used by Swan worth about £2.5m and lease most of it back to Pifco. The total net assets of Swan, excluding the properties, are worth about £10.7m. The proposed cash price of £10m is subject to adjustment after an audit by Pifco's accountants.

Pifco, which had sales of just over £12m in the year to April, says the purchase of Swan with its established position in the housewares business "will have a positive long term impact on Pifco's own position in that market".

Pifco, which made a £1.6m profit last year, will pay for Swan from its own cash resources and from bank borrowing.

MONEY MARKETS

Hopes that the Tory conference in Brighton will provide a suitable backdrop for a further cut in interest rates meant that discount houses were reluctant to part with their paper

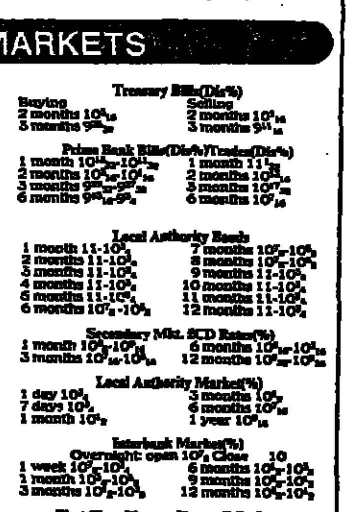
The Bank of England, having kicked off with the forecast of £500m shortage, provided a total assistance of £472m

The close was rather patchy with some houses having to pay up to 11 per cent, before books could be ruled off for the day. However, others squarred off with bounds of 10¾ per cent and 10 per cent.

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10½

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 11 Low 10½

Week Fixed: 10½



Treasury Bills (Dis%)
Buying: 2 months [illegible]; 3 months [illegible]
Selling: 2 months [illegible]; 3 months [illegible]

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%)/Trades (Dis%)
1 month [illegible] | 1 month [illegible]
2 months [illegible] | 2 months [illegible]
3 months [illegible] | 3 months [illegible]
6 months [illegible] | 6 months [illegible]

Local Authority Bonds
1 month 11-10¾ | 7 months [illegible]
2 months 11-10¾ | 8 months [illegible]
3 months 11-10¾ | 9 months 11-10¾
4 months 11-10¾ | 10 months 11-10¾
5 months 11-10¾ | 11 months 11-10¾
6 months [illegible] | 12 months 11-10¾

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)
1 month [illegible] | 6 months [illegible]
3 months [illegible] | 12 months [illegible]

Local Authority Market (%)
1 day [illegible] | 3 months [illegible]
7 days [illegible] | 6 months [illegible]
1 month [illegible] | 1 year [illegible]

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: open [illegible] Close 10
1 week [illegible] | 6 months [illegible]
1 month [illegible] | 9 months [illegible]
3 months [illegible] | 12 months [illegible]

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months [illegible] | 6 months [illegible]

Finance House Base Rate 11

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
147	119	Aberdeen	147	+1	6.9	4.7	..
81½	65	Allen	81½	+½	1.9	2.3	..
555	438	Alliance	553	● +5	20.7	3.7	..
112	88½	Amer	110	..	3.6	3.3	..
260	218	Ang Amer Sec	258	..	7.8	3.0	..
70	53½	Ang Int	65	● ..	10.0	15.4	..
600	384	Ang Int Ass	543	..	..	..	..
157	115	Ang Scot	155	● +1	4.0	2.6	..
368	310	Ashdown	364	+2	10.3	2.8	..
141	95	Atlanta	110	..	1.6	1.4	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
226	185	Fleming Claver	212	..	11.1	5.2	..
224	180	Fleming Enterprise	219	● +2	10.4	4.8	..
315	226	Fleming Far East	282	..	2.9	1.0	..
518	390	Fleming Japan	498	● +2	4.3	0.9	..
107	90	Fleming Mercantile	103	+1	4.0	3.9	..
310	246	Fleming Overseas	308	..	10.0	3.3	..
150	119½	Fleming Tech	148	+1	3.1	2.2	..
284	215	Fleming Universal	259	● +2	9.6	3.7	..
122	89	For Col	122	+1	3.8b	2.9	..
108	82	Frost (JJ & D)	84	–2	4.0	4.8	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
285	243	Raeburn	282	+1	12.0	4.3	..
114	93	River & Merc	113	–1	6.4	5.7	..
187	158	River Plate	166	–1	9.3b	5.0	..
160	138	Robeco	158	..	..	..	..
162½	127	Rolinco	147	+1	..	..	..
224	185	Romney	217	–1	6.3	2.9	..
49½	44½	Rorento	249	..	..	..	..
274	237	St Andrews	273	..	10.0	3.7	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Scottish	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Authorized Unit Trusts			
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Cannon Fund Managers Ltd, 1 Olympic Way, Wembley HA 0NB 01-902 8876			
[illegible]	127.5	Growth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	127.4	Income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Brewers bubble with profits in sight

By Derek Pain

The brewing profits season is due to open within the next few weeks and beer shares were in demand yesterday.

As calculated by Datastream, breweries were the best performing market sector with a 1.4 per cent gain.

It was, however, the national groups and not the once high-flying regionals which created the ferment. Comments from W Greenwell, the broker, that the majors were undervalued helped to create the interest.

There has been a strong view among many analysts for some time that beer shares were oversold and not reflecting profit potential.

But, despite the chorus of acclaim, breweries have failed to display any exuberance. Over the past year, breweries have been among the poorest performing sectors, falling by 5.6 per cent. In the past six months the decline has been 5.9 per cent.

A few rallies in recent months have soon petered out but with possibility soon of some sharp dividend increases, confidence in the beer sector is now improving.

Mr Kevin Feeny, a Greenwell partner, is particularly enthusiastic about Bass, the biggest brewing group.

In its 1983-84 financial year the group rolled out profits of £175m. For the year ended last month, Mr Feeny is forecasting £225m. The current year, he suggests, should produce £265m.

He says: "I do not think the tremendous strength of the group's growth has been appreciated".

He points out that in the first eight months of last year the group's lager sales, which represent 44 per cent of its beer output, were up 13 per cent. And, unlike most other major breweries, Bass has managed at least to maintain its mild and bitter volume.

Bass shares gained 13p to 391p, with **Whitbread**, Mr Feeny's second choice, 3p higher at 173p. **Scottish and Newcastle Breweries** rose 2p to 113½p and **Allied-Lyons** strengthened 3p to 147p.

But the regionals, out of favour because of their low lager exposure and their failure to diversify, were ignored with only a few modest gains.

Shares, helped by thoughts that an interest rate cut will accompany the Tory Party conference, started the second leg of the account on a steady, rather than spectacular, note. At the close the FT 30-share index was 3.4 points higher at 866.6 points. The FT–SE 100 Index closed 3.8 points higher at 1,139.0.

Gilts had a good day, although finishing below their best levels. Conventional stocks had end-session gains of up to £½ with index-linked stocks turning in star performances with rises of up to £1.

With the expectation of **Barclays** bank shares turned in a lacklustre performance. Barclays was helped by its $500m loan, which must reduce the possibility of a rights issue. The shares gained 10p to 507p.

Insurance brokers were strong but, among composites, **Commercial Union**, failed to retain early strength on the back of talk that the German **Allianz** group is poised to bid.

Glaxo Group fell 20p to 970p despite a 37 per cent profits advance and **Standard Telephones and Cables** reflected disappointment over the group's exclusion from the System X contracts and fell 20p to 286p.

Dr Tony Cameron has left his post as chairman and chief executive of **Robert H Lowe**, a textile supplier to Marks & Spencer, British Home Stores and Adidas, after pressure from two big shareholders dissatisfied with the company's performance. The shares were unchanged at 28p.

County Bank and Refuge Assurance, which each has a stake of about 12.5 per cent, are believed to have asked for Dr Cameron's resignation. Robert H. Lowe has made a loss of more than £300,000 in both the last two years. The current year ends in three weeks and is likely to see more poor figures.

House of Fraser, once again, was spurred by hopes that the long entanglement with Lonrho may be nearing its end. Amid continuing talk that the Lonrho shareholding has been, or is about to be, sold, the shares gained a further 10p to 288p.

Talk that **Burton Group** could also be involved in some take-over action, lifted the shares 11p to 325p. Burton was also helped by its emergence as a chart buy.

Currys Group dipped 13p to 404p on profit taking and **Harris Queensway**, interims today, rose 4p to 178p.

Oils were mostly lower, with the exception of the Irish stocks. Led by **Atlantic Resources**, they moved ahead strongly. Atlantic was bouyed by unconfirmed reports that it had struck oil. The shares, which dipped to 88p last week, hit a remarkable 135p in early trading, settling at 108p.

Addison Communications, placed at 116p, started at 135p and went on to touch 150p; **Wates Properties**, offered at 100p, opened at 104p, and **Checkpoint Europe** was around the 250p mark.

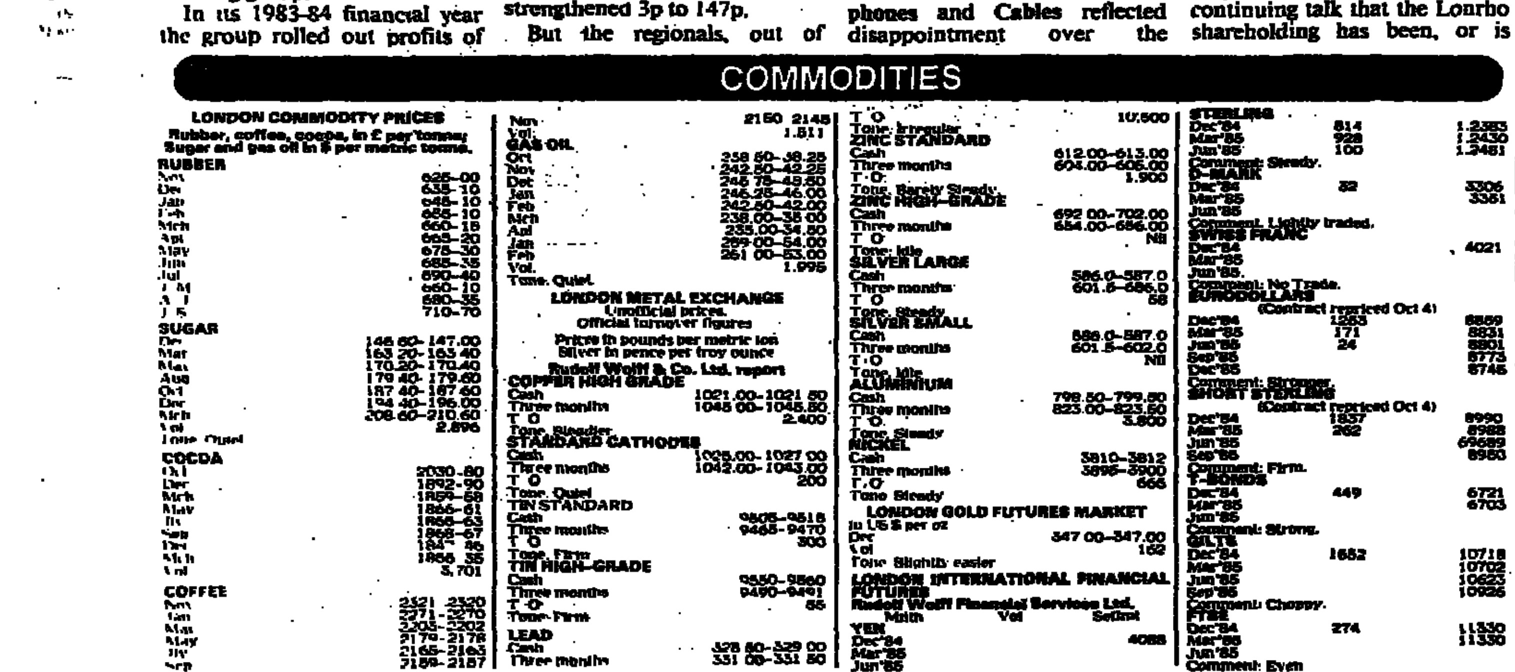
Prince of Wales Hotels was again strong, rising 15p to 188p and **De La Rue** also starred on take over hopes, gaining 25p to 720p.

Equity turnover on Friday was valued at 1303.746m from 16,051 bargains. Gilt transaction were 3,200. Total number of British and Irish stocks traded was 156.3m.

Switch from shares of Arthur Bell and Sons (145p) into Irish Distillers (140p) – that is the guidance from Mr Mark Godridge at de Zoete and Bevan, the broker. He believes Bell, maker of Britain's best-selling Scotch whisky, has longterm attractions, but after the Irish cut in duty last week the shares of ID (John Jameson, Cork gin) have better shortterm prospects.

Expect Welpac, distributors of pre-packed hardware for the do-it-yourself industry, to achieve year's profits of £300,000 after yesterday's £148,000 interim figure. The shares, at 13p, are 3p above their January issue price but a far cry from their 19p peak.

COMMODITIES



LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber, coffee, cocoa, in £ per tonne; Sugar and gas oil in $ per metric tonne.

RUBBER	
Nov	625-00
Dec	635-10
Jan	645-10
Feb	655-10
Mch	660-15
Apl	665-20
May	675-30
Jun	685-35
Jul	690-40
J M	660-10
A J	680-35
J S	710-70
SUGAR	
Dec	146.60-147.00
Mar	163.20-163.40
May	170.20-170.40
Aug	179.40-179.60
Oct	187.40-187.60
Dec	194.40-196.00
Mch	208.60-210.60
Vol	2,896
Tone Quiet	
COCOA	
Oct	2030-80
Dec	1892-90
Mch	1859-58
May	1866-61
Jly	1866-63
Sep	1868-67
Dec	1847-46
Mch	1856-35
Vol	5,701
COFFEE	
Nov	2321-2320
Jan	2271-2270
Mar	2205-2202
May	2179-2178
Jly	2165-2163
Sep	2159-2157
Nov	2150-2145
Vol	1,511
GAS OIL	
Oct	258.50-38.25
Nov	242.50-42.25
Dec	245.75-49.50
Jan	246.25-46.00
Feb	242.50-42.00
Mch	238.00-38.00
Apl	235.00-34.50
Jan	259.00-54.00
Feb	261.00-53.00
Vol	1,995
Tone Quiet	

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices.
Official turnover figures
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1021.00-1021.50
Three months	1045.00-1045.50
T O	2,400
Tone Steadier	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	1025.00-1027.00
Three months	1042.00-1043.00
T O	200
Tone Quiet	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	9505-9515
Three months	9465-9470
T O	300
Tone Firm	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	9550-9560
Three months	9490-9491
T O	55
Tone Firm	
LEAD	
Cash	328.50-329.00
Three months	331.00-331.50
T O	10,500
Tone Irregular	
ZINC STANDARD	
Cash	612.00-613.00
Three months	604.00-605.00
T O	1,900
Tone Barely Steady	
ZINC HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	692.00-702.00
Three months	654.00-656.00
T O	Nil
Tone Idle	
SILVER LARGE	
Cash	586.0-587.0
Three months	601.5-606.0
T O	55
Tone Steady	
SILVER SMALL	
Cash	586.0-587.0
Three months	601.5-602.0
T O	Nil
Tone Idle	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	798.50-799.50
Three months	823.00-823.50
T O	3,800
Tone Steady	
NICKEL	
Cash	3810-3812
Three months	3895-3900
T O	666
Tone Steady	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
in US $ per oz

Dec	347.00-347.00
Vol	152
Tone Slightly easier	

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Mnth	Vol	Settmt
YEN		
Dec'84		4085
Mar'85		
Jun'85		
STERLING		
Dec'84	814	1.2385
Mar'85	928	1.2430
Jun'85	100	1.2481
Comment: Steady.		
D-MARK		
Dec'84	32	3306
Mar'85		3351
Jun'85		
Comment: Lightly traded.		
SWISS FRANC		
Dec'84		4021
Mar'85		
Jun'85		
Comment: No Trade.		
EURODOLLARS (Contract repriced Oct 4)		
Dec'84	1253	8859
Mar'85	171	8831
Jun'85	24	8801
Sep'85		8773
Dec'85		8745
Comment: Stronger.		
SHORT STERLING (Contract repriced Oct 4)		
Dec'84	1837	8990
Mar'85	262	8988
Jun'85		69689
Sep'85		8950
Comment: Firm.		
T-BONDS		
Dec'84	449	6721
Mar'85		6703
Jun'85		
Comment: Strong.		
GILTS		
Dec'84	1652	10718
Mar'85		10702
Jun'85		10623
Sep'85		10926
Comment: Choppy.		
FTSE		
Dec'84	274	11330
Mar'85		11330
Jun'85		
Comment: Even		

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **WOLSELEY HUGHES** has acquired EFI Plastics and Metalware of Merthyr Tydfikl, Glamorgan, for about £550,000. Wolseley will also procure the repayment by EFI of a Euro-currency loan of £316,000. The consideration is to be satisfied by the allotment to the vendors of 23,936 ordinary shares and £426,174 cash. Profit, before tax, of EFI in 1983 was £166,024. Net assets excluding loans at December 31, 1983, were £840,256.

● **WINCHMORE:** No interim payment (same), but last year's 0.75p final to be maintained. Figures in £000. T/over 3.813 (2,699). Net profit before tax 121 (76). The sale of the manufacturing activities gave rise to a substantial book loss on disposal, but realised £350,000 in cash, to be invested in more profitable activities. Computer sales and leasing show improved profitability

TEMPUS

The party may be over at Glaxo

There comes a time at every party, when it is wise to leave, before the bottles start flying and the talk grows anguished. Has that precise moment finally arrived for the Glaxo jamboree?

On the face of it, such speculation sounds absurd. The interim figures reveal a rise in the dividend of 44 per cent; a jump in pretax profits of 37 per cent; and an earnings jump of 53 per cent. Most of the explosive growth comes from the Glaxo wonder drug – the anti-ulcerant, Zanta – which was first introduced into the huge United States market in July 1983. This year's growth reflects the drug's booming United States reception.

Shareholders have also enjoyed a wonderful ride for the passt three years, as investors woke up to the drug's profits potential. The group's price relative chart is a rising vertical.

Yet such sparkling results provoked a 20p fall in the shareprice yesterday to 970p. During the last month the shares have underperformed by some 2 per cent. Analysts now claim that Zantac is failing to improve its position in the US at quite the expected rate, and that Smith Kline, Glaxo's principal competitor, is fighting back successfully. Given Glaxo's traditional secrecy, is it just too risky to continue holding a highly-rated stock, with no guaranteed drugs continuity?

On balance, such bearishness seems premature. Contrary to rumour, Zantac's share of new US ulcer prescriptions is still expanding, at perhaps 1 per cent a month. Its £159m contribution last year to group sales implies a strong performance outside the US. Glaxo in now back in the black.

The group with no obvious impediments ahead, looks capable of hitting a £500m profits target by 1985/86, leaving the shares on a target of about 11 per cent. A 15 multiple looks more appropriate. Perhaps the shares have further to go.

Molins

Where there is hope there is life seems to be the catch phrase these days as far as the Molins share price is concerned. It is being kept alive by the long held belief that eventually the company will come good.

Yesterday's interim results were just another indication that once again hope must be deferred. Pretax profits dipped from £3.2m to £2.9m although the downturn had already been widely flagged and was not as severe as some had feared. There was some encouraging news from the corrugated board division although this was more than offset by the continued difficulties in the tobacco machinery market.

Molins' hopes, and indeed those of its followers, not rest quite firmly with the fortunes of its new product range. This has taken longer than anticipated to develop but some of the new machines are now poised to make inroads into the marketplace. In particular the Mark 10 cigarette making machine is now undergoing tests with potential boost to both sales and profits is significant.

Any benefits will not come through until the second half of 1985. The company's prospects must be viewed on this sort of timescale and it may not be until 1986 that any real signs of growth become visible.

For the longer term investor, however, Molins still has some attractions. Assuming the final dividend is maintained the yield is around 10 per cent, an attraction in itself, and with the shares at 114p, unchanged yesterday, there is still some room for long term growth plus the outside chance of a takeover bid.

Ibstock Johnsen

The recovery at Ibstock Johnsen, the Leicester brickmaker, continues. In the first half of this year pretax profits mre than trebled from £1.4m to £4.6m. For the full year, profits of £12m against £6.6m last time appear likely and the company envisages a "substantial" increase in dividends.

However, profits from the group's large brickmaking operation in the United States have remained as elusive as ever. The entire improvement in the group result is made up of higher brick profits in Britain, a hardening of world dollar prices for wood pulp and a swing from losses of £377,000 to profits of £1.1m in the fibre division.

Rationalization is the only way forward, and the group intends to tackle this with the closure of five of its 11 US plants in the next year.

British profits continue to rise, with a further 39 per cent boost in the first half to £7.1m.

The architects-specified area of the brick market which Ibstock caters for has proved immune in the past to the housebuilding cycle in Britain, but a note of caution should be sounded, the high profits are attracting competition. The company's shares at 240p prospectively yield 4.5 per cent.

Gilts

A bright, confident morning for conventional gilts – they opened about ⅝ point ahead – had soured by mid-afternoon, as long-forgotten fears about Britain's rate of inflation resurfaced and about ⅜ point was sliced off the quotations. An increase of 1 point in the input element of producer prices confirms the market's gut feeling that sterling's fall contains dangerous side-effects. Some see balance of payments problems looming behind the ½ point jump in factory gate prices.

Right on cue, however, the index-linked stocks outperformed, improving by an explosive 2¾ points. A further cut in base rates this week could enhance their appeal still further.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **AFRICAN LAKES CORP:** Half-year to Jan. 31. Figures in £000. Turnover 6.205 (5,101). Pretax profit 452 (164). Latest figures incorporate the results of the Glove and Phoenix Gold Mining for the half-year to Dec 31, 1983.

● **MICROLEASE** (USM quotation): Half-year to March 31. Turnover £1.68m (£1.13m). Pretax profit £503,000 (£275,000). Interim dividend 1p (nil last time). The board expects the year's final dividend to be unchanged (2p last time).

● **LONDON AND EDINBURGH TRUST:** Half-year to June 30. Turnover £13.8m (£15.24m). Pretax profit £2.05m (£2.6m). Interim payment 2.5p (nil).

● **WESTMINSTER AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES:** Year to April 30. Turnover £8.39m (£5.04m). Pretax profits £875,000 (£709,000). Total dividend 7.5p (6p). In the board's opinion, the value of completed developments owned by the group exceeds the book value by £1.44m – which gives a net asset value of 154p per share.

● **BURNDENE INVESTMENTS:** Year to June 2. Turnover £11.41m (£8.44m). Pretax profit £391,000 (£86,000). Dividend 0.35p (nil). The board reports that shareholders' funds have increased significantly as a result of the revaluation of group properties and mobile home parks, together with retained profits, to a total of £5.16m, from £3.28m.

● **CHARLES SHARPE:** Year to June 30. Turnover £18.31m (£16.44m). Pretax profit £588,000 (£548,000). Total dividend 8.75p (8p, adjusted).

● **N M W COMPUTERS** (U S M quotation): Half-year to June 30. Turnover £2.05m (£1.95m). Pretax profit £831,000 (£902,000). E P S 11.2p (10.6p). Interim dividend unchanged at 2.5p.

● **HEWDEN–STUART PLANT:** Half-year to July 29. Turnover £53.58m (£50.44m). Pretax profit £3.25m (£2.33m). E P S 3.53p (2.35p). Interim payment 0.52p (0.47p). The board expects the second-half's profits to be substantially ahead of the same period last year.

● **MORE O'FERRALL:** Half-year to June 30. Turnover £9.53m (8.69m). Pretax profit £1.2m (£1.01m). Interim payment 1.0p (0.9p).

● **ERITH:** Half-year to June 30. Turnover £24.79m (£20.87m). Pretax profit £1.08m (£783,000). Interim dividend 1.1p (0.85p).

● **R. P. MARTIN:** Year to June 30. Turnover £35.26m (30.1m). Pretax profit £9.26m (£7.72m). Total payment 12.5p (10.95).

● **ASH AND LACY:** Half-year to June 29. Turnover £16.49m (£13.77m). Pretax profit £1.55m (£1.53m). Interim payment 8p (same).

(FINANCIAL SERVICES)

Making sense of sensible accounting

The summer's crop of nationalized industry reports has left their captive customers none the wiser

By Roger Davis

Summer has seen the normal crop of nationalized industries reports. Some viewers were briefly stirred when profits or losses with indigestible noughts on the end meaninglessly flashed across their screens. These irritated the customer or the taxpayer. Those looking beyond their screens accused the state boards of creative accounting to produce the lowest profits and losses. At the end of it all, as usual, the public is none the wiser.

This superficiality belies the reality and the importance of these reports. They represent accountability by just a few corporations in which a substantial share of national resources is concentrated – and on whose efficiency most of us as taxpayers and captive customers rely. The industries' objectives are complex, and the disparity between them is perhaps why their profits or losses are so often misunderstood.

Take first the allegation that state boards present the figures as it suits them. It is grounded in the practice of the profitable industries – electricity, gas, Post Office and airports – to use current cost accounting, while the lossmakers – railways, steel, shipbuilders and coal – stick to historical cost. CCA produces lower profits, HC lower losses.

They are falsely accused. The accounting, sensibly, follows the financial objectives set by the Government. Ministers like profitable monopoly industries to base their prices on long-term marginal cost – the cost of matching demand at the margin – to achieve optimal pricing. CCA, given its emphasis on the cost of modern technology, is closer to this concept of economic cost. For the grant-aided corporations, the Government's subsidies are tied to HC; basing them on CCA would be tantamount to the Government's indiscriminate funding of reinvestment in lossmaking assets.

It is more important to see the profits in the perspective of the vast capital resources employed, but this is seldom so, such is the variety of capital structures. Infections of government capital are usually in interest-bearing form, but the Government generally imposes no capital charge on profit retentions. Reported profits depend on the design, or accident, of the past.

British Gas, for example, has no significant debt (in fact a cash surplus) but its £668m profit is struck after charging the Government's "gas levy" of £527m. The electricity industry has mainly interest-free capital but, because it is required to earn a relatively low return overall, its profit of £456m is after £444m of interest. The Post Office's profits of £131m are little affected by interest.

The Government also sets a separate "financial target" usually based on a real return on all capital, though at varying rates – the Electricity Council's is 1.4 per cent but for gas and airports it is 4 per cent – presumably because economic pricing is at odds with the accounting. Nonetheless, the comparison of profits with set targets is where attention should be focused; rightly, it is now being given prominence in audited accounts.

But why have the conflict between targets and historical interest rates (which do not sit happily in CCA accounts)? Which way is the corporation meant to look, with external financing cash limits adding yet another dimension?

It might seem logical for the financial target to become the actual capital charge (replacing the historical debt), if it could be made sufficiently robust as a substitute for the discipline of the actual cost of money.

For the lossmakers, there are differences in the way the subsidy is set. British Rail's grant of £933m is a predetermined target and its profit reflects by how much it has beaten it. The National Coal Board's subsidy of £875m is simply making good its loss for the year (itself stated after crediting social grants of £270m). BR's subsidy, however, reflects defined obligations to the general public while the NCB's has more to do with the problems at the centre of the miners' dispute.

Profit or loss is not the predominant measure of success or failure as it is in the private secter. Nationalized monopolies have some pricing freedom to earn their profits; they also have a duty to provide their customers with proper service.

All are competitive to a degree; there is a choice (for most) between gas and electricity and between the railways and other transport. But if I prefer gas or train travel, I have only one choice. The "natural monopolies" are based on a national network of one kind or another. Other industries like steel and shipbuilding face intense competition.

Most annual reports provide a volume of information which would rarely be found in the private sector. The problem is interpreting it all; the nearer indicators seem like a cottage industry in themselves.

The last (1978) White Paper on nationalized industries anticipated the Government's agreeing a few key indicators for each industry. What seems to have crystallized is a single overall measure (unaudited) of costs and/or manning in relation to a unit of output. A single unit cost indicator, desirable though it is, cannot really do justice to the efficiency of these large and complex undertakings. Most are high fixed cost enterprises and unit costs rest partly on how the national economy affects their revenues.

The problem of selecting a few indicators is that measurement of efficiency requires an arsenal of performance indicators at all levels of the business. As to the standards of service, customers vary in their tests of what is important. The subjectivity involved helps to explain why so much detail is necessary in the reports.

If the reports have limitations, they may be largely inherent in the process. They do show an increasing awareness of the need for efficiency and a real attempt to inform. They compare well with other public sector organizations, including Government itself, and with the private sector. Nor is it easy for the Government to apply homogenous tests to these very heterogeneous corporations; or to walk a quivering tightrope between accountability and interference in management.

My main conclusion is that performance indicators are not a substitute for competition, or for self-motivation of management in assuring efficiency. But, taking things as they stand, there is a case for streamlining financial objectives.

As for the business objectives, it is desirable for the Goverment and the state industries to continue to develop agreed performance measures. These should concentrate on disaggregating these large undertakings into the equivalent of profit centres (as is being done with the railways, for example, by reference to Inter-City, London commuter and so on).

● This article is based on the latest reports and accounts of: the Central Electricity Generating Board, the Electricity Council, the Post Office, British Shipbuilders, British Steel Corporation, British Railways Board, British Gas, British Airports Authority and the National Coal Board.

The author is a partner in Coopers & Lybrand.

Crucial need for OTC regulation

The head of the IFIC argues that over-the-counter dealing needs a code of conduct and better vetting

By Christopher Norland

The commitment of the National Association of Security Dealers and Investment Managers (Nasdim) to introduce proper codes of conduct to safeguard both companies and investors should not be denigrated, but there is neither the time nor the structure to succeed by that route alone.

To include shares and trade in Britain's over the counter market requires a licence from the Department of Trade and Industry as a dealer in securities. It does not require membership of Nasdim. This is the fundamental difference in structure between stockbrokers, who must be a member of a recognized stock exchange to offer stocks and shares to the public, and the licensed dealer in securities who is not required to be a member of any trade body.

Indeed, many licensed dealers in securities are not members of any "club", and others are involved in setting up their own "clubs" in opposition to Nasdim. It may appear as though membership is more geared to reassuring potential investors than to changing practices.

A number of practices proliferating in the market cannot be of benefit to anybody other than the market makers themselves. Such practices emanate directly from an unregulated market, and conflicts of interest arise from: pre-issue promoter participation; duality of pricing; and inadequate or inaccurate information and assumptions.

It is not enough for prospectuses simply to comply with the Companies Acts. As can be seen from the development of the USM, the best practices only develop under the guidance of a regulatory body. For example, where a fully researched project exists but a company has not traded, it is reasonable to give potential investors an illustration of what the profits might be at some time in the future, given certain reasonable assumptions.

Prospectuses containing such projections which are clearly not forecasts but are purely illustrative have been issued in connexion with both USM entry and with raising money under the Business Expansion Scheme.

However, where a business has traded for a considerable period it has been well established that a prospectus will either raise money on the basis of profits achieved or on profits forecast. The rules for forecasts within the City among sponsors and the professions are clearly laid down and understood.

The latest trick on the OTC market is the company with a five-year trading record, with no fundamental change to the business and no forecast of profit but with a projection for the current year of profits increased by more than 100 per cent and assumptions so clearly difficult to justify that the document even states a risk that one or more of the assumptions may prove to be wrong.

This can only be seen as a hype to procure investment from less-sophisticated investors who may not appreciate the full implications. That such practice would not obtain Stock Exchange approval, illustrates the benefit of a regulated market.

All this does not imply there are no good, responsible market makers operating in the OTC who are thorough in their investigation of the businesses of potential client companies and who contract directors of such companies to comply with acceptable codes of conduct.

By far the greatest number of operators in the market are not providing a service to companies suitable for public investment or to potential investors, other than perhaps as a pure gambling market.

But they provide an extemely valuable service to themselves to the exclusion of most other considerations.

If client companies are suitable for sensible investment they are probably better served by institutions operating in the venture capital and development capital markets. The terms would be no worse than those obtained in the majority of cases from the market makers in the OTC.

A company should consider the OTC only if there is some pressing need to have a market in the shares of a company that does not qualify or does not for some reason want to use the Stock Exchange market.

If the OTC is the only available source of funds, the company is unlikely to be suitable for investment and stands a higher-than-acceptable risk of failing to achieve its trading and profit objectives.

The OTC should perform a valuable function as part of the capital-raising markets, but until the market is regulated it will not do so. A code of conduct and a small staff to vet and approve prospectuses before they are issued and to monitor practices would be quite sufficient to overcome the worst of the bad practices. Such a supervisory function would not be very elaborate or costly, but only the DTI can institute that function effectively.

The author is managing director of the Industrial Finance and Investment Corporation.

APPOINTMENTS

County Bank names new directors

County Bank: **Mr David Boardman** and **Mr Simon Purser** have been made executive directors. **Mr John Watson** has become a non-executive director.

British Ever Ready: **Mr Bob Nevitt** has been made managing director of Ever Ready Limited. **Mr Peter Bonner** has been promoted to marketing director of British Ever Ready.

The British Institute of Management: **Sir Peter Parker** has become chairman.

Sony (UK): **Mr Bill Fulton**, managing director, has been appointed to the chairmanship (non-executive). **Mr Nobu Watanabe** becomes Sony's new United Kingdom managing director.

Hartwell's Group: **Mr C. L. Alderman** and **Mr J. T. Hunt** have joined the board.

Prudential Portfolio Managers: **Mr David Hanson** has become the company's first director of administration. Succeeding him as PPM's director of international securities will be **Mr John Sherriff**.

Nationwide Building Society: **Mr Michael Haines** has joined the board.

Rediffusion: **Mr Christopher C. Thornton** has become a director.

Shrewsbury Tool and Die Co.: **Mr Brian Hinkins** has become managing director.

M&G Group: **Mr Richard Cockcroft** has become a director with responsibility for M&G's life assurance and pensions operations. **Mr C. M. O'Brien** has joined the board of M&G Assurance Group as a non-executive director.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells: **Mr John Belton** has been appointed director in charge of the United Kingdom Hi-Tech group.

National Economic Research Associates, Consulting Economists: **Mr Peter F. Hazell** has been made the United Kingdom director.

Charles Cain & Co: **Mr Christopher Playle-Mitchell** has been appointed managing director. **Mr Charlie A. Cain** continues as chairman.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10½%
Adam & Company	10½%
Barclays	10½%
BCCI	10½%
Citibank Savings†	11½%
Consolidated Crds	10½%
Continental Trust	10½%
C. Hoare & Co*	10½%
Lloyds Bank	10½%
Midland Bank	10½%
Nat Westminster	10½%
TSB	10½%
Williams & Glyn's	10½%
Citibank NA	10½%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 7¾%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 8%; £50,000 and over, 8¼%.

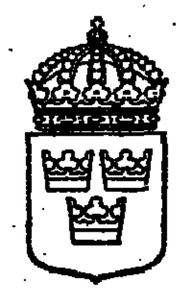
This Prospectus includes information given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange in London, for the purpose of giving information to the public with regard to the issue of £100,000,000 Loan Stock 2012 (the "Stock") by the Kingdom of Sweden (the "Kingdom"). The Kingdom has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or of opinion. The Kingdom accepts responsibility accordingly.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange in London for the Stock to be admitted to the Official List for quotation in the Gilt-edged market.

The Stock will be available either in registered form, transferable in amounts and multiples of one penny, or, at the option of the holder, in bearer form, represented by bearer bonds which will be available in the denomination of £10,000. Stock in registered form may be exchanged for bearer bonds and vice versa at any time after 17 April, 1985. Renounceable allotment letters (partly paid) in respect of the Stock will be despatched on Wednesday, 17 October, 1984. Certificates in respect of Stock in registered form and bearer bonds in respect of Stock in bearer form will be available on 17 April, 1985 provided the balance of the moneys payable has been duly paid.

THE APPLICATION LIST WILL OPEN AT 10.00 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1984 AND WILL CLOSE LATER THE SAME DAY.

Dated 9 October, 1984



Kingdom of Sweden

Issue on a yield basis of

£100,000,000 Loan Stock 2012

Payable as to £20 per cent. of the nominal amount on application and as to the balance of the issue price not later than 27 March, 1985 with interest payable half yearly on 15 January and 15 July.

The issue has been underwritten by

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited | **S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.**

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited | **County Bank Limited**

Kleinwort, Benson Limited | **J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited**

Riksgäldskontoret
(the Swedish National Debt Office)
Jakobsgatan 20
P.O. Box 15 306
S-103 26 Stockholm

Receiving Bank
National Westminster Bank PLC
New Issues Department
P.O. Box 79
2 Princes Street
London EC2P 2BD

Registrar and Transfer Office
National Westminster Bank PLC
Registrar's Department
P.O. Box 82
37 Broad Street
Bristol BS99 7NH

Principal Paying Agent and Exchange Agent
National Westminster Bank PLC
Stock Office Services
20 Old Broad Street
London EC2N 1EJ

Paying Agents
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
35 Avenue des Arts
B-1040 Brussels

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
43 Boulevard Royal
P.O. Box 1108
Luxembourg

Legal Advisers to the Underwriters
Slaughter and May
35 Basinghall Street
London EC2V 5DB

Advokatfirman Sodermark
Birger Jarlsgatan 15
S-111 45 Stockholm

Legal Advisers to the Kingdom
Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche
Kempson House
Camomile Street
London EC3A 7AN

Brokers
Hoare Govett Limited
319-325 High Holborn
London WC1V 7PB
and
The Stock Exchange in London

W Greenwell & Co.
Bow Bells House
Bread Street
London EC4M 9EL
and
The Stock Exchange in London

Rowe & Pitman
City Gate House
39-45 Finsbury Square
London EC2A 1JA
and
The Stock Exchange in London

PROCEDURE FOR APPLICATION

Each application for Stock must be made in the form of the application form provided herewith and must be lodged with National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O Box 79, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD not later than 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 11 October, 1984 and must comply with the provisions of "Terms of Payment in Respect of Applications" below.

Applications for Stock must be for a minimum of £100 nominal amount of Stock and thereafter for the following multiples of Stock:—

Amount of Stock applied for	*Multiple*
£100 to £2,000	£100
£2,001 to £20,000	£500
£20,001 to £100,000	£1,000
£100,001 or greater	£25,000

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Kingdom, reserves the right to reject any application and to accept any application in part only. If any application is not accepted, the amount paid on application will be returned by post at the risk of the person submitting the application without interest and, if any application is accepted for a smaller amount of Stock than that applied for, the balance of the amount paid on application will be so returned without interest. Pending subscription or return such amounts paid will be held in a separate account.

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Kingdom, will announce the basis of allotment by 9.30 a.m. on Friday, 12 October, 1984. It is expected that confirmation of allotments will be despatched on that day. Acceptances of applications for Stock will be conditional upon, *inter alia*, the Council of The Stock Exchange admitting the Stock to the Official List on or before Wednesday, 17 October, 1984. No applications for Stock will be accepted or, as the case may be, acceptances of applications for Stock will become void, if the Underwriters exercise their right to terminate the Underwriting Agreement if the conditions are not fulfilled (see "General Information – Underwriting Arrangements" below).

TERMS OF PAYMENT IN RESPECT OF APPLICATIONS

Each application, unless made by a recognised Bank or Stockbroker taking advantage of the alternative method of payment described below, must be accompanied by a cheque made payable to "National Westminster Bank PLC" and crossed "Sweden Loan", representing payment at the rate of £20 per cent. of the nominal amount of Stock applied for. Such cheques must be drawn on a branch in the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses.

The alternative method of payment is available only to recognised Banks or Stockbrokers who irrevocably undertake in the application forms lodged by them to pay National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 79, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD, for credit to the account designated "Sweden Loan" by 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 17 October, 1984 the amount in Town Clearing Funds representing payment at the rate of £20 per cent. of the nominal amount of Stock in respect of which their applications shall have been accepted.

Morgan Grenfell & Co Limited, on behalf of the Kingdom, reserves the right to instruct National Westminster Bank PLC to retain the relevant allotment letters and to delay the return of surplus application moneys (if any) pending clearance of applicants' remittances.

The balance of the amount payable on any Stock allotted must be paid so as to be cleared on or before 27 March, 1985. Such balance may be paid in advance of its due date but no discount will be allowed or interest paid on such balance for any period prior to 27 March, 1985. Failure to pay such balance when due will render all amounts previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment liable to cancellation. Interest at the rate of two per cent above the Base Rate from time to time of National Westminster Bank PLC may be charged on such balance if accepted after its due date. The Kingdom further reserves the right, in default of payment of such balance, to sell any such Stock fully paid for its own account.

The expression "recognised Bank or Stockbroker" shall mean any organisation which is a recognised bank for the purposes of the Banking Act 1979 and any firm of stockbrokers which is a member of The Stock Exchange of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and such other banks or brokers as Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Kingdom, shall at its absolute discretion agree for the purposes of the issue.

The expression "Town Clearing Funds" shall mean a cheque or banker's payment for £10,000 or more drawn on a Town Clearing Branch of a bank in the City of London.

DELIVERY

Renounceable allotment letters (partly paid) in respect of Stock allotted will be despatched on Wednesday, 17 October, 1984 by first class post to, and at the risk of, the person submitting the application in accordance with the instructions stated on the application form.

Allotment letters may be split up to 3.00 p.m. on 25 March, 1985 in accordance with the instructions contained therein into denominations or multiples of £100 nominal amount of Stock in registered form and £10,000 nominal amount of Stock in bearer form.

Unless a duly renounced allotment letter with the registration application form and/or the form of application for Stock in bearer form duly completed is received by National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 79, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD on or before 27 March, 1985 the Stock represented by such allotment letter will, provided it is fully paid, be registered in the name of the original allottee and thereafter Stock in registered form will be transferable only by instrument of transfer.

Allotment letters will provide for Stockholders to elect to take delivery of Stock in bearer rather than registered form. Stock in bearer form will be represented by bearer bonds which will be available in the denomination of £10,000.

Each Stockholder who elects in the allotment letter to receive bearer bonds may elect to receive them in one of the three following ways:

(a) by collection from the offices of National Westminster Bank PLC, Stock Office Services, 20 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1EJ;

(b) by post at the risk of the applicant. National Westminster Bank PLC will insure any package destined for an address in the United Kingdom provided a cheque payable to National Westminster Bank PLC is enclosed with the allotment letter made out for £5 per £10,000 nominal amount of bearer bonds to be sent (minimum payment £5). Insurance rates for other countries will be quoted on request; or

(c) by delivery to an existing account with the Euro-clear Operations Centre or CEDEL S.A.

Bearer bonds are expected to be available for delivery on and after 17 April, 1985.

Stock certificates in respect of Stock in registered form will be despatched to the registered holders (in the case of joint holders to the first named) at their registered addresses by National Westminster Bank PLC on 17 April, 1985. After such date the relevant allotment letters will cease to be valid for any purpose.

No Stock certificate will be issued and no bearer bond will be delivered unless the Stock to be represented thereby is fully paid.

DETERMINATION OF RATE OF INTEREST AND ISSUE PRICE

The Stock will have attached such rate of interest and be issued at such price as will result in the Stock having a gross redemption yield determined on the basis described below (the "Issue Yield").

The Issue Yield shall mean the sum of 1.35 per cent. and the gross redemption yield, rounded to three places of decimals (with 0.0005 being rounded upwards), on 13¼ per cent. Treasury Stock 2004-08 at 3.00 p.m. on Wednesday, 10 October, 1984, the price of such Treasury Stock to be the price determined by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited to be the arithmetic mean of the bid and offered prices quoted on a dealing basis for settlement on the following business day by three jobbers in the Gilt-edged market. The gross redemption yield will be expressed as a percentage and will be calculated on the basis indicated by the Joint Index and Classification Committee of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries as reported in the Journal of the Institute of Actuaries Vol. 105, Part 1, 1978, page 18.

The rate of interest attaching to the Stock will be determined by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited and will be an integral multiple of ¼ per cent. and will be consistent with an issue price as near as possible to £92 per cent. The issue price will also be determined by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited and will be expressed as a percentage rounded to three places of decimals (with 0.0005 being rounded upwards).

It is intended that notice of the Issue Yield, rate of interest and issue price will be published in the *Financial Times* on Thursday, 11 October, 1984.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE STOCK

The issue of the Stock was authorised by a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of Riksgäldskontoret (the Swedish National Debt Office), representing the Kingdom, passed on 4 October, 1984 and will be constituted by a Deed Poll to be entered into by the Kingdom. The following is a summary of, and is subject to, the detailed provisions of the Deed Poll, copies of which will be available for inspection at the offices of the Registrar and the paying agents referred to below.

Status

The Stock will be a direct, unconditional and general obligation of the Kingdom and the full faith and credit of the Kingdom will be pledged for the due and punctual payment of the principal and interest in respect of the Stock and for the performance of all obligations of the Kingdom with respect thereto. The stock will rank *pari passu* with all other unsecured indebtedness (as that term is defined in the Deed Poll) of the Kingdom from time to time outstanding.

Form

The Stock will be available either in registered form ("Registered Stock") or in bearer form ("Bearer Stock"). On or after 17 April, 1985 and subject as hereinafter provided, Registered Stock may be exchanged in nominal amounts of £10,000 or integral multiples thereof for Stock in bearer form and Bearer Stock may be exchanged for Registered Stock. Bearer Stock will be represented by bearer bonds which will be available in the denomination of £10,000 each (the "Bearer Bonds").

All applications for the exchange of Registered Stock for Bearer Bonds and vice versa shall be made by the holders of Registered Stock or Bearer Bonds, as the case may be, lodging an application for exchange duly completed, in accordance with the instructions thereon, at the office of the Exchange Agent referred to below and will be irrevocable.

The initial Exchange Agent and the initial Registrar is National Westminster Bank PLC at Stock Office Services, 20 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1EJ and Registrar's Department, P.O. Box 82, 37 Broad Street, Bristol BS99 7NH respectively.

The Registered Stock will be transferable in amounts and multiples of one penny by an instrument in writing as if the Stock were a security to which Section 1 of the Stock Transfer Act 1963 of Great Britain applied.

The Bearer Bonds will be transferable by delivery.

Interest

The Stock will bear interest from 17 October, 1984 at a rate per annum to be determined in accordance with "Determination of Rate of Interest and Issue Price" above. Interest will be payable (less, where applicable, United Kingdom income tax) by equal half yearly instalments on 15 January and 15 July (the "Interest Payment Dates") in each year except that the first payment of interest in respect of the period from 17 October, 1984 to 15 July, 1985 will be made on 15 July, 1985 and will be calculated on the amount for the time being paid up on the Stock and on the basis of the number of days elapsed and a 365 day year. In respect of repayments of principal of, and payments of interest on, Bearer Bonds, the Kingdom will at all times maintain a paying agent in London and in at least one country in Europe other than the United Kingdom.

Redemption

The Kingdom will redeem the Stock at par on 15 July, 2012.

The Kingdom may at any time purchase Stock in the open market at any price or by private agreement at a price (exclusive of accrued interest and expenses) not exceeding 115 per cent. of the middle market quotation of the Stock on The Stock Exchange in London (or, failing such quotation, on such other stock exchange or securities market on which the Stock is listed for the time being) at the close of business on the last business day before the date of purchase, but not otherwise. The Kingdom will be entitled to hold and deal with Stock purchased in accordance with the terms of this paragraph and such Stock may be cancelled or not as the Kingdom thinks fit.

Modification of Rights

The conditions of the Stock, the provisions of the Deed Poll and the rights of the Stockholders are subject to modification by Extraordinary Resolution of the Stockholders as provided in the Deed Poll.

Governing Law, Jurisdiction and Waiver of Immunity

The conditions of the Stock and the provisions of the Deed Poll will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of England except with respect to their authorisation and execution by and on behalf of the Kingdom and any other matters required to be governed by the laws of the Kingdom. The Kingdom will irrevocably agree that any proceedings arising out of or in connection with the Stock may be brought in the English courts or in any competent court in the Kingdom and will submit to the jurisdiction of, and, to the extent that it is legally able to do so, will waive irrevocably any immunity to which it might otherwise be entitled in proceedings brought in, each such court.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds to be received by the Kingdom from the issue of the Stock will initially be added to the Kingdom's foreign exchange reserves with the Sveriges Riksbank (the Swedish Central Bank) and the kronor equivalent will be credited to Riksgäldskontoret.

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALING

The Stock in both registered and bearer form will be dealt in on The Stock Exchange in London in the Gilt-edged market. The Stock will normally be traded for settlement and delivery on the working day after the date of the transaction. Under current market practice, the price of the Stock will be quoted inclusive of accrued interest until the Stock has five years or less to run until final maturity.

It is expected that dealings on The Stock Exchange will begin on Friday, 12 October, 1984 for deferred settlement on Thursday, 18 October, 1984.

UNITED KINGDOM TAXATION

In the case of interest payable in respect of Registered Stock, United Kingdom income tax will be deducted from each payment except that, under current law and Inland Revenue practice, payments will be made gross to persons whose registered addresses (and, if different, the addresses to which the payment is to be sent) are outside the United Kingdom provided that (i) the payments are made direct to an address abroad other than to a branch of a United Kingdom company, and (ii) the Registrar does not recognise the registered holder as a person in the United Kingdom and does not recognise that payment is being made to or for the account of such a person. Persons who are not resident for tax purposes in the United Kingdom may apply, by sending a claim form A3 to the Inspector of Foreign Dividends, for exemption from United Kingdom income tax on grounds of non-residence.

In the case of interest payable in respect of Bearer Stock through a paying agent in the United Kingdom, United Kingdom income tax will be deducted from each payment in the absence of an affidavit to the effect that the beneficial owner of the Bearer Stock is not resident for tax purposes in the United Kingdom.

Stockholders who are liable to United Kingdom tax on capital gains should note that the Finance Act 1984 exempts from tax capital gains on Stock provided the Stock is held by them for more than one year.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Underwriting Arrangements

By an Underwriting Agreement dated 8 October, 1984, Morgan Grenfell & Co Limited, Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited, S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, County Bank Limited, Kleinwort, Benson Limited and J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited (the "Underwriters") have agreed with the Kingdom to underwrite the issue of the Stock. The Underwriting Agreement is subject to certain conditions and Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Underwriters, may terminate the Underwriting Agreement if such conditions are not fulfilled. If the Underwriting Agreement is so terminated, no applications for the Stock will be accepted or, as the case may be, acceptances of applications for the Stock will become void.

The Kingdom has agreed to pay to the Underwriters commissions aggregating 125p per £100 of Stock for their services as managers and underwriters of the issue out of which will be paid commissions to the brokers to the issue, Hoare Govett Limited, W. Greenwell & Co. and Rowe & Pitman, and certain other persons who have accepted sub-underwriting participations in respect of the issue of the Stock. The Kingdom will also pay brokerage of 12½p per £100 of Stock to recognised Banks or Stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications on forms bearing their stamp; this commission will not, however, be paid in respect of any allotment which arises out of an underwriting commitment. The total expenses of the issue (including the above-mentioned commissions but excluding brokerage) are estimated to amount to about £1,325,000 and are payable by the Kingdom.

General

Application will be made to Euro-clear Operations Centre and CEDEL S.A. for the Bearer Bonds to be accepted for clearance.

Under present legislation both Registered Stock and Bearer Bonds are transferable free from United Kingdom Stamp Duty.

The Stock is not an investment falling within the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961.

Documents for Inspection

Copies of the following documents will be available for inspection at the offices of Slaughter and May, 35 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5DB during normal business hours until 24 October, 1984:—

(i) the Underwriting Agreement referred to above;

(ii) a draft, subject to modification, of the Deed Poll referred to above;

(iii) page 18 of the Journal of the Institute of Actuaries Vol. 105, Part 1, 1978; and

(iv) certified translations of extracts from the following Statutes pursuant to which the Stock is to be issued: the Constitution Act (Swedish Code of Statutes 1982 : 940) and the Act on the Swedish National Debt Office promulgated on 16 December, 1982 (Swedish Code of Statutes 1982 1156).

Additional Copies

Copies of the Prospectus and application form may be obtained from the brokers to the issue at the addresses shown above and from:—

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
New Issue Department, 21 Austin Friars, London EC2N 2HB

National Westminster Bank PLC
New Issues Department, P.O. Box 79,
2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD
208 Piccadilly, London W1A 2DG
80 George Street, Edinburgh EH2 3DZ
14 Blythswood Square, Glasgow G2 4AD

APPLICATION FORM

The application list will open at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 11 October, 1984 and will close later the same day. This form must be lodged with National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 79, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD.

Kingdom of Sweden

ISSUE ON A YIELD BASIS OF £100,000,000 LOAN STOCK 2012

Payable as follows: On application: £20 per cent. of the nominal amount.
On or before 27 March, 1985: the balance of the issue price.

To Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited on behalf of the Kingdom of Sweden:

In accordance with the terms of the Prospectus dated 9 October, 1984, I/we apply as below. I/We undertake to accept the amount of Stock applied for or any less amount that may be allotted in respect of this application and to pay for the same in conformity with the terms of the said Prospectus.

Nominal amount of the Stock applied for	Amount enclosed at £20 per cent. of the nominal amount applied for
£	£

Note: Applications must be for a minimum of £100 nominal amount of Stock and thereafter for the following multiples of Stock:

Amount of Stock applied for	*Multiple*	*Amount of Stock applied for*	*Multiple*
£100 – £2,000	£100	£20,001 – £100,000	£1,000
£2,001 – £20,000	£500	£100,001 or greater	£25,000

I/We enclose a cheque drawn on a branch in the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses made payable to "National Westminster Bank PLC" and crossed "Sweden Loan" representing payment at the rate of £20 per cent. for the above mentioned nominal amount of Stock. I/We agree that this application shall be irrevocable. I/We understand that completion and delivery of this Application Form accompanied by my/our cheque constitutes a representation that the same will be honoured on first presentation. I/We hereby undertake to pay the balance payable on the Stock by 27 March, 1985 on any allotment made to me/us in respect of this application and I/we understand that failure to pay such balance by the due date will render the amount previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment liable to cancellation. I/We acknowledge that any allotment letter and (if appropriate) remittance for any application moneys returnable to me/us is (are) liable to be held pending clearance of such cheque.

I/We hereby request that any Stock allotted to me/us.

(Delete box A or B as appropriate)

Box A
Be evidenced by an allotment letter addressed to me/us and be sent by post at my/our risk to me/us at the first address shown below.

Box B *(For persons with a Euro-clear account only)*
Be evidenced by a Global allotment letter addressed to Euro-clear Operations Centre and that our participation therein (in a minimum amount of £10,000 nominal and integral multiples thereof) be credited to our existing securities account at

EURO-CLEAR A/c No ....

Date ....*October, 1984*

(1) Usual Signature ....

Please use BLOCK LETTERS.

Forenames ....
Surname ....
(also state designation Mr., Mrs., Miss, Ms or title)
Address in full ....

Joint Applicants (if any):
In the case of joint applicants, all must sign and, in the case of a corporation, this form must be signed under hand by an authorised official who should state his capacity.

(2) Usual Signature ....
Forenames ....
Surname ....
(also state designation Mr., Mrs., Miss, Ms or title)
Address in full ....

(3) Usual Signature ....
Forenames ....
Surname ....
(also state designation Mr., Mrs., Miss, Ms or title)
Address in full ....

(4) Usual Signature ....
Forenames ....
Surname ....
(also state designation Mr., Mrs., Miss, Ms or title)
Address in full ....

ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF PAYMENT
(This method of payment is available only to recognised Banks or Stockbrokers as described in the Prospectus).
We hereby irrevocably undertake to pay National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 79, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD for credit to the account designated "Sweden Loan" by 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 17 October, 1984 the amount in Town Clearing Funds representing payment at the rate of £20 per cent. for the Stock allotted to the person(s) named above in respect of this application.

Please pin cheque here.

Authorised Signature ....

Name of bank or broker ....
Address in full ....
Date ....

Stamp of bank or broker claiming brokerage (if any)	A.L. No.	Stock allotted

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

1. Acceptance No
2. Amount of Stock accepted £
3. Amount received on application £
4. Amount payable on Stock accepted £
5. Amount returned £
6. Balance payable £
7. A.L. No
8. Cheque No

THE TIMES

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From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

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You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Your gain or loss
	PROPERTY	
1	Lynton	
2	Kent (MP)	
3	Espley Trust	
4	Estates Gen	
5	Scot Met	
6	Churchbury	
7	West & City	
8	Rosehaugh	
9	Warnford	
10	Prop & Rev	
	FOODS	
11	Avana	
12	AB Food	
13	Argyll	
14	Tate & Lyle	
15	Fisher (Albert)	
16	Lennons	
17	Assoc Dairies	
18	Nurdin & Peacock	
19	Nihn Foods	
20	Beyam	
	INSURANCE	
21	Lon Utd Ins	
22	Sedgwick Gp	
23	Com Union	
24	Minet	
25	Sun Life	
26	Gen Accident	
27	Pearl	
28	Royal	
29	Legal & Gen	
30	Equity & Law	
	MOTORS & AIRCRAFT	
31	Harrison (TC)	
32	Dowty	
33	Honda Motor	
34	Br Aerospace	
35	General Motor	
36	Flight Refueling	
37	Lucas	
38	BI	
39	Br Car Auctions	
40	Ford Motor	
© Times Newspapers Limited	Your Daily Total	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares steady

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 1. Dealings End, Oct 12. § Contango Day, Oct 15. Settlement Day, Oct 22.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES

Portfolio

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DAILY DIVIDEND

£2000

Claims required for +35 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

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INDUSTRIALS A–D

E–K

L–R

S–Z

INSURANCE

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MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

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PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

PROPERTY

SHIPPING

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TOBACCOS

Football: England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales name their squads for World Cup matches

Robson's fitness is crucial to England's hopes of bright start

By Stuart Jones Football Correspondent

The physiotherapist's room at Old Trafford may hold the key to England's fate in the world Cup. If the hamstring that is troubling Bryan Robson fails to respond to treatment there. England will start the journey towards Mexico at Wembley next Wednesday with a tentative step rather than a positive stride.

After announcing his squad of 22 to meet Finland in the opening qualifying tie. Bobby Robson yesterday admitted that he is deeply concerned about the fitness of the captain of England and Manchester United. No wonder. If anyone doubts the importance of Bryan Robson in international competition. they should look at the statistics over the last two years.

Since Bobby Robson took over, England's record with and without his namesake has been:

	P	W	D	L	F	A
With Robson	14	8	3	3	28	9
Without Robson	10	3	4	3	7	6

The difference in goalscoring is startling and the two sets of defeats are also significant. Under Bryan Robson's leadership, only the qualities of France, the Soviet Union and Uruguay have proved too strong. In his absence, England lost at home to a declining West Germany, effectively went out of the European Championship after the home defeat by Denmark, and were embarrassed in Wales.

If anyone doubts the international merits of the Finns, they should remember England's defeat in Norway during a World Cup qualifying tie three years ago as well as the outcome of the first match in group three in May. Northern Ireland, who beat West Germany twice last season, lost 1-0 to Finland.

Bryan Robson, who scored the winner against East Germany last month, will not play in United's second round, second leg Milk Cup tie against Burnley and, even if he recovers in time for Saturday's fixture against West Ham United, he may suffer a recurrence of the problem. Bobby Robson, therefore, must, as usual, wait until the weekend before knowing whether his plans are to be disrupted yet again.

Francis is another doubt. Although he resumed training last Thursday, Sampdoria do not yet consider him to be match-fit. Woods is another. He did not appear for Norwich City on Saturday, but is expected to be able to take his place as Shilton's understudy in goal.

The only surprising omission in Bobby Robson's list is Martin.

Lee, selected 14 times by Bobby Robson, and Blissett, 13 including substitutions, are both dropped after "losing a bit of form". Chamberlain has gained enough to come back and open up the possibilities of a return to a 4-2-4 formation should the need arise. If everybody is available, the side is likely to be unchanged, at least at the start.

The problem of choosing substitutes will not arise should England reach Mexico. Squads are to be limited to 20 players during the finals and the nine left out of the original line-up are to sit on the bench, changed and ready to go on. "That would ease my job", Robson said. "Half of it is to keep those who have to sit in the stands happy and feeling involved."

The under-21 party, also announced yesterday, represents a fresh start. Although Dave Sexton has asked for Bailey, the Manchester United goalkeeper, to stay with the juniors as captain, 11 of his 17 selections have yet to represent their country. The only other youngsters to be retained are Venison, Pickering, Wallace, Walters and yet another Robson, Stewart.

ENGLAND SQUAD: P Shilton (Southampton) aged 35, 64 caps; C Woods (Norwich City), 24, 0; M Duxbury (Manchester United), 25, 9; M Sterland (Sheffield Wednesday), 23, 0; K Sansom (Arsenal), 26, 45; A Kennedy (Liverpool), 30, 2; T Butcher (Ipswich), 25, 25; M Wright (Southampton), 21, 2; T Fenwick (Queen's Park Rangers), 24, 6; D Watson (Norwich City), 22, 3; G Stevens (Tottenham Hotspur), 22, 0; R Moses (Manchester United), 23, 0; S Williams (Southampton), 26, 4; B Robson (Manchester United), 27, 37; R Wilkins (AC Milan), 27, 63; G Rix (Arsenal), 26, 17; P Mariner (Arsenal), 31, 34; T Woodcock (Arsenal), 28, 36; T Francis (Sampdoria), 30, 44; J Barnes (Watford), 21, 13; M Hateley (AC Milan), 22, 5; M Chamberlain (Stoke City), 22, 7.

FINLAND SQUAD: O Huttunen (Haka), M Palmroos (HJK), J Europeus (Gefle), P Kymaelaeinen (TPS), A Lahtinen (Notts County), E Petaejre (TPS), K Virtanen (AIK), J Ikaelaeinen (Dergryte), K Haaskivi (Cleveland Force), L Houtsonen (Kups), P Rautiainen (Arminia Bielefeld), H Turunen (Kups), K Ukkden (Corcle Bruges), A Valvee (Vaslund), A Hjelm (Ilves).

ENGLAND UNDER-21 SQUAD v Finland, Southampton, October 16: G Bailey (Manchester United), D Seaman (Birmingham City), B Venison (Sunderland), N Pickering (Sunderland), P Parker (Fulham), I Cranson (Ipswich Town), P Elliott (Luton Town), C Fairclough (Nottingham Forest), S Robson (Arsenal), A Dickens (West Ham United), I Butterworth (Coventry City), T Steven (everton), D Wallae (Southampton) M Walters (ASTON villa), P Rideout (Aston Villa), T Cottee (West Ham United), C Waddle (Newcastle United).





The key men: Robson (left), Stapleton (centre) and Rush whose fitness doubts are keeping their countries waiting

Archibald may have to take back seat

By Hugh Taylor

If Jock Stein is right in his assertion that the country most likely to succeed in the World Cup are those endowed with a profusion of outstanding forwards Scotland should be assured of finding a place at last in the final stages of the tournament. The army of attackers at the command of the manager was reinforced yesterday, when Stein announced that Archiblald, of Barcelona, would be available to join the party for the first qualifying match against Iceland at Hampden tomorrow week. Barcelona refused to release him for Scotland's last match against Yugoslavia

However, the former Tottenham Hotspur forward cannot be certain of securing a place in the team. Indeed, unless there are injury problems, it could be that Archibald's long journey from Spain will end on a seat in the stand, in company with another expensive Scottish export, McGhee, who is with Hamburg.

It will be surprising if Scotland do not open World Cup proceedings with the potent combination of the veteran, Dalglish, and a young cavalier, Johnston.

The squad of 22 players announced by the manager contained not one surprise, reflecting the clear-cut path Scotland hope will take them to Mexico.

Scotland appear to have a surfeit of talent in other departments as well. Against Yugoslavia, there was no room even on the substitutes' bench for such highly-regarded players as Hansen and Strachan, and it is unlikely that they will occupy more distinguished positions this time.

The Heart of Midlothian midfield player, Bowman, is out of the under-21 party with a fractured jaw, expected to keep him on the sidelines for around a month.

SCOTLAND SQUAD: J Leighton (Aberdeen), W Thomson (Dundee United), A Albiston (Manchester United), S Nicol (Liverpool), M Malpas, R Gough (both Dundee United), A McLeish, W Miller (both Aberdeen), A Hansen (Liverpool), G Souness (Sampdoria), G Strachan (Manchester United), P McStay (Celtic), N Simpson (Aberdeen), J Wark (Liverpool), J Bett (Lokeren), K Dalglish (Liverpool), M Johnson (Watford), C Nicholas (Arsenal), P Sturrock (Dundee United), S Archibald (Barcelona), M McGhee (Hamburg), D Cooper (Rangers).

SCOTLANDS UNDER-21 SQUAD v Iceland at Fir Park, Motherwell, October 16: B Gunn (Aberdeen), A Bruce, H Burns (both Rangers), S Clarke (St Mirren), G Hogg (Manchester United), S McKimmie (Aberdeen), T McKinlay (Dundee) N Cooper (Aberdeen), G McGinnis (Dundee United), D McPherson (Rangers), R Aitken, P Grant (both Celtic), C Levein (Hart of Midlothian), B Rice (Hibernian), W Falconer (Aberdeen), D Bowman (Hert of Midlothian), E Black (Aberdeen), J Robertson (Heart of Midlothian) B McClair (Celtic), T Wright (Leeds United), P Nevin (Chelsea).

Stapleton back for Republic

Frank Stapleton returns to the Republic of Ireland squad for the World Cup tie against Norway in Oslo on October 17 after missing the opening of the Republic's World Cup campaign against the Soviet Union because of a knee injury. He now joins the 18-man travelling squad in place of the Port Vale player, Eamon O'Keefe.

The Republic manager Eoin Hand said: "Frank is certainly physically fit. It's a case of getting match fit. I'll be consulting him and he'll help me greatly when it comes to making a decision." Stapleton's Manchester United club colleague, Kevin Moran, who was surprisingly dropped for the Soviet Union game, comes back into the reckoning.

"I feel we need more cover in the middle of defence rather than at fullback," Hand said. "I have seen the Norwegians play and they don't use wingers."

The only other changes from the Republic team that played the Soviet Union is in goal. Gerry Peyton of Fulham takes over from Paddy Bonner of Celtic.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND SQUAD: J McDonagh (Birmingham), G Peyton (Fulham), J Devine (Norwich), C Hughton (Tottenham), J Beglin (Liverpool), M Lawrenson (Liverpool), K Moran (Manchester United), D O'Leary (Arsenal), M McCarthy (Manchester City), R Whelan (Liverpool), G Daly (Birmingham), A Grealish (West Bromwich Albion), L Brady (Inter Milan), F Stapleton (Manchester United), M Walsh (Porto), M Robinson (Liverpool), K O Kallaghan (Ipswich), A Galvin (Tottenham)

Wales to gamble on Rush's fitness race

By Clive White

Ian Rush, the inspirational frontline leader of Liverpool, was propped up in the firing line yestereday by Mike England, the Wales manager, rather like the mortally-wounded El Cid in his final battle at Valencia. This time the scene is Seville and the final battle might be Wales's if they fail to get at least a draw with Spain in their World Cup qualifying match next Wednesday.

Rush has not fired a ball this season after a knee operation but England, desperate to galvanize his forward line if only with the inspiration of his one player of world class, has selected Rush in the hope that he will be fit in time.

Rush's chances must be slim. His recovery has been slowed by ligament trouble, but he is expected to have a practice match today and a run out in Liverpool's reserves on Thursday.

I cannot believe that Joe Fagan, the Liverpool manager, is keen yet to have a few swarthy Spanish legs wrapped around the fragile knee of Liverpool's possible saviour. Jones, the Chelsea full back, may also have cartilage trouble and will enter hospital for an exploratory operation.

England, who was bitterly disappointed with the whole team's effort in defeat in Iceland in their first qualifying match last month has, not surprisingly, picked on the Fulham pair, Davies and Hopkins, as his scapegoats. Dibble, the Luton Town goalkeeper, who did not play, has also not been selected.

The only new additions are Phillips, who has played three games for Wales at full back, but is chosen now in midfield, where he operates for Manchester City, and the goalkeeper, Niedzwiecki, one of three from Chelsea in the 16-man squad.

England said of Davies, who scored his first goal of the season on Saturday for his club, with whom he is still in dispute: "He has never been able to reproduce his club form at international level." Hopkins had made 12 consecutive appearances but did not look the answer to the Welsh centre-back problem.

It is ironic that England, one of Britain's outstanding centre backs in the sixties and early seventies, has been unable to spot a suitable partner for Ratcliffe. England may probably turn again to one of the sons of his era – Jeremy Charles.

WALES SQUAD: N Southall (Everton), E Niedzwiecki (Chelsea), N Slatter (Bristol Rovers), J Charles (Queens Park Rangers), J Jones (Chelsea), K Ratcliffe (Everton), K Jackett (Watford), R Nicholas (Crystal Palace), D Phillips (Manchester City), A Davies (Manchester United), M Thomas (Chelsea), L James (Stoke), M Hughes (Manchester United), I Rush (Liverpool), A Curtis (Southampton), N Vaughn (Cardiff).

Rotherham hold terriers' hopes

By Clive White

Though only one team from the lower divisions – Rotherham United – hold a lead over a first division side as they go into tonight's second legs of the Milk Cup second round, hope still springs eternal in the tough little heart of the underdog.

Rotherham, the most successful team in the Canon League on present form – six wins and one draw – are beng looked upon more as top dogs as they go into their tie with Stoke City at Millmoor carrying a 2-1 lead between their teeth. Such suggestions of superiority tead to militate against the small terriers, and George Kerr, the Rotherham Manager, was quick to quash such ideas yesterday: "Its rubbish to say that the game will be a push-over. There's only one goal in it. We are still the underdogs," he added almost proudly.

Rotherham may soon have to drop the disguise and show themselves as fully grown wolves. Last season they gobbled up Luton Town and Southampton before running into the woodcutters from Walsall in the quarter-finals.

Stoke throw Parkin, a teenager, into the den in place of the cup-tied Berry. Otherwise it is hoped that the team will be roughly the same that drew with Nottingham Forest on Saturday. "That was the first time we have fielded an unchanged team and it showed," Bill Asprey, the manager said.

Others from the Cruft's of the football world who may feel hounded are Manchester City, Leicester City, Watford, Chelsea, and certainly Southampton. But not, I would have thought, West Ham United, who receive Bristol City with the score at 2-2, though John Lyall, the manager, saw a fine thread of uncertainty in the tie.

"They made us work very hard there and it is not a foregone conclusion by any means", he said, and added the crowd-stealing line: "With Tottenham, QPR and Chelsea well ahead from their first legs, ours is the best game in London." Dickens should return, while Parkes and Swindlehurst start out on the recovery road at Swindon for West Ham's reserves.

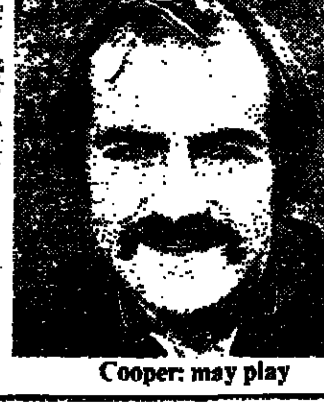
Lyall may be looking forward to the tie, but Terry Cooper, the City manager, is not so keen. With five players injured, he may have to oil the old limbs again at 40. "I don't want to, but I may have to play. Playing in the third division is one thing, but the first may be too much for me", he said.

Tottenham, though, could be the main attraction, thanks to the probable return of Hoddle for his first full senior game in six months, against Halifax Town. Even against such opposition, and with the comfortable cushion of a 5-1 lead, Peter Shreeves, the manager, is unlikely to risk Ardiles yet.

One big name who is definitely returning is Stapleton, for Manchester United at Turf Moor. He has not played since a knee operation at the end of last season. Hughes, the club's leading scorer, is gently dropped. "Mark has done exceptionally well and has earned a rest", Ron Atkinson, the manager, said.



Lyall: best tie



Hoddle: return

Cooper: may play

European results

AUSTRIAN: Austria Klagenfurt 1, Eisenstadt 1; Voest Linz 1, Wiener Sportklub 1; Austria Salzburg 3, Sturm Graz 0; Vienna 4, Spittal 0, Graz AK 0, Austria Vienna 3, Alpina Donawitz 2, Admira Wacker 4; Rapid 7, Linz ASK 1; Fav AC 2, SSW Innsbruck 2.

BELGIAN: Lokeren 0, Antwerp 3; Standard Liege 0, Lierse 0, Beveren 1, CS Bruges 2; FC Bruges 3, Racing Jet 0; FC Liege 5, Saint Niklaas 2; Beerschot 0, Waterschei 0; Waregem 2, Ghent 1; Mechelen 1, Saraing 2. Anderlecht 1, Kortrijk 0.

BULGARIAN: Botov 1, Lokomotiv 1; Spartak 5, Cherna More 0; Chernomorets 3, Etur 1; Slavia 1, Beroe 2; ZSK Spartak 2, Levski Spartak 3; Pirin 4, Sliven 2; Dounav 1, Trakia 1; CSKA Sept Zname 8, Minior 1.

CZECHOSLOVAK: ZTS Petrzalka 2, Sparta Prague 1; Lokomotiva Kosice 2, Tatran Presov 2, Spartak Trnava 0, RH Cheb 2; Sigma Olomouc 5, Slovan Bratislava 1, Dukla Prague 6, Dukla Banska Bystrica 1; Banik Ostrava 3, Slavia Prague 0

DUTCH: PEC Zwolle 0, Volendam 0; Haarlem 1, Eindhoven 2; AZ 67 1, Den Bosch 1, NAC Breda 0, Fortuna Sittard 2, Twente Enschede 3, Roda 2; Sparta 1, Utrecht 0; Excelsior 3, Groningen 1, Ajax 7, Go Ahead Eagles Deventer 2, Maastricht o, Feyenoord 4.

EAST GERMANY: Karl-Mark-Stadt 5, Hansa Rostock 1; Dynamo Dresden 3, Lokomotiv Leipzig 0, Motor Suhl 0, Rot-Weiss Erfurt 2, Vorwaerts Frankfurt 1, FC Magdeburg 2, Carl Zeiss Jena 3, Stahl Riesa 0; Chemie Leipzig 1, Wismut Aue 1. Postponed: Dynamo Berlin v Stahl Brandenburg.

FRENCH: Sochaux 0, Nantes 1; Rouen 1, Toulon 0; Racing Club Paris 2, Lille 2; Strasbourg 2, Nancy 1; Laval 3, Toulouse 3; Tours 2, Bastia 0; Lens 1, Brest 1; Auxerre 1, Bordeaux 1, Metz 2, Paris Saint Germain 1; Marseille 3, Monaco.

GREEK: Olympiakos 3, Pierikos 1; Ethnikos 1, PAOK 2; Aigaleo 2, Larissa 2; Apollon 0, Panionios 3; Doxa 1, Panathinaikos 1; Panahaiki 1, AEK 1; Aris 2, OFI 4; Heraklis 4, Kalamaria 0.

HUNGARIAN: Szombathely 1, Csepel 0; Szeged 1, Debrecen 1; Bekescsaba 2, Eger 1, Ferencvaros 0, Videoton 1; Gyor Raba Eto 0, Ujpesti Dozsa 3; Tatabanya 4, Vasas 1; MTK-VM 3, Pecs 1; Honved 3, Zalaegerszeg 0

ITALIAN: Ascoli 0, Lazio 0; Cremonese 0, Avellino 0; Fiorentina 5, Atalanta 0; Inter Milan 0, Verona 0; Juventus 1, AC Milan 1; Napoli 3, Como 0; Roma 1, Sampdoria 1, Udinese 0, Torino 1.

PORTUGUESE: Penafiel 2, Sporting Lisbon 0; Benfica 5, Portimonense 1; Varzim 1, Belenenses 2; Vitoria Setubal 2, Boavista 1; Guimaraes 3, Rio Ave 2; Academica Coimbra 0, Porto 3; Farense 0, Sporting Braga 0, Salgueiros 4, Vizela 1

NORWEGIAN: Bryne 3, Eik 2; Kongsvinger 3, Lillestroem 1; Moss 1, Fredrikstad 2, Start 1, Viking 2; Strindheim 1, Molde 1; VaaLerengen 1, Rosenborg 0.

POLISH: Ruch Chorzow 1, Motor Lublin 0; LKS Lodz 3, Baltyk Gdynia 0; Lechia Gdansk 0, Legia Warsaw 2; Lech Poznan 1, Gornik Zabrze 0; Pogon Szczecin 1, Slask Wroclaw 4; Zaglobie Sosnowiec 0, Gornik Walbrzych 0; Radomiak Radom 1, Widzew Lodz 0; Wisla Krakow 2, GKS Katowice 2.

ROMANIAN: Universitatea Craiova 2, Dynamo Bucharest 4; Chimia Remnica Valcea 2, Bihor Oradea 1, Politehnica Jassy 2, Politehnica Timisoara 2; Arges Pitesti 3, Bacau 1; Gloria Buzau 3, OLT 1; Asa Targu Mures 0, Steaua Bucharest 0; Jiul Petrosani 1, Corvinul Hunedoara 0; Rapid Bucharest 1, Brasov 0; Sportul Studentesc Bucharest 4, Baia Mare 0.

SPANISH: Hercules Alicante 2, Real Betis S 2; Barcelona 2, Osasuna 0; Sporting Gijon 1, Espanol 0, Athletic Bilbao 0, Real Madrid 0; Sevilla 2, Zaragoza 1; Santander 2, Malaga 0, Atletico Madrid 2, Murcia 1; Valladolid 1, Elche 2 Valencia 2, Real Sociedad 0.

SWEDISH: Quarter-final play-off: First leg: Brage 1, Malmo 0, Norrkoping 1, AIK 0; Kalmar 3 Hammarby 2; Halmstad 0, Gothenburg 0.

SWISS: Aarau 1, Wettingen 0; Basle 1, Zurich 1 La Chaux-de-Fonds 4, Sion 0; Zurich Grasshoppers 2, St Gallen 0, Lausanne 0, Servette Geneva 2; Lucerne 1, Zug 0; Winterthur 0, Vevey 2, Young Boys Berne 3, Neuchatel Xamax 2.

TURKISH: Besiktas 3, Orduspor 1; Genclerbirligi 1, Kocaelispor 0; Fenerbahce 7, Denizlispor 0; Altay 2, Trabzonspor 2; Malatyaspor 0, Ankaragucu 0; Antalyaspor 0, Eskisehirspor 0; Bursaspor 1, Galatasaray 1, Boluspor 1, Sakaryaspor 1; Zonguldakspor 2, Sariyerspor 1.

WEST GERMAN: Werder Bremen 3, Eintracht Frankfurt 3; Arminia Bielefeld 2, Schalke 1; Eintracht Brunswick 3, Hamburg 1, Kaiserslautern 2, Borussia Mönchengladbach 0; Karlsruhe 1, Bochum 1; Cologne 1, Stuttgart 1 Bayern Munich 1, Waldhof Mannheim 2; Bayer Uerdingen 5, Fortuna Dusseldorf 2; Borussia Dortmund 2, Bayer Leverkusen 1

YUGOSLAV: Vojvodina Novi Sad 2, Rijeka 2; Dynamo Vinkovce 2, Sutjeska Niksic 1; Sloboda Tuzla 2, Red Star Belgrade 1, Zeljeznicar 3, Vardar Skoplje 2; Partizan Belgrade 1, Sarajevo, Pristina 3, Osijek 1; Dynamo Zagreb 2, Iskra Bugojno 1; Hajduk Split 3, Velez Mostar 1, Buducnost Titograd 1, Radnicki Nis 1.

Gransart sacked

Marseilles (Reuter) – Roland Gransart, manager of Olympique Marseilles, the French first division side, has been sacked.

Venables finds pressure lifted



Barcelona's easy 2-0 win over modest Osasuna in the Spanish Championship on Sunday may have taken some of the pressure off Terry Venables; but controversy continues. Is he a tactical wizard or, as French critics now suggest, a tactical tyro?

The questions were asked after Barcelona's amazing collapse at home to little Metz in the Cup Winners' Cup, when a 4–2 lead was quickly improved by another goal, then turned into a disastrous 4–1 beating. Barcelona's offside game, they said, was naive beyond belief.

In England, Queen's Park Rangers without Venables seem to have collapsed in defence; but a Barcelona team which began so brilliantly with a 3–0 win away to Real Madrid now sits among the ruins of its European prospects. Huge sums of money have been lost.

Metz are not too happy about their second-round draw, against Dynamo Dresden. The hard, physical, down-to-earth play of East German teams seldom suits the French. But with their Yugoslav striker, Tony Kurbos, fresh from his startling three goals in Barcelona, all must be possible.

In the Bundesliga, Bayern Munich last Saturday most surprisingly lost their first league match of the season, and at home, too, to the unfashionable Waldhof Mannheim.

Mannheim massed in defence and scored from what amounted to their only two breakaways of the afternoon, five and 13 minutes respectively after Durnberger had put Bayern ahead. The Mannheim goals went to Schlindwein and Heck, and made them joint second with Kaiserslautern.

The Allofs brothers were on song. Thomas Allofs got both Kaiserlautern's goals (they do not seem to be missing Verona's Briegal) in the 2-0 win over Borussia Mönchengladbach. Klaus the international outside-left, scored for Cologne against the waning champions, Stuttgart, who were lucky to draw 1-1.

Internazionale and Roma, both drawn against British clubs in Europe, are treating them with respect. Inter sent their former player, Cella to look last Saturday at Rangers, whom they play in the UEFA Cup. Though Hearts surprisingly beat Rangers 1-0, Cella was not encouraged. I've seen fouls", said Cella, "which wouldn't be countenaned at international level. At least, I hope not." He picked his words very carefully when he described Rangers as "the usual team of athletes, of classically British stamp, who run for 90 minutes . . . physically dangerous."

He added privately, "If Inter don't do the trick at San Siro, God alone know what will happen in Glasgow."

The Wrexham manager, Bobby Roberts, for his part, will be well advised to be as diplomatic as Celle: above all to avoid shouting insults from the bench as the Roma players alleged Jim McLean of Dundee United did last season, in the first leg of the European Cup semi-final.

Incensed by his diatribes, Roma were seething by the time it came to the second leg at the Olympic Stadium. After the match, there was an ugly moment when their players surrounded McLean and abused him.

Nela, the full-back who was one of the most aggressive, joked after his team drew Wrexham: "I know the Welsh as great rugby players." Roberto Pruzzo, the centre-forward who has now won his way back into the team after a clash with the new manager, Eriksson, said: "I want to know how they knocked out Porto, who last season reached the final of the Cup Winners' Cup. Either they're a phenomenon, or they drew the joker."

After a greatly improved performance in Bucharest last week, where they drew 0-0 with Steaua, qualified to meet Wrexham, and would have won had Righetti not missed a penalty. Roma stuttered again last Sunday. Pruzzo got a penalty, Souness equalized from another one for Sampdoria, and Roma still await a victory in the league: not to mention the return of Falcao.

Hateley best

The Italian newspaper *la Stampa*, rated Mark Hateley and Zbigniew Boniek the two best players in the 1-1 draw between AC Milan and Juventus on Sunday. "The English is not only an excellent header but a complete centre-forward" the newspaper said.

Irish generation game as Bingham looks to youth

Alan McDonald, the 20-year-old Queens Park Rangers defender is named in the Nortern Ireland squad for the international against Israel at Windsor Park, Belfast next Tuesday.

Billy Bingham, the manager, has watched him on three occasions this season and is ready to give him his first cap in a highly experimental side.

"I have taken the opportunity of including players on the verge of international recognition who could be used in the senior side within the next few months," Bingham said.

McDonald's team colleague Ian Stewart is also called up, along with Stephen Penney, the Brighton winger, who was a member of the squad for the World Cup tie with Rumania last month.

Linfield have three members in the 16-strong party – goalkeeper George Dunlop, midfielder Lee Doherty and the forward Martin McGaughey, who has scored eleven goals this season.

Most of the more established players were available, but Bingham has opted to give the newcomers a chance in a fixture which carries full international status.

"I've been attempting for some time to get under-23 games for experiment purposes, but there have been too many snags. Now is the chance to assess all those potential internationals." Bingham said.

NORTHERN IRELAND SQUAD: P Hughes (Leeds United), J Dunlop (Linfield), C Hill (Arsenal), P Ramsey (Leicester City), J O'Neill (Leicester City), N Worthington (Sheffield Wed), J McClelland (Glasgow Rangers), A McDonald (QPR), J Gleary (Glentoran), L Doherty (Linfield), N Whiteside (Manchester United), N Brotherston (Blackburn Rovers), T Quinn (Blackburn Rovers), I Stewart (QPR), S Penney (Brighton), M McGaughey (Linfield).

Rangers hunt bonus

Rangers will be chasing a cash jackpot today when they complete the formalities of reaching the league Cup final by beating Meadowbank Thistle at Tynecastle.

The sponsors are offering £5,000 to any club winning by an aggregate of four goals or more over the two-leg semi-final – Rangers already hold a 4-0 advantage from the Ibrox game

Rangers will hope to enjoy a more profitable visit to Tynecastle than they did on Saturday when they lost 1-0 to Hearts. Meadowbank, who were forced to switch to a neutral venue as their own stadium did not conform to Scottish league standards, are likely to pose less of a threat.

Terry Christie, manager of the part-time first division club, acknowledged: "We are aiming to enjoy the occasion."

SNOOKER

Davis picks out his two main rivals

By Sydney Friskin

Alex Higgins, who has sworn to beat Steve Davis in their next meeting, was omitted from the players named by the world champion on Sunday night as those most likely to challenge his domination. After his shattering 9-2 defeat of Tony Knowles in the Jameson Whiskey International final in Newcastle, Davis said that he regarded Cliff Thorburn and Terry Griffiths as his closest rivals.

While Knowles has been left the task of reassembling the fragments of his own game, Davis is showing the rare quality of some racehorses to win over anything from a six-furlong sprint to a two and a half mile classic.

The snooker scene moves today to Redwood Lodge, Bristol, where the qualifying round of the Rothman's grand prix will be completed. The 16 survivors there will then assemble at Reading for the completion of the event from October 20. The emergence of John Parrott of Liverpool as a qualifier should add flavour to the Reading event.

Last season Davis won nine events out of 12.

JAMESON FINAL: S Davis bt A Knowles 9-2 Frame scores (Davis first): 70-52, 93-33, 0-97, 75-14, 81-48, 37-73, 65-33, 82-29, 135-0, 80-44, 67-47

FOR THE RECORD

GOLF

AER LINGUS SCHOOLS CHAMPIONSHIP: Qualifying round: Bramhall: 1, Hyde sixth form college 235; 2, Sale Moor secondary school 238; 3, Bredbury comprehensive school (Romiley) 244. Best individual score: S Woodley (Hyde sixth form college) 71. Stoke Poges: 1, RGG, High Wycombe 26; 2, Eton college 266; 3, Yateley school, Camberley 269. Best individual score: A Summers (Sir William Borlase, Harlow) 63. Lindrick: L Bradfield school, Worrall, Sheffield 297; 2, Carre's GS, Sleaford 243. G Wickersley comprehensive school, Rotherham 247. Best individual score: Bray (Danum school, Doncaster) 73.

TENNIS

TOKYO: Japan Open: First round: (US unless stated): B Gilbert bt R Van't Hof 6-1, 6-3, T Cain bt R Dupre 7-6, 6-2; S Meister bt K Maruyama (Japan) 6-3, 6-2. D Gitlin bt A Giammalva 7-6, 6-4; E Van t Hof bt H Van Boeckel (Neth) 6-4, 7-6; R Green bt She Hua Liu (China) 6-3, 6-1, D Pate bt S Nishio (Japan) 6-2, 6-2; H Pfister bt R Shibuya (Japan) 6-2, 6-3, L Stefanki bt E Takeuchi (Japan) 6-2, 6-3, K Belcher bt T Kuramitsu (Japan) 6-2, 7-6, R Moor bt K Richter 6-1, 6-4, M Davis bt D Newlon 7-5, 6-3, B Manson bt G Michibata (Can) 7-5, 6-3, J Mattke bt M Wooldridge 6-3, 6-3

SYDNEY: Indoor championship: First round (US unless stated): M Leach bt S Youl (Aus) 6-3, 3-6, 7-6, G Layendecker bt C Lewis (NZ) 6-7, 6-3, 6-4; M Depalmer bt R Knapp 6-4, 6-0, J Fitzgerald (Aus) bt J Canter 4-6, 6-4, 6-3; J Frawley (Aus) bt B Dyke (Aus) 6-4, 6-3; A Farryd (Swe) bt R Nixon 6-3, 6-4; H Simonsson (Swe) bt M Edmondson (Aus) 0-6, 6-4, 6-4.

MANHATTAN BEACH, California: Women's tournament: Final: C Lloyd (US) bt W Turnbull (Aus) 6-2, 6-3.

RUGBY UNION

KENT CUP: Preliminary round: Bloomfield 0, Thanet Wands 34; NatWest Bank 67, Cranbrook 0; Old Beccehamians 11, Old Shootershillians 3; Old Juddians 38, Midland Bank 15. **SUSSEX CUP:** First round: East Grinstead 82, Fulborough 0, Hove 13, Horsham 31. **NORTH MIDLANDS CUP:** First round: Stourbridge 86, Upton-on-Severn 4. **CORNWALL MERIT TABLE:** Penryn 10, Newquay Hornets 6

FOOTBALL

WEST AFRICAN UNION CUP: Final, first leg: Stade Malien Bamako 2, New Nigerian Bank 3.

BOXING

BANGKOK: WBC FLYWEIGHT (12 rounds): Sot Chitalada (Thai) bt Gabriel Bernal (Mexico), pts.

REAL TENNIS

LEAMINGTON: MCC 1, Leamington 4. (MCC first): 1, C Dean lost to N Meadas 5-6, 6-4, 3-6, 2, P G Hopkins lost to O D R Dixon 4-6, 6-5, 3-6; 3, C M Onisen lost to B Jury 4-6, 2-6; 4, B A Sharp bt D Burbidge 6-2, 6-2; 5, D J Weston lost to D Renals 2-6, 0-6.

ROAD WALKING

LAVAL, France: 100km: 1, G, Letavre (Fr) 8 58 12 (world best).

MARATHON

KOSCICE: Czechoslovakia 1, U Dong Mieng (N Korea), 2 hr 18 min 59 sec; 2, I Vastlund (Swe), 2 19 26, 3, G Poczos (Hun), 2 19.27, 4, P Vlenicky (Cz), 2 19:35; 5, Zo Hi Bok (N Korea), 2 19 51, 7, K Johnson (GB), 2 20:00, 10, A Kean (GB), 2 21 17. WOMEN: 1, C Vahlensieck (WG), 2 36 56, 2, L Bain (GB), 2 44.39; 3, K Goldcawk (GB), 2 45:00.

VILNIUS, Lithuania: Soviet Championships: 1, I Elimov 2 14:22, 2, A Baza 2 14:55; 3, V Ruzantsev 2 15:10. WOMEN: 1, R Smekhnova, 2 29.10; 2, N Usmanova, 2 29:10; 2, N Usmanova, 2 30:35, 3, E Tsukhlo, 2 34:10.

TRIATHLON

HAWAII: 1, D Gott (US) 8 hr, 54 min, 20 sec (record for Iron Man event); 2, S Tinley (US), 9 18.45; 3, G Boswell (US) 9 23.55. GB placing: 132, M Blackwell 11 19.30.

Women: 1, S Puntous (Can), 10.25.13; 2, P Puntouns (Can), 10.27.28; 3, J Olsen (US) 10 38.10. GB placing: 141, S Springman, 11.22 24.

HANDBALL

BRITISH LEAGUE: Birkenhead 11, Liverpool 13; Robert Jenkins (Ruislip 28, Ashford Hammers 14; Leicester 19, Brentwood 25.

MIDLANDS LEAGUE: Lutterworth Foxes 6, MK Eagles 21; Stafford Olympics 9, Wakefield 25

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Robert Jenkins (Ruislip) 18, Salford 12; Birkenhead Liverbirds 3, Halewood Forum 12, Wakefield Metros v Kirkby postponed

IN BRIEF

For Cortina 1992

Rome (Reuter) – The Italian Olympic Committee has formally backed an application by Cortina d'Ampezzo to stage the 1992 winter Olympic Games. The International Olympic Committee will make a decision on the venue some time after December 1985. Other candidates include Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany Val d'Isère, France and Falun, Sweden.

Rally stages reduced

Abidjan (AFP) – The 4,100km Ivory Coast car rally on October 31 to November 4 has been reduced from five to three stages to make it easier for back-up teams. Peugeot have not entered this year but Audi are sending Sig Blomqvist, the leader in the world championship.

BOXING: Sot Chitalada, of Thailand won the World Boxing Council (WBC) flyweight title in Bangkok with a controversial split points decision over the champion, Gabriel Bernal, of Mexico.

Three WBC champions Billy Costello, Jaime Garza and Edwin Rosario defend their titles on November 3. Costello defends his light-welterweight crown against Leroy Haley. Garza defends his super-heavyweight title against Juan Meza and Rosario meets the Mexican lightweight Jose-Luis Ramirez.

● Georg Steinherr, of West Germany, has been ordered to defend his crown against Emilio Sole, of Spain by the end of the year.

Desert cricket

Some of England's cricketers are to play in the Rothmans Trophy Four-Nations cricket tournament in Sharjah, United Arab Emirates, at the end of March, it was announced yesterday. Other players in the series, in the Sharjah Stadium will come from Australia, India and Pakistan. Victory would give the winners 45,000 dollars, with even 15,000 dollars for fourth place.

Jack Carrington

Jack Carrington, an England table tennis international between 1939 and 1951 has died at Bournemouth. He was coach to the former world champion, Johnny Leach and served on many ETTA committees.

S Korea return

South Korea will take part in the seventh Asian table tennis championships to be held in Islamabad, Pakistan from October 20 to 28, ending a 12-year-long forced isolation from the Asian table tennis world. South Korea are likely to be admitted formally to the Asian Table Tennis Union during the championships.

Bobsleigh

The 1985 World bobsleigh championships will be held in the Italian resort of Cervinia in January. Two-man races will be run from January 19 to 20 while the four-man event will take place from January 26 to 27.

FIFA inquiry into bribery allegations

Zurich (Reuter) – The International Football Federation (FIFA) will launch an immediate inquiry into allegations that representatives of Italy's 1982 World Cup-winning squad bribed Cameroun to "fix" a match during the tournament in Spain.

FIFA's general secretary, Joseph Blatter, gave this assurance yesterday to the Italian football federation secretary, Dario Borgogno, who had personally delivered a file on the matter to FIFA and asked for a full investigation

The Italian team manager Enzo Bearzot and top players, Paolo Rossi and Sandro Altobelli, have denied the allegations that Cameroun were given $100,000 to ensure a 1-1 draw in a first stage match.

CRICKET: Sarfaraz Nawaz and Abdul Gadir are not in the Pakistan team to play India in a one-day cricket international at Quetta on Friday. The two bowlers are in West Indies for a benefit match.

ONE-DAY TEAM: Sadat Ali, Mohsin Hasan Khan, *Zaheer Abbas, Javed Miandad, Manzoor Elahi, Naveed Anjum, Mudassar Nazar, †Ashraf Ali, Tahir Naqqash, Raashid Khan, Tausif Ahmed, Sajid Ali (12th man).
TEST TEAM (from): *Zaheer Abbas, Javed Miandad, Mohsin Hasan Khan, Qasim Omar, Salim Malik, Mudassar Nazar, Rameez Raja, Shoaib Mohammad, Tahir Naqqash, Azim Hafeez, Atiqur Rahman, Jalal Uddin, Naveed Anjum, Tausif Ahmad, Ashraf Ali, Mohsin Kamal, Shahid Butt, Iqbal Sikandar.

FIXTURES AND FORECASTS Paul Newman

Saturday October 13 unless stated

FIRST DIVISION

2	Chelsea v Watford
1	Coventry v Newcastle
X	Everton v Aston Villa
1	Ipswich v QPR
X	Leicester v Arsenal
1	Luton v Sheffield W
1	Man U v West Ham
2	Stoke v Southampton
1	Sunderland v Norwich
X	WBA v Nottingham F

Not on coupons: Tottenham v Liverpool (Friday)

SECOND DIVISION

X	Barnsley v Leeds
X	Birmingham v Blackburn
2	Carlisle v C Palace
1	Charlton v Fulham
1	Huddersfld v Wimbledon
X	Oldham v Wolves
1	Oxford v Brighton
1	Portsmouth v Grimsby
1	Sheffield U v Middlesbro
X	Shrewsbury v Man C

Not on coupons: Notts County v Cardiff (Sunday)

THIRD DIVISION

1	Bolton v Bournemouth
X	Bradford C v York
1	Bristol C v Gillingham
1	Burnley v Lincoln
2	Derby v Plymouth
X	Hull v Doncaster
1	Millwall v Brentford
X	Newport v Swansea
1	Orient v Cambridge U
1	Preston v Reading
X	Rotherham v Bristol R
1	Walsall v Wigan

FOURTH DIVISION

X	Aldershot v Bury
2	Crewe v Swindon
1	Darlington v Colchester
2	Exeter v Chester
2	Halifax v Chesterfield
2	Hartlepool v Hereford
1	Mansfield v Torquay
1	Peterboro v Stockport
X	Rochdale v Port Vale
2	Scunthorpe v Blackpool
1	Southend v Nthampton
X	Wrexham v Tranmere

SCOTTISH PREMIER

1	Celtic v Hibernian
1	Dumbarton v Morton
2	Dundee v Aberdeen
2	Hearts v Dundee U
2	St Mirren v Rangers

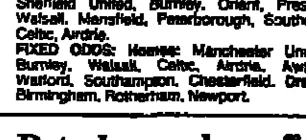
SCOTTISH FIRST

1	Airdrie v Clyde
1	Forfar v Clydebank
X	Kilmarnock v Falkirk
2	Meadowbank v Hamilton
1	Motherwell v Brechin
X	Partick v East Fife

Not on coupons: St Johnston v Ayr

SCOTTISH SECOND

Not on coupons: Alloa v Berth; Dunfermline v Queen's Park; East Stirling v Cowdenbeath, Montrose v Albion; Queen of the South v Berwick, Stenhousemuir v Arbroath; Stranraer v Stirling.



TREBLE CHANCE (home teams): Leicester, Barnsley, Birmingham, Bradford City, Hull, Millwall, Newport, Rotherham, Aldershot, Rochdale, Wrexham, Kilmarnock.
BEST DRAWS: Barnsley, Birmingham, Hull Rotherham, Wrexham.
AWAYS: Southampton, Chesterfield, Hereford, Aberdeen, Dundee United

HOMES: Manchester United, Sunderland, Sheffield United, Burnley, Orient, Preston, Walsall, Mansfield, Peterborough, Southend, Celtic, Airdrie.
FIXED ODDS: Homes: Manchester United, Burnley, Walsall, Celtic, Airdrie. Aways: Watford, Southampton, Chesterfield. Draws: Birmingham, Rotherham, Newport.

Hartford debut

Asa Hartford makes his Norwich debut as a non-contract player in Wednesday's Milk Cup second-leg game with Preston.

Newport time switch

Newport County are moving their Saturday kick-off times from 3.15 to 3.0 to come into line with other Football League clubs.

Peterborough profit

Peterborough United moved into the black last season, when transfer dealings helped turn a £44,000 deficit in 1982-83 into a £5,000 profit. The manager, John Wile, recently generated more cash by transferring goalkeeper David Seaman to Birmingham City for £100,000. He has signed Burnley's John Turner as a replacement for £6,000.

TENNIS

Sangster wants flying squad to solve case of missing talent

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Mike Sangster, Britain's most successful male tennis player since Fred Perry, wants to fly a kite. He suggests a forum at which previously prominent British players, some of whom have remained in the game in one capacity or another, should discuss the feasibility of a nationwide search for youngsters who could one day be good enough to restore the nation's waning prestige.

Sangster played more Davis Cup matches than any other British player. He is the only man since Perry to reach the semi-finals of all three supreme championships – those of Wimbledon, France and the United States.

He proposes a scattered, but coordinated flying squad of about a dozen talent-spotters dotted about Britain, who could use their expertise and experience to track down youngsters with an exceptional flair for the game.

Sangster reasonably points out that in recent years Britain's failure to produce "a single player of real note" indicates that there is something wrong with the system. "In the old days they emerged from somewhere, without the bureaucratic set-up you have today. Can we try to do something to help British tennis? The players must be out there somewhere – it's a question of getting out and finding them, helping them, and teaching them how to play matches."

In more than nine years as national team manager Paul Hutchins has been inhibited by a restricted budget and sometimes by conservative influences within the LTA. But he has reorganized the appeal levels of the British game, opened windows in the mind, and achieved a respectable record as Davis Cup captain.

How long must we wait for his work to bear fruit? One of his critical admirers is David Lloyd, a former Davis Cup player, who considers that Hutchins does not excel as a "motivator" or in his capacity for communicating with the new generation of players.

Nor can Hutchins escape some responsibility for the fact that, after nine years in charge, he has no player of obvious Davis Cup he took over. Colin


Hutchins: no class players

Davis Cup draw

WORLD GROUP: US v W. Germany; Czechoslovakia v USSR; Argentina v Ecuador; Paraguay v France; Yugoslavia v Australia; India v Italy; Chile v Sweden. Matches to be played March 8-10.

EUROPEAN ZONE 'A': Rumania, bye; Turkey v Iran; Hungary v Morocco; Egypt v Algeria; Senegal v Monaco; Bulgaria v Belgium; Denmark, bye. First round matches, May 10-12.

EUROPEAN ZONE 'B': Israel, bye; Finland v Netherlands; Austria, bye; Norway v greece; Poland v Zimbabwe; Tunisia v Switzerland; Portugal v Luxembourg; Great Britain, bye. Matches May 10-12.

AMERICAN ZONE: First round: *Brazil, bye; †Venezuela, bye; *Uruguay, bye; Colombia, bye; Commonwealth Carribean, bye; bye *Canada; bye Peru; bye Mexico. Second round matches, March 8-10.

EASTERN ZONE: First round: *New Zealand, bye; †Chinese Taipei v Sri Lanka; China, bye; Hongkong v *Malaysia; *Thailand, bye; †Korea v Indonesia; *Pakistan, bye. Matches, January 18-20.

* = seed, † = choice of venue.

Dowdsswell, John Lloyd and Buster Mottram.

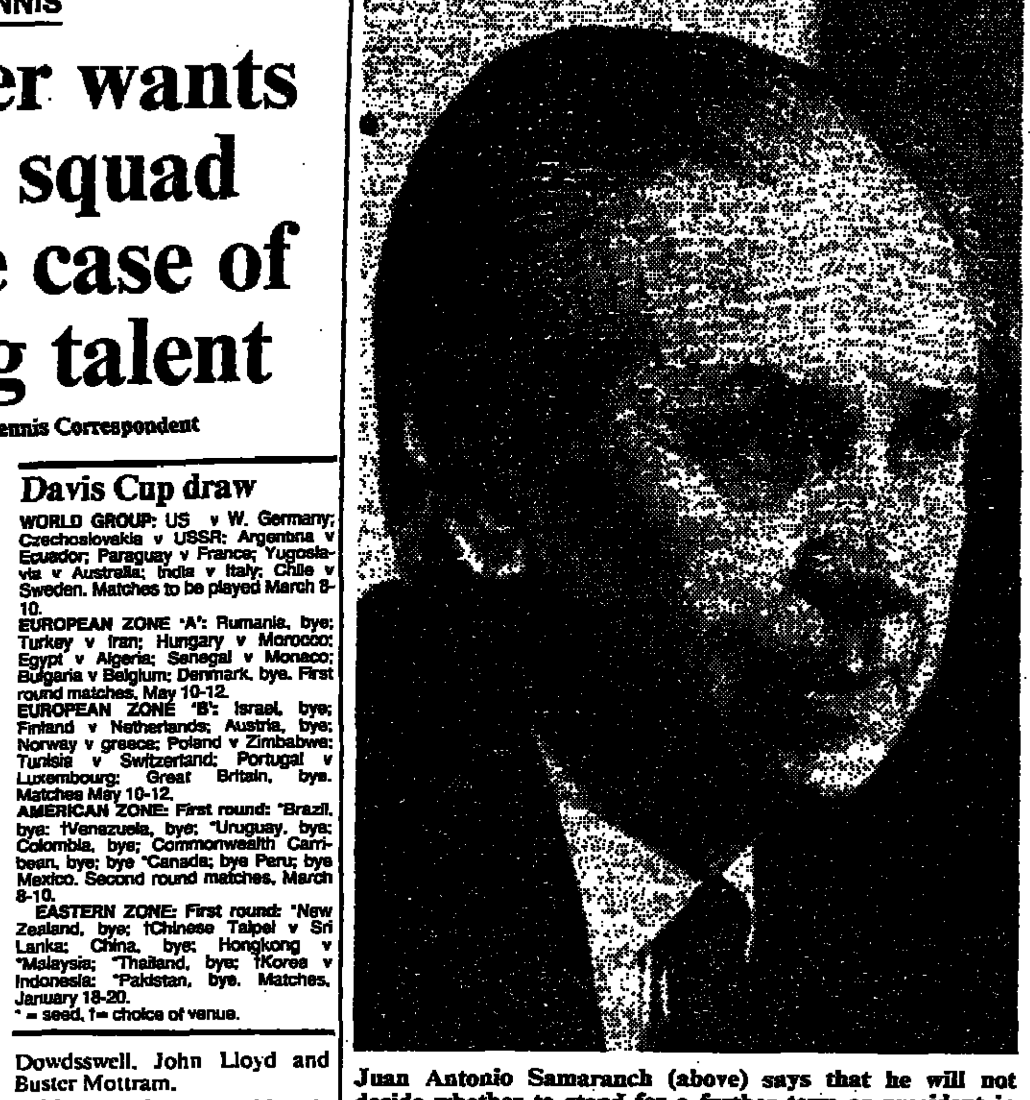
Mottram has something in common with Sangster. Each in turn withdrew from regular tournament competition yet hoped he still had the ability to win Davis Cup matches. Inevitably, though, their form declined.

"It's very difficult," Sangster said yesterday. "Once you get past 25 or 26 its all downhill. You have to work even harder to keep in full shape. You need the competition to sharpen you up and make you match-tight. If you haven't played matches, you forget how to handle the pressure when you are 30-40 down on your serve."

It may be very difficult, too, for Britain to regain their traditional place among the elite of Davis Cup nations. Relegated from the sixteen-nation world group, Britain will have to win three ties next year – luckily, all may be at home – in order to rejoin the stronger nations in 1986. The first of those 1985 ties will be against Luxembourg or Portugal from June 14-16. The others could be against Switzerland or Poland and then Israel or Austria.

Last year's men's national champion was a coach. This year's (Dowdeswell) learned his tennis in Rhodesia and South Africa. The women's tennis during last week's national championships at Telford at Telford was more encouraging than the men's. Jo Durie and Anne Hobbs who have taken over Virginia Wade and Susan Barker, have probably explored their abilities to the limit. But they must stay on their toes. So many promising teenagers (plus Sara Gomer, aged twenty) are competing with each other that overall standards must benefit.

We knew about Annabel Croft, Amanda Brown, Miss Gomer, Shelley Walpole and a few more. But Clare and Jane Wood, both 16., also played some impressive tennis at Telford.



Juan Antonio Samaranch (above) says that he will not decide whether to stand for a further term as president in 1989 until the previous year. It will depend entirely on whether he still feels fit and strong at 68, and have visited all 159 member NOCs, probably by the end of 1985.

OLYMPIC GAMES: INDIANS EXPRESS CONCERN OVER MEDIA COVERAGE

Pulling the plug on poor relations

After accompanying the International Olympic Committee president, Juan Samaranch, on his tour of Asian countries, DAVID MILLER questioned him about the future of the Olympics, beginning with the problems of the less prosperous countries. These difficulties were highlighted at a conference of national committees in Delhi, from where Miller reports.

The danger of exclusive financial power denying some poorer countries media coverage of the Olympic Games, and the inherent breach of the Olympic spirit, was the chief concern of the India television and press representatives at a conference here at the conclusion of the six-nation Asian tour for meetings with the national Olympic committees by Juan Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Because the Indian government would not pay the high fees demanded for an individual signal from Los Angeles by ABC Television, the exclusive holders of the rights, Indian viewers were not able to see detailed coverage of their main sport, hockey – in which they disappointingly failed to get a medal – and were also denied individual radio rights, which were restricted to those taking the television signal. Mr Samaranch assured the Indian media that these restrictions, especially regarding radio, would be altered for 1988 in Seoul.

"The organizing committee in Seoul will receive the money from the sale of television rights on condition that they provide the best facilities for all the media," Mr Samaranch said here.

The Indian media representatives were also critical of the heavy emphasis on American competitors in the television service they received. Mr Samaranch, who had personally protested about the bias, without success, to Peter Ueberroth, president of the organizing committee, said this was in part because the United States won 83 gold medals.

Ashwini Kumar, one of India's two IOC members and a vice president, said that the matter had been discussed almost every day, and he pointed out that Ted Dawson, one of ABC's commentators, had been demoted since the Games because of public criticism of his excessive chauvinism.

At the end of the tour, I was able to ask Mr Samaranch some of the questions which will arise in the coming months in discussions on modernization of the Charter and analysis of the 1984 Games.

Q: Will the gradual increase in membership of the IOC (the present 89 elected members representing only 70 of the 159 national Olympic committees) also increase the possibility of political alignment or continental domination and reduce the independence of the Olympics?

A: If you have an association with many members, it would be ideal that each has the same rights, but we know very well that to go too fast to reach the ideal can be dangerous for the IOC, so we are moving step by step. I will be president for another five years and I am sure that not all NOCs will have IOC members in that time. It will maybe take 25 or 30 years.

Q: Following the profit of 150m dollars (£120m) from 1984, with the USOC taking 60 per cent under the special Los Angeles contract, what will happen in the future?

A: The Olympic Charter is very clear that the surplus must go to sport, and this will be so with the USOC's money. We have to study future contracts and make it more clear than at present that a proportion goes to developing countries. The IOC's share of profits, split three ways with the NOCs and international federations, helps to fund the Olympic Solidarity Commission, which last year donated 650,000 dollars (£520,000) to Asian countries.

Q: Can future boycotts be avoided?

A: It is most important that they should be, and it's not so difficult if we choose the right place, although the Montreal boycott had nothing to do with the Games being in Canada. Yet I am sure that after 1980 and 1984, the superpowers realize the Games have still been a great success when they were not there, and that the only people to be punished were the athletes. (700 officials and judges from the boycotting countries still attended the LA Games in safety.)

Q: How much is IOC sponsorship of NOC competitors likely to increase?

A: It was six in LA, with a maximum of two officials, three in Sarajevo with one official. It will be six for the Calgary winter Games and will probably be ten for Seoul, but they *must* all be in the village. This is one of the factors dependent on the size of the television fee, though we have to be sure, when sponsoring competitors, that adequate performance standards are maintained.

Q: How much pressure, therefore, is there on the IOC to accept morning starting times in Seoul to suit American TV?

A: We have to help the organizing committee in this, depending on what they ask for, but we have to consider the competitors' wishes. We have seen that some, such as rowers, can start early, but there has to be some frontier. We only really have a problem on three sports: athletics, swimming and gymnastics.

Q: How far will the inclusion of professionals continue?

A: Baron de Coubertin's philosophy was at the beginning of the century, and we are now at the end of the century. We have to move with the times. We shall review the Games of Sarajevo and LA and talk with everyone, including the eligibility and athletes commission, in which Sebastian Coe is very helpful. We don't want to discriminate against any group of competitors, so long as they are under the jurisdiction of the international federation, but we are opening the doors slowly and wide. We have had recent discussions on tennis. One of the possibilities for 1988 is a team tournament, similar to the Davis Cup, rather than singles. Of course, under no circumstances will we pay competitors – but I think we will have an outstanding tennis tournament in Seoul.

Palmer elected chairman

Charles Palmer, the acting chairman for the past year following the death of Sir Denis Follows, was yesterday elected chairman of the British Olympic Association (BOA) for the next four years. He beat off challenges from Sir Arthur Gold and Mrs Mary Glen-Haig, following a double vote.

Palmer, a prominent figure in the judo world, said he was looking forward to "raising the image of the BOA in the public eye."

His main objectives are to gain tax exemption for money raised in helping competitors go to the Olympic Games and to improve the medical facilities.

Of the £3m raised for the Olympic Games, £450,000 will go in tax and £1m will go in reserve for the next two Olympic Games – winter and summer – which are in Calgary and Seoul.

"This will leave us some £250,000 to live on during the next four years, so it is essential that we can win our fight for tax exemption in the future," Palmer said.

BASKETBALL

Flavour not to liking of Telford

By Nicholas Harling

If the players are not happy with Just Juice, the official drink sponsors for the national league, they only have to say so: not so at Davenports Birmingham, it would seem, after Saturday's incident when Lee Irwin of visiting Telford addressed Birmingham's England international, Neville Hopkins, before appearing to throw a carton of the orange-flavoured squash over his opponent. Not surprising, Hopkins remonstrated and the ensuing fracas meant that both players were disqualified and now await today's disciplinary hearing at the English Basketball Association.

Another Birmingham player Paul Brozovich is already in trouble with the EBBA, having seemed to throw a ball at his opponent, his fellow American Charles Payton during Thursday's Anglo-Scottish Cup home defeat by Bracknell. But at least Birmingham won on Saturday, doing so by 107-83 after Telford had allowed a 42-33 interval lead to slip away.

Russell Saunders had hardly played for Birmingham in the first half, his heavily-strapped damaged ankle limiting his time on court and his points to two. It was then that Birmingham asked their American guard to go out and win the game for them, which he duly did with 29 points.

All three English teams facing difficult tasks in second legs in Europe this week, depart on a high note after league victories, in each case their second of the season.

Crystal Palace's was the most noteworthy performance. Palace, who trail the Dutch club Dem Helder 89-80 in the Korac Cup, won 91-90 at Sunderland.

Sunderland fielded their new signing the 7ft 2in Icelander, Peter Gudmundsson, a product of Washington State University who later appeared for Portland Trailblazers. He scored 17 points. FSO Cars Warrington and Liverpool, who go to Standard Liège with a four-point lead, also in the Korac Cup, won 85-70 against Hemel-Watford Royals, who are still waiting for their expensive new signings to produce the goods.

Sperrings Solent Stars, who go to Limoges on Thursday 13 points down in the European Cup, got in some valuable shooting practice against Worthing, winning 111-95.

Grass to go in Australia

The Lawn Tennis Association of Australia have decided that a synthetic surface, rather than natural grass, will be installed at their new national tennis centre in Melbourne, which should be completed in time for the 1988 championships (Rex Bellamy writes).

Australian have always excelled on grass, their traditional surface for big events. They wanted to retain it, but have been dissuaded by maintenance costs and a variety of other long-term considerations.

Until 1975, all the grand slam championships except the French (contested on the shale courts commonly known as clay) were played on grass. But the United States championships were shifted to a form of clay court in 1975, and to hard courts in 1978. The Australian decision means that the grand slam events will be played on four different surfaces, with natural grass surviving only at Wimbledon.

BOXING

Kaylor is right back on course

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Those who were rushing to put their money on Tony Sibson to knock Mark Kaylor silly when the Leicester boxer defends his European middleweight title at Wembley some time in November had better keep a tight fist for a week at least.

On October 16 Kaylor meets David Todt, of Washington, and it should be clear then how much Kaylor still has to give after that disastrous night in May when he was sent spinning from one end of the ring to another by Buster Drayton.

Kaylor was in no doubt yesterday that not only would he beat Sibson but also settle matters with Drayton. The West Ham boxer revealed that he had taken on Drayton with only one good hand.

He held up his right hand at a press conference yesterday. "See that scar?" he said. "That is where I have had an operation. The night I fought Drayton I only had a left. But now it's fixedf and I'm knocking over barn doors. I would dearly like to fight Drayton again after Sibson. And then I'll defend my titles against Herol Graham, or Errol Christie or Jimmy Price".

Sam Burns, Sibson's manager, is upset that Kaylor is being given a warm-up for the big fight in November and Sibson is not. Besides, Burns says that he considers it irresponsible of Mike Barrett, the promoter, to arrange a contest for Kaylor so close to the title bout.

"If something happens to Kaylor I will ask the European Boxing Union to nominate another challenger, because Sibson has not fought since February". Burns warned.

Another British middleweight who will be out to make his mark at the Albert Hall is Herol Graham, of Sheffield. He is booked to box José Seys, the Belgian light-heavyweight who knocked out Errol Christie in one round the other week. Graham will be giving away about a stone but it is a deliberate move by the Sheffield boxer not only to score a point off the brilliant Coventry middleweight who was caught cold by the Belgian, but also to gain the recognition that he believes the national press have denied him.

Down the road from where Kaylor was pinning his faith in his right hand, in Bloomsbury, Sylvester Mittee was being threatened with black magic and a six-round beating by Fighting Romanus, of Nigeria, when they meet tomorrow for the Commonwealth welterweight title.

A member of the Nigerian's camp, Joseph Anjou said he would be bringing in a witch doctor to give Romanus "psychological help". "Mittee will fall in six". Anjou said. But the boxer himself said he would be relying on his own church – the Spiritual Prayer Church of Christ. He appeared at that press conference in flowing white robes and clutching a Bible.

● George Feeney's manager, Dennie Mancini, has written to the British board asking them to nominate the Hartlepool boxer for a second chance to box Rene Weller, of West Germany, for the European lightweight title.

YACHTING

Azzurra holds firm to level series

From a Special Correspondent, Porto Cervo

The finals of the 12-metre world championships now have the makings of a close series, with Azzurra having levelled the score in best-of-five series at one-all. On a day of almost perfect conditions off Porto Cervo, Sardinia, Azzurra controlled the race from start to finish to win by 2min 8sec.

The two yachts, Azzurra and Victory '83, started together but with Azzurra to windward and going faster. After seven minutes, Victory '83 tacked and crossed two boat lengths behind her rival and, although a few tacks later she had closed to within a few feet, she was never able to break from Azzurra's cover.

It was about halfway up the first windward let that Mauro Palaschier, at the helm of Azzurra, made good use of a wind shift to take a strong tactical holf on the race. From that point on, he gave Victory '83 no chance to get back into contention.

The only leg of the course on which Victory '83 was able to reduce Azzurra's lead was the second reach of the first lap, after which Azzurra increased her lead on every leg of the course.

● The J24 World Championship at Poole yesterday finished rather as it began, with protests affecting the places on the water (John Nicholls writes). The most significant involved the then highest-placed British helmsman, Edward Warden Owen. He finished fourth in the race, which would have earned him fourth place overall, but the protest went against him and he ended up seventh in the championship.

The race was, in any case, only for third place and onwards, as David Curtis and Ed Baird had already respectively won and finished runner-up in the series by Friday. Neither raced on the last day and the race was won by Ken Reid, clinching third place overall. The first four places overall were filled by Americans and the highest-placed Briton was once again Lawrie Smith.

OVERALL RESULTS: 1, HJ, D Curtis (US) 8 pts; 2, Just Enuff, E Baird (US) 13; 3, Maggie, K Reid (US) 18; 4, American Garage, K Mahaney (US) 22; 5, Ghost, L Smith (GB) 23; 6, Lindha D'Agua, M Soedes (Br) 24; 7, Luder, E Warden Owen (GB) 27.

RUGBY UNION

Wasps maintain grip on division side

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Wasps maintained their hold on London divisional rugby when nine of their number appeared in the side announced yesterday to play against the Australians in the opening match of the tour at Twickenham on October 17. There were nine Wasps in London's side which played the New Zealanders last year, though only four of them have survived.

Injury to Williams, the Wasps centre, prevented the club from making a clean sweep of the back division; his place has gone to Thompson, of Harlequinss, who beat off the claims of Preston (Richmond), Salmon (Harlequins) and Cardus (Wasps). Bailey, the Cambridge University captain, plays again on the left wing but he had not joined Wasps at the time of the All Blacks game last season.

Selection has been complicated by injury and illness: four Wasps forwards, Rendall, Emeruwa, Pinnegar and Dun could not be considered, nor could Claxton (Harlequins), while it was generally agreed that the match came too early for Melville to be considered at scrum half. In any case, the North – who do not meet the Australians until November 28 – have an equal claim on Melville through county rugby.

Several players need to indicate their fitness by playing this Saturday, mostly in county games, so the replacements have not yet been resolved. Cullen, the Wasps scrum half, played in a second-team game at the weekend after recovering from a shoulder injury, as did Ackford, the Metropolitan Police lock; Henderson, Rosslyn Park's captain, did not play against Orrell while Stringer (Wasps) took a precautionary rest. All are due to play for Middlesex or Surrey this weekend.

Perhaps the unluckiest player, Williams aside, is Olver, the Harlequins hooker, who has been playing well and must have been neck and neck with Simmons. The players have had the opportunity of watching video recordings of Australia's internationals with New Zealand during the summer. Tony Jorden, the chairman of London's selectors, identifying two particular sources of Australian strength, the lineout and the overall pace

Melville, after an excellent outing against Ulster last Saturday, will partner Andrew for Yorkshire in their county championship game with Somerset. Cambridge University have released Andrew for the game at Bath on Saturday and Winterbottom returns to the side, while their perennial rivals, Lancashire, stepping out in the second division against Eastern Counties at Southend, have named three newcomers: Jones, the Liverpool scrum half, Dooley (Preston Grasshoppers) at lock and Ingram, Broughton Park's No 8.

Carleton, the England right wing, will captain Lancashire, who have lost three locks, Bainbridge, Wilkinson (both suspended) and Cusani (injured). Jones, whose Christian name, Geraint, indicates his origins, has his club colleague, Jeffery, as his half-back partner.

LONDON DIVISION (v Australians, October 17): N Stringer; S Smith, R Lozowski (Wasps), A Thompson (Harlequins), M Bailey; Davies, J Cullen (Wasps); P Curtis (Harlequins), A Simmons (Wasps), S Henderson (Rosslyn Park), K Moss (Wasps), M Colclough (Wasps, captain), P Ackford (Metropolitan Police), D Cooke (Harlequins), C Butcher (Harlems). Replacements to be named. *Referee:* S Hilditch (Ireland).

Cusworth to move



Les Cusworth (right), England's stand-off in last season's championship, will be leaving Leicester later this winter. He is quitting his job as a schoolmaster in Birmingham to join a building society in Manchester.

Cusworth, aged 30, said: "I have enjoyed my time as a teacher and I'm not disillusioned. But times have changed and teaching is not held in great esteem in society. Initially, money was the main reason for finding new employment, but now the main reason is the challenge"

Leicester's captain, Ian Smith, said: "It's very disappointing. Les has a unique talent. He has been the biggest influence on our style."

From Lord's to Mozart, a memorable journey



The wisdom of Cardus revisited

A welcome event loosely connected with sport has occurred: the reissue, not for the first time in paperback, of Neville Cardus's *Autobiography* (Hamish Hamilton: £4.95).

I say "loosely" because although Cardus is thought of first and foremost as a cricket writer, he was more than that. He said so himself: "I am, like James Agate and Hazlitt – and Bernard Darwin – before all else simply a writer, with summer and cricket and the English scene one of my themes."

He was more than a cricket writer, and more than a music critic – his other professional self when the match at Lord's ended and the concert at the Queen's Hall began. He was a self-educated man, a poet in his way, who could write well, often better than well, about many things, from books to Bradman, from Mozart to metaphysics: a journalist who could transcend journalism, giving you evocations and phrases to which you can return with pleasure again and again.

I have been returning to them for most of my life, in *Autobiography* and in his other books. Yet a curious point about *Autobiography* is that I cannot remember once reading it straight through. I have read and reread every word of it since it first came into my hands around 1950, a passage here, a passage there, but never, I think, by starting at the beginning and going steadily on to the end in proper sequence. It is a beautiful rambling house I have come to know intimately without using the front door.

Favourite books, when you pick them up, tend from years of usage to fall open at the same few scattered pages. I open *Autobiography* at such a place and for the hundredth time read this:

"Cricket, like music, has its slow movements, especially when my native county of Lancashire is batting. I married the good companion who is my wife during a Lancashire innings. The event occurred in June, 1921: I went as usual to Old Trafford, stayed for a while and saw Hallows and Makepeace come forth to bat. As usual they opened with care. Then I had to leave, had to take a taxi to Manchester, there to be joined in wedlock at a registry office. Then I – that is, we – returned to Old Trafford. While I had been away from the match and had committed the most responsible and irrevocable act of mortal man's life, Lancashire had increased their total by exactly seventeen – Makepeace 5, Hallows 11, and one leg-bye."

Quite interesting, but dry, you say. What about the incurable romantic, his rhapsodies in green, his heroics? All right, try the lucky dip again. Here is Cardus as a boy at Old Trafford:

"Tyldesley was still not out and I saw him cut Tom Richardson for fours innumerable, crash bang against the pavilion rails until a line of white powder, dried paint, could be seen at their base, knocked off by Tyldesley's strokes, square and swift. Tyldesley scored 165, then his middle stump was sent spinning round and round by a breakback from Richardson. In a mirror and furnace of heat Richardson made a noble sight, swarthy and handsome and tall and supple and strong, a giant with black curly hair and a moustache; he ran to bowl in long swinging strides and just before his arm wheeled over he leapt upwards: it was like a wave going to a crest, then breaking.

". . . I went home that evening tired, hungry and thirsty, with a full and contented heart. Part of my way I ran along the bank of the canal again, but now the barges were of burnished gold and in the sunset I saw the happy isles."

Gordon Allan


Cardus: more than a cricket writer

CRICKET

Australians sign off with victory

The Australians ended their short tour of India by beating the national champions, Bombay, in a one-day 50-overs festival match there yesterday.

The occasional left-arm spinner Allan Border tilted the balance for the Australians, taking the wickets of Ravi Shastri, Lalchand Rajput and Sunil Gavaskar, the Bombay captain, for 33 runs as India were restricted to 190 for six wickets.

Border then weighed in with a confident 70 as the tourists went on to win by five wickets. Steve Smith hit 81 before retiring with stomach trouble.

SCORES: Bombay 190 for 6 (47 overs; L Rajput 65). Australians 191-5 (S Smith 81 retired hurt, A Border 70). Australians won by five wickets.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Dudley and Mysons can strike blow for amateurs

By Keith Macklin

Two amateur clubs, Dudley Hill, of Bradford and Mysons, of Hull, were yesterday given the opportunity to stake a major claim on behalf of the British Amateur League Association.

The two clubs were included in the 38-team draw at Salford for the John Player Trophy, which this season commands a record sponsorship figure of £75,000.

Amateur clubs are campaigning to be restored to the Challenge Cup, and if Dudley Hill and Mysons acquit themselves well against professional opposition at Keighley and at home to Dewsbury respectively, the demand for inclusion will be considerably enhanced.

Both amateur teams are included in a 12-team preliminary round, the winners of the ties to move into the first round proper. The outstanding tie in the first round is at Craven Park, Hull, where Hull Kingston Rovers, who are in irresistible form at the moment, entertain Leigh in what promises to be a free-scoring encounter between two attacking sides.

PRELIMINARY ROUND: Sheffield Eagles v Wakefield Trinity; Deighley v Dudley Hill; Bramley v Southend Invicta; Carlisle v Bradford Northern; Mysons (Hull) v Dewsbury; Hunslet v Workington Town.

FIRST ROUND: Hull KR v Leigh; Fulham v Hull; Carlisle or Bradford Northern v Swinton; Hunslet or Workington v Widnes; York v Oldham; Bridgend v Castleford; Warrington v Halifax; Wigan v Huddersfield; Whitehaven v Doncaster; Rochdale Hornets v Mansfield Marksmen; St Helens v Keighley or Dudley Hill; Runcorn Highfield v Batley; Featherstone Rovers v Barrow; Leeds v Sheffield or Wakefield T; Mysons or Dewsbury v Salford; Bramley or Southend v Blackpool Borough.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.

Milk Cup
Second round, second leg
First leg score in brackets
Aldershot (1) v Brighton (3)
Barnsley (0) v Grimsby (3)
Blackpool (2) v Manchester City (4)
Bolton (2) v Shrewsbury (2)
Brentford (2) v Leicester (4) (7.45)
Bristol Rovers (0) v Arsenal (4) (7.45)
Burnley (0) v Manchester United (4)
Cardiff (1) v Watford (3) (7.45)
Carlisle (0) v Fulham (2) (7.45)
Coventry (2) v Walsall (1)
Huddersfield (0) v Sheffield W (3)
Hull (2) v Southampton (3)
Liverpool (0) v Stockport (0)
Luton (4) v Orient (1) (7.45)
Millwall (1) v Chelsea (3)
Notts County (1) v Charlton (0)
Plymouth (1) v Birmingham (4)
Q P Rangers (4) v York (2)
Rotherham (2) v Stoke (1) (7.45)
Tottenham H (5) v Halifax (1) (8.0)
West Ham United (2) v Bristol City (2)
Wolverhampton (2) v Port Vale (1)

Scottish League Cup
Semi-final, second leg
Meadowbank (0) v Rangers (4)
(at Hearts FC)

GOLA LEAGUE: Bath v Wealdstone, Barrow v Frickley; Runcorn v Gateshead.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Buxton v Stafford; Matlock v Worksop; Morecambe v Marine; Rhyl v Horwich; S Liverpool v Bangor. Southport v Chorley; Witton v Workington.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: BILL DELLOW CUP: First round: Andover v Waterlooville; A P Leamington v Moor Green; Ashford v Tonbridge; Bromsgrove v Redditch; Canterbury v Thanet; Chatham v Gravesend, Coventry Sporting v Bedworth; Crawley v Basingstoke; Dorchester v Salisbury; Dudley v Bridgnorth; Erith and Belvedere v Chelmsford; Forest Green v Trowbridge; Gloucester v Cheltenham; Gosport v Fareham; Sheppey v Hastings. Postponed: Aylesbury v Witney.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Manchester City v Barnsley (6.45); Manchester United v Notts County, Sheffield Wednesday v Bradford City (7.0); Wigan v Scunthorpe.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Brighton v Oxford United (7.15); Queen's Park Rangers v Luton (2.30); Swindon v West Ham United (7.0).
FA VASE: Preliminary Round Replays: Epping v Braintree; Horsham v East Grinstead
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: League Cup: First round: Barton v Oxford City, Berkhamsted v Stevenage Borough, Bishop's Stortford v Barking; Chalfont St Peter v Aveley; Cheshunt v Wokingham; Clapton v Farnborough, Dorking v Epsom and Ewell; Egham v Leyton-Wingate, Hampton v Kingstonian; Harringey Borough v Finchley; Harrow Borough v Basildon, Hendon v Hornchurch; Hertford v Lewes; Heybridge Swifts v Hitchin; Leatherhead v Harlow; Maidenhead United v Leytonstone/Ilford; Metropolitan Police v Chesham; St Albans City v Billericay.
Slough Town v Staines: Sutton United v Worthing; Tilbury v Carshalton; Tooting and Mitcham v Boreham Wood; Walthamstow Avenue v Dulwich Hamlet; Walton and Hersham v Chertsey; Whyteleafe v Woking; Windsor and Eton v Hungerford; Wycombe v Bracknell.

MID-WEEK LEAGUE:
Southend v Peterborough.
OTHER MATCH: Grays v Wimbledon.
RUGBY UNION: Club matches: Neath v South Glamorgan Institute; Northampton v Birmingham.
Representative Match: Hertfordshire Under-21 v RAF Under-21 (Hertford RFC 7.30)
DARTS: British matchplay tournament (Great Yarmouth).
SQUASH RACKETS: American Express Premiere League: Cannons v Armley, Dunnings Mill v Manchester; Nottingham v Leicester; Redwood Lodge v Tyrells.
BASKETBALL: Anglo-Scottish Cup First round: Crystal Palace v Solent Stars (8.00).

SCHOOLS RESULTS

Abingdon 18, Solihull 0; Alleynes, Stevenage 3, Richard Hale 24; Arnold 3, King Edward VII, Lytham 18; Ashville 0, Crossley and Porters 6; Aylesbury GS 18, King James, Henley 13; Bedford 18, Harrow 13; Belmont Abbey 15, Cowley 3; Berkhamstead 8, Bedford Modern 0; Berkenhead 12, St Edward's Liverpool 3; Blundell's 28, Clifton 7; Bradford 8, Sedbergh 3; Brighton 17, Christ's Hospital 8.

Cheltenham 11, Rugby 0; Chatham GS 0, Rochester Math 50; Cheshunt 4, Kingsbury 12; Chislehurst & Sidcup GS 9, Maidstone GS 12; Chiswick 18, Latymer 16; Colfe's 0, Sevenoaks 0; City of London Freemen's 28, London Oratory 12; Cranleigh 40, Doual 3; Dauntsey's 0, Milton Abbey 14.

Deacon's Peterborough 22, King's Grantham 9; Dean Close 14, Chosen Hill 10; Desborough 18, Forest 6; Dover 18, Sutton Valence 6; Duke of York's, Dover 7, Chatham House GS 21; Edinburgh Academy 23, Merchiston Castle 0; Ellesmere 7, Denstone 7; Eltham 22, Cranbrook 4; Emanuel 19, Haberdashers' Aske's Hatcham 4; Eton 28, Oratory 11; Falmouth 0, Newquay 9; Felsted 11, Oundle 12; Framlingham 0, Norwich 3.

Golf's 15, Broxbourne 15; Gordonstoun 0, Glenalmond 53; Gresham's 22, Ipswich 10; Gunnersbury 6, Watford GS 27; Haileybury 13, Dulwich 4; Hampton 11, Guildford RGS 10; Havant RFC XV 18, Churcher's 14; Highfields, Matlock 3, Abbot Bayne 29; Hitchin 0, Verulam 32; Hurstpierpoint 18, Eastbourne 10.

King Edward VI, Southampton 31, Hardye's 4; King Edward's, Bath 16 Monkton Combe 7; King Edward's Five Ways 3, King Henry VIII, Coventry 17; KCS Wimbledon 13, Tiffin 3, King's, Burton 12, Allhallows 3; King's Ely 3, Perse 14; King's, Gloucester 3, Marling 33, King's, Macclesfield 13, Rossall 19; King's, Rochester 8, Bethany 6; Kingswood 6, Bryanston 15; Kirkby Lonsdale 3, Giggleswick 40.

Lancaster RGS 16, Merchant Taylors', Crosby 4; Lichfield Friary 32, King Edward VI, Lichfield 16; Lord Wandsworth 13, Seaford 16; Lord Williams's, Thame 23, Shiplake 0; Loughborough 7, Babiake 18; Magdalen CS, Brackley 11, Royal Latin 6; Merchant Taylors', Northwood 3 Epsom 47; Millfield 0, Gowerton 10; Monmouth 13, Plymouth 3; Mount St Mary's 3, Ampleforth 13; Normanton 52, Newark 0; Nottingham HS 55, Ratcliffe 0.

Old Swinford Hospital 70, Tettenhall 3; Pocklington 0, Hymer's 6; Portsmouth GS 12, Bishop Wordsworth 12; Prince Henry 8, Hipperholme GS 10; Prior Park 4, Downside 6, QEGS Wakefield 43, Newcastle RGS 9; QEH Bristol 12, Bristol University Freshmen 22; Queen's Taunton 12, Wellington (Somerset) 6; Reed's 29, Reading 12; Reigate 19, Caterham 3; Rutlish 0, Wallington HS 42.

St Anselm's 7, West Park 12; St Bees 9, Durham 32; St Dunstan's 0, Judd 21, St Edmund's, Ware 10, St Benedict's, Ealing 16; St Edward's, Oxford 15, Pangbourne 3; St George's, Harpenden 7, St Columba's, St Albans 8; St Joseph's Academy, Blackheath 13, Wimbledon 12; St Joseph's, Ipswich 16, Wymondham 7; St Lawrence, Ramsgate 6, Kent College 16; St Mary's, Sidcup 3, John Fisher 16.

SQUASH RACKETS

Briars seeks revenge

By Colin McQuillan

When the Premier League was launched a month ago under the sponsorship of American Express, one of its anticipated benefits was the provision of a form guide through regular confrontation between top domestic players. Manchester Northern's Geoff Williams, for example, has already emerged as a contender for December's British closed championship, and tonight's fixture between Nottingham and Leicester provides the most intriguing match to date.

Hiddy Jahan, the England No 1, has led Squash Leicester to an early lead in the new league. Gawain Briars was demoted to second last year when Jahan relinquished his Pakistani citizenship, and he is determined to use his first-string status at Nottingham to reverse the position again.

The Squash Rackets Association's decision to include Premier League results in ranking calculations means that Briars, having gone down under Williams's barrage in the first match of the season, must beat Jahan tonight and be seen to beat him well. It is the first meeting this season between the two top-ranked Englishmen, and could provide the only guide to their early relative form.



RACING

Dunlop's Ulterior Motive to stay one step ahead

By Mandarin

John Dunlop's stable is really beginning to reap a rich autumn harvest now that the rains have eased the going and I anticipate the Arundel trainer taking the honours at Brighton today with two winners, Ulterior Motice (2.45) and Silent Treat (3.45).

After three place efforts, Ulterior Motive turned what looked to bea competitive nursery at Sandown last month into a procession, drawing clear in the final furlong to beat Addenbrooke by eight lengths.

This syndicate-owned filly, by Pyjama Hunt, is clearly improving fast, and although she now has to carry an 8lb-penalty for her Sandown success, she is napped to stay one step ahead of the handicapper in today's Brighthelstone Nursery.

Newmarket could make a strong impression on this race with Harry Thomson Jones's Shurooq, an impressive Chester winner, Golden Beau and Avec Coeur heading their contingent, but I am content to rely on Ulterior Motive.

Her stable companion, Silent Treat, who contests the Sompting Maiden Stakes, shaped promisingly at Leicester last month to finish a close-up fourth behind Carillon. Shaikh Mohammed's American-bred colt has plenty of scope for improvement and is preferred to Mick Ryan's Miss Agro.

That talented amateur rider Ray Hutchinson, who pipped Yvonne Haynes for the Brooke Bond Amateur Riders' Championship at Haydock on Saturday and in the process earned himself a new car as a prize, should be celebrating again after the Southdown Stakes, in which he has a obvious chance of victory on Mark Prescott's marvellously consistent performer, Misty Halo.

At Newcastle, Michael Stoute has the likely favourite for the Princess Maiden Stakes in Shahdiza, who was beaten by a short head at Beverley last time out. However, it may pay to take a chance with Guy Harwood's Westray, who has been given plenty of time to furnish after a promising third behind his stable companion, St Hilarion, at Newmarket back in June.

There are strong possibilities of a Pulborough double with Ringsider in the first division of the Polwarth Maiden Stakes. Pat Eddery reported that the colt never recovered from a bad draw when he partnered him at Goodwood in Great Northen's race.

Also at the Gosforth Park fixture, Captain Becher is worth another chance to break his duck in the Newcastle University Turf Club Stakes.

Dick Hern should be the trainer to follow at Wolverhampton, where he has high hopes of landing both divisions of the Bushbury Maiden Stakes with Eider and Velvet Pigeon.

Starkey scores

Greville Starkey, who has lost about six weeks this season through suspension and injury, keeps bouncing back in his own irrepressible style and returned from his latest break to make virtually all the running on Tour d'Or in the Donnington Stakes at Bath yesterday. It was the 55th winner of the season for Starkey, a quite respectable score in the circumstances.

Tour d'Or, who was completing a treble from only three starts, was 2-1 on favourite, but had to battle before shaking off Sheer Cliff and passing the post a length and a half clear. Starkey said: "Tour d'Or, only has the one pace, but he's a nice horse and appreciated today's mile, and the better ground."



Return of the heroes: Yves Saint-Martin and Sagace are greeted by a battery of photographers after their Arc victory at Longchamp on Sunday

Record Artaius filly joins the rejects

By Simon O'Loughlin

The Newmarket Highflyer Yearling Sales predictably flew high again last week with a flurry of new European records and, as is becoming normal at the world's bloodstock sales these days, not a little headline-making controversy.

Over the weekend it emerged that not one but two of the star yearlings sold had subsequently been rejected by the vets for wind problems.

On the final day of the sale, the European record-priced Artaius filly had been found to have symptoms of whistling and roaring, and in addition had laryngeal hemiplegia. It now transpired that the 220,000 guineas Mummy's Pet colt, sent over from the United States by Spendthrift Farm, was also found to be suffering from laryngeal hemiplegia. The buyer had been Khaled Abdullah's agent, James Delahooke.

Tattersalls, the auctioneers, were less than astute on certain occasions last year; last week, however, they not only did the right thing, but did it openly. As prices spiralled, buyers inevitably became more particular and Tattersalls have tightened up their conditions of sale, such as the section on laryngeal hemilegia.

The Artaius arrived back at Airlie Stud in Lucan, County Dublin, yesterday morning instead of a cheque for £1.6m The stud owner, Sonia Rogers, said that the filly will be re-examined in a few weeks time and she still hoped to come to some arrangement with the Robert Sangster team, who originally bought her filly.

The two rejected yearlings accounted for more than 5 per cent of the entire turnover of the four-day sale and this disrupts the week's statistics.

The official figures show that last week 393 yearlings were sold for an agregate of 36,371,600 guineas (up 40.3 per cent) at an average of 92,548 gns.

But if the above two yearlings are excluded, the average falls to 88,367 gns and the increase over last year's 73,746 gns would be 19.8 per cent instead of 25.4 per cent. The 1983 turnover was 25,958,500 gns.

The most important statistic of this and all sales is the median, the price at which an equal number of yearlings were sold above and below, and this advanced from 35,000 gns to 45,000 gns. It is unsatisfactory that this figure, the true indicator of a sale's prosperity, is still less than half the official average.

The bloodstock sales circus moves on to Kill, County Kildare, tonight, when Goffs stage their invitation yearling sale. There is sure to be a dramatic start to the auction as the first lot in the ring at 5.0pm will be Ballymacarney Stud's full brother to last week's unbeaten Cheveley Park Stakes winner, Park Appeal.

● Two of this season's leading sprinters, Petorius and Petong, have been retired to stud and will not race again.

● Seneca, dam of Sagace, Sunday's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe winner, is safely in foal to Glint of Gold, who stands at the Derisley Wood Stud, Newmarket.

ICE HOCKEY

Every cloud nine has a sombre lining

By Robert Pryce

After starting the season with three successive defeats, Peterborough Pirates could have sunk in despair. Right now, though, they are "all on Cloud Nine", according to Mike Andrews, their second-line wing, after all but wrecking Streatham Redskins' hopes of retaining the English portion of the Autumn Cup, now sponsored by Bluecol.

Three power-play goals in the space of 48 seconds late in the last period transformed a one-goal deficit into an unassailable lead and carried Peterborough to a 9-8 win and the upset of the season of the season so far. Afterwards, the Streatham team could not get out of the rink soon enough. One of their players, Chris Leggett, was showered and changed before the end of the second period. Every Cloud Nine has a sombre lining.

The damage was done by Pirates' relaunched power-play line and, in particular, John Lawless, the little Canadian sniper, who scored four goals and had a hand in all five of the rest. "Lawless was allowed to do what he wanted", Tony Goldstone, Streatham's England winger admitted afterwards.

Lawless's first goal, 17 seconds into the second period, came from a perfect pass by Leggatt, who unfortunately was playing for Streatham. The young wing was so upset he left the game and now faces the club's disciplinary action.

Dundee face Megéve and a 10-1 deficit tomorrow in the second leg of their European Cup tie without Roch Bois, their Canadian left-wing. Bois scored the first two goals in their 10-4 win over Whitley Bay Warriors before tearing knee ligaments. The remainder of Dundee's squad will play, although Tom Stewart, the manager, reports that Roy Halpin "has got more injuries than *General Hospital*".

BASEBALL

Umpires call off their strike

San Diego (AP) – National Baseball League umpires have called off their strike in time for the World Series between the San Diego Padres and the Detroit Tigers.

The Padres beat the Chicago Cubs 6–3 on Sunday night to capture the National League championship and earn their World Series place.

The strike began after the close of the league season last week and affected all three games in the American League championship series, in which the Detroit Tigers swept aside the Kansas City Royals. Umpires were in dispute over salaries and job security, though the terms of settlement were not immediately disclosed.

WOLVERHAMPTON

GOING: Good to soft

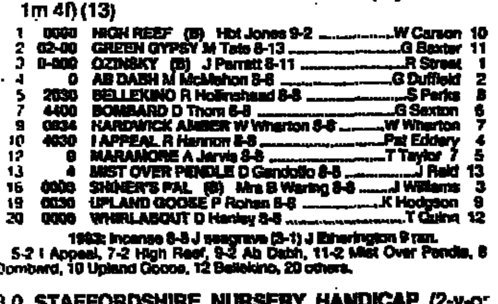
Draw: No advantage

2.0 BUSHBURY MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (Div I: £1,174: 1m 1f) (20 runners)

1		ARCLID GIRL J Wilson 8-11	K Darley 15
3	0400	BETTINA PARK E Eldin 8-11	G Baxter 8
4	04	BRILLEAUX B Hanbury 8-11	B Raymond 17
14	0	LEGISLATOR B Hills 8-11	T Williams 3 12
15	0	MISS MORLEY R Whitaker 8-11	J H Brown 5 7
16	00	MOUNT EPHRAIM G Harman 8-11	C Dwyer 20
17	0	NIGHT FOX T Bill 8-11	– 1
18	0	PEGGY CAROLYN M Ryan 8-11	Pat Eddery 16
20	00	RUSTLING D Arbuthnot 8-11	J Reid 14
21	40	SEA TRIAL P Walwyn 8-11	J Mercer 10
22	009	SQUEAKS CODE (B) W G Turner 8-11	A Dicks 7 11
23		STAR FLOWER Prescott 8-11	G Duffield 4
27	0	WUGSY R Baker 8-11	T Rogers 18

1983: My Tootsie 8-11 P Robinson (6-1) M Ryan 13 ran.

7-4 Eider, 3 Fire Flash, 9-2 Sea Trial, 6 Brilleaux, 8 Legislator, 12 Bettina Park, 20 others.



Wolverhampton selections

By Mandarin

2.0 Eider. 2.30 Green Gypsy. 3.0 Melodious Miss. 3.30 Will George. 4.0 Velvet Pigeon. 4.30 Playtex.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Brilleaux. 2.30 Bombard. 3.0 Chase Paperchase. 3.30 Tinninala. 4.0 Gundreda. 4.30 Thespian.

Michael Seely's selection: 4.0 Velvet Pigeon.

2.30 FINAL FLING SELLING STAKES (3-y-o: £743: 1m 4f) (13)

1	0090	HIGH REEF (B) Hbt Jones 9-2	W Carson 10
2	02-00	GREEN GYPSY M Tate 8-13	G Baxter 11
3	0-000	OZINSKY (B) J Parrett 8-11	R Street 1
4	0	AB DABH M McMahon 8-8	G Duffield 2
5	2030	BELLEKINO R Hollinshead 8-8	S Perks 8
7	4400	BOMBARD D Thom 8-8	G Sexton 6
9	0034	HARDWICK AMBER W Wharton 8-8	W Wharton 7
10	4030	I APPEAL R Hannon 8-8	Pat Eddery 4
12	0	MARAMORE A Jarvis 8-8	T Taylor 7 5
13	4	MIST OVER PENDLE D Gandolfo 8-8	J Reid 13
16	0000	SHINER'S PAL (B) Mrs B Waring 8-8	J Williams 3
19	0030	UPLAND GOOSE P Rohan 8-8	K Hodgson 9
20	0000	WHIRLABOUT D Henley 8-8	T Quinn 12

1983: Incense 8-8 J Seagrave (3-1) J Etherington 9 ran.

5-2 I Appeal, 7-2 High Reef, 9-2 Ab Dabh, 11-2 Mist Over Pendle, 8 Bombard, 10 Upland Goose, 12 Bellekino, 20 others.

3.0 STAFFORDSHIRE NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,965: 5f) (20)

26	0440	SABA SABA D Thom 7-9	T Williams 3 8

1983: Sally Chase 9-6 P Cook (11-4 fav) A Jarvis 13 ran.

7-2 Taj Singh, 9-2 Melodious Miss, 5 Chase Paperchase, 6 Diment Blanche, 7 Ale Water, 8 Slevejan, 10 Summer Salt, 12 Miss Octavian, 20 others

3.30 AUTUMN HANDICAP (£1,920: 5f) (20)

2	0020	CROSBY HILL (B) (D) (BF) K Brassey 3-8-10	T Quinn 12
8	0200	LADY CARA (CD) J Berry 4-8-1	K Darley 18
10	0400	SHADES OF BLUE M Blanshard 3-8-0	N Adams 5 8
11	0140	HONOURS OF WAR D Laing 3-8-0	B Raymond 6
13	4302	WILL GEORGE (B) (CD) C Horgan 5-8-12	E Cullen 7 14
14	1234	FAIRGREEN (D) D Chapman 4-8-11	S P Griffiths 5 10
15	1000	B A POUNDSTRETCHER (B) (CD) J Spearing 5-8-11	W Carson 3
16	0000	COURAGEOUS BUZBY B McMahon 8-8-9	S Perks 15

DEVON & EXETER

GOING: good

2.00 SACCONE & SPEED NOVICE HURDLE (£726: 2m 1f) (15 runners)

5	2004-	JOLLY MAC J Thorne 6-11-0	P Dever 4
6	0-266	KEN LAKE R Pincombe 11-11-0	R Hoare
8	300/0	REEMAN Miss L Bower 8-11-0	R Rowell
9	3303/	SILVER KETTLE P Bailey 6-11-0	S Morshead
10	2342-	SUTTON PRINCE F Winter 6-11-0	R Linley
11	p	TROUBLED SPIRIT L Tizzard 6-11-0	Mr C Tizzard
13	300/0	WESTER ROSS W R Williams 7-11-0	S Smith Eccles
15	0-044	FERDEE FREE T Hallett 5-10-9	B Wright
17	2220-	MELDON LADY T Hallett 6-10-9	L Bloomfield 4
18	02-44	PYJAMA GAME Mrs E Kennard 7-10-9	N Coleman 7
19	p-	RANDAM JEST Mrs E Kennard 5-10-9	C Brown
20	20	ROMANY LUCY J Thorne 5-10-9	J Hurst 7
21	p	ROSE STUART J Old 7-10-9	Mr P Scarfield 7
22	p-pp0	STRATTS GIRL (B) A Chamberlain 5-10-9	A Chamberlain
23	0/0-04	WALNUT WAY J Cann 5-10-9	George Knight

1983: Quite Hot 4-10-10 M Ayliffe (20-1) N Ayliffe 12 ran.

2 Sutton Prince, 7-2 Meldon Lady, 4 Jolly Mac, 7 Ferdee Free, 8 Silver Kettle, 10 Pyjama Game, 12 Romany Lucy, 14 Ken Lake, 16 others.

Devon selections

By Mandarin

2.0 Sutton Prince. 2.30 Major Anthony. 3.0 Fifty Dollars More. 3.30 B J Moon. 4.0 Cobley Express. 4.30 Kelsey.

2.30 ST AUSTELL BREWERY NOVICE HURDLE (4-y-o: £740: 2m 1f) (18)

3.0 PLYMOUTH GIN HALDON GOLD CHALLENGE CUP CHASE (£3,512: 2m 1f) (4)

3.30 BASS WEST OF ENGLAND JUVENILE NOVICE SELLING HURDLE (£555: 2m 1f) (17)

4.0 WHITBREAD WEST COUNTRY HANDICAP CHASE (£1,668: 3m 1f) (6)

4.30 DEVENISH BREWERY HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,693: 2m 1f) (18)

4.0 BUSHBURY MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: £1,149: 1m 2f) (18)

4.30 BOSCOBEL OAK HANDICAP (£2,602: 7f) (17)

5-2 Playtex ... Bridge Street Lady ...

Bath results

2.00 (1m 2f 50y) 1, HOUSE HUNTER (T Godden 2-7 fav); 2, Blow My Top (A Dicks 13-2); 3, Crisp and Keen (M Lynch 16-1). Also ran: 12 Veleso (5th), 33 Targow Girl, 50 Colly Conan (4th) 6 ran. 6l, 1½l, 1l, 20l. C Horgan at Findon. Tote: £1.20, £1.10, £1.60; DF: £2.10; CSF: £2.68.

2.30 (1m 5y) 1, TOUR D'OR (G Starkey 1-2 fav); 2, Sheer Cliff (J Matthias 7-1); 3, Every Effort (J Mercer 4-1). Also ran: 20 Asticot (5th), Brave Juliet, Mandolin (4th), Vitelle, 33 Soldier to Fortune, 50 Tagora, Gay Princess, Kaweah Maid (4th). NR: Timber Ford, Sir County. 11 ran.

Edinburgh

4.15 (1m) 1, CORSTON SPRINGS (M Birch, 4-1); 2, Open All Hours (K Darley, 11-1); 3, Lustrous (N Carlisle, 13-8 fav). ALSO RAN: 6 Al Ain (4th), 7 Shamym, 10 Scamander (6th), 11 Conwy River, 20 Comrade Kempinski, Dame de Valour, 25 Hunky (5th), 33 Another Miracle, Wild Ginger. 12 ran. Hd, 2½l, 1l, 1½l, ¾l. J Winter at Newmarket. TOTE: £4.40; £1.70, £2.20, £1.10. DF: £5.80. CSF: £47.19.

4.45 (7f) 1, SHARIKA (W R Swinburn, 5-4 fav); 2, What A Record (G Duffield, 8-1); 3, Colsterdale (M Wood, 16-1). ALSO RAN: 5 King's Badge, 11-2 Caverna (6th), 10 Abasuru (5th), 16 Elegant Port (4th), 25 Conma, Prince Jim, Happy Homemaker. 10 ran. 2½l, hd, 1l, 1½l, 1½l. M Stoute at Newmarket. TOTE: £2.70; £1.10, £1.10, £3.90. DF: £4.20. CSF: £11.80. TRICAST: £94.58. Stewards inquiry, placings remained unaltered.

5.15 (1m) 1, SENOR RAMOS (J Lowe, 9-4 fav); 2, Cocked Hat Supreme (M Birch, 3-1); 3, Gagger (D Nicholls, 20-1). ALSO RAN: 9-4 fav Narborough, 14 Grey Coral, Grundy's Pet (4th), 20 Hardknockin (5th), 25 Night Guest, Emmazenda, 33 Annie Ra, 50 Go Crazy (6th). 11 ran. ¾l, 7l, sh h, 5l, 3l. S Norton at Barnsley. TOTE: £3.40; £1.10, £1.70, £4.30. DF: £5.10. CSF: £9.39. PLACEPOT: £13.15.

Southwell

2.15 (2m hdle) 1, Tachyros (K Sims, 5-1); 2, Rigton Sally (8-1), 3, Turkana (14-1). Lazord (100-30 fav) 5l 1l 14 ran. NR: Bharat, Pryme Mover. L Lightbrown. Tote £3.50, £1.10, £2.20, £3.30 DF £10.50 CSF £41.59.

2.45 (2m Hdle) 1, Greenacres Joy (W Knox, 2-1 fav), 2, Miss Talli (16-1), 3, Sar (9-1). 12l, 5l. 9 ran. NR Hagen's Bargain. B Preece. Tote £3.60; £1.70, £2.20, £1.70 DF £22.20 CSF £33.31.

3.15 (3m 110yds) 1, Spring Chancellor (R Lamb, 15-8), 2, Father Delaney (5-4 fav); 3, Prince Carlton (11-2). 3l, 5l. 5 ran. W A Stephenson. Tote £2.60; £1.20, £1.10. DF: £1.80. CSF £4.57.

3.45 (2m 74yds ch) 1, State Case (G Bradley 11-10 fav), 2, Freight Forwarder (5-4); 3, Alpine Highway (33-1). 15l, 20l. 10 ran. NR: Cricket Wood. Mrs M Dickinson. Tote: £2.10, £1.30, £1.20, £4.70. DF: £1.40. CSF: £2.67.

4.15 (2m 4f hdle) 1, Gembridge Jupiter (J Suthern, 7-2), 2, Ascencor (4-1); 3, Celtic Story (100-30 fav). 6l, 7l. 15 ran. NR: April's Hero, All The Queen's Men, Dapping. C C Trietline. Tote: £4.20, £1.90, £2.70, £1.70. DF: £7.00. CSF: £18.59. Tricast: £47.16.

4.45 (2m ch) 1, Greenhill Hall (C Hawkins, 5-1); 2, Romeo (11-4 fav); 3, Victory Prize (100-30). 1½l, 1½l. 13 ran. G W Thomson. Tote: £7.60, £2.50, £1.20, £2.10. DF: £8.00. CSF: £18.97. Tricast: £47.86. Placepot: £8.40.

Course specialists

NEWCASTLE

JOCKEYS: M Birch 34 winners from 213 rides, 15.8%; T Ives 10 from 72, 13.9%; J Bleasdale 12 from 109, 11.0%.

TRAINERS: H Cecil 10 winners from 25 runners, 40.0%; M Stoute 13 from 43, 30.2%; G Pritchard-Gordon 18 from 61, 29.5%.

WOLVERHAMPTON

JOCKEYS: W Carson 15 winners from 58 rides, 25.9%; J Mercer 18 from 85, 22.1%; P Eddery 11 from 60, 18.3%.

TRAINERS: H Cecil 19 winners from 43 runners, 44.2%; M Prescott 9 from 36, 25.0%; P Cole 19 from 97, 19.6%.

BRIGHTON

JOCKEYS: P Cook 23 winners from 146 rides, 15.8%; J Matthias 15 from 122, 12.3%; P Waldron 15 from 165, 9.1%.

TRAINERS: G Harwood 25 winners from 105 runners, 23.8%; P Kelleway 11 from 56, 19.6%; J Dunlop 33 from 17.6%.

Blinkered first time

BRIGHTON



GOING: soft

Draw: 5, 6f low numbers best

1.45 SOMPTING MAIDEN STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: £1,147: 6f) (16 runners)

3	0000	DELAWARE RIVER (B) B Gubby 9-0	M Miller 9
4	000	DONNA'S BOY B Stevens 9-0	D Mckay 2
5	4303	DRAMACON D Morley 9-0	
6	00	HARD TO TRACE K Bailey 9-0	
7	224	LOOKIE LOOKIE C Nelson 9-0	
9	4044	STANWOOD BOY E Wilds 9-0	
10	009	VANISHING BOY Pat Mitchell 9-0	
11	4	ZANUSSI STAR D Arbuthnot 9-0	
12	0200	ANNA-LOUISE M Usher 8-11	A McGlone
13	00	ATAK C Horgan 8-11	P Cook
14	0000	BEACH BALL (BF) G Pritchard-Gordon 8-11	P Waldron
15	0	CINDIE GIRL S Mellor 8-11	M Wigham
16	404	DELTA WIND W Musson 8-11	Geraldine Thorpe
17	0000	JUST BLAIR Pat Mitchell 8-11	N Howe
21	00	PRIVATE JOY (BF) B Hills 8-11	S Cauthen

1983: Some Would 8-4 T Williams (5-1) H Candy 14 ran.

3 Lookie Lookie, 4 Dramacon, 5 Zanussi Star, 6 Anna-Louise, ... Private Joy, 10 Beach Ball, 12 Atak, 14 others.

Brighton selections

By Mandarin

1.45 Private Joy. 2.15 Water Girl. 2.45 Ulterior Motive (nap). 3.15 Nelson's Lady. 3.45 Silent Treat. 4.15 Misty Halo.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.45 Dramacon. 2.15 Water Girl. 2.45 Shurooq. 3.15 Burgundy Star. 3.45 Miss Aggro. 4.15 Misty Halo.

2.15 SALTDEAN HANDICAP (£3,019: 1m 2f) (19)

2	3300	CAROCREST G Harwood 3-9-12	S Cauthen
5	0003	COME ON THE BLUES (C) C Brittain 5-9-1	Gay Kelleway
6	0011	WIDD (C) D Mills 7-9-0	G Landau
9	0303	FOLLY HILL (D) J Bethell 4-8-11	J Matthias
10	0044	WATER GIRL O Douieb 4-8-10	R Machado
11	-0004	DANCING BARRON (C) J Dunlop 3-8-9	B Rouse
13	-0000	CATCHER IN THE RYE (C) D Arbuthnot 4-8-9	M Hills
14	2234	NABIL C Horgan 3-8-5	P Cook
15	0334	ORYX MINOR (BF) S Mellor 4-8-5	M Wigham
17	0003	RUNNING BULL M Masson 3-8-3	A Bond
18	0040	PENNY'S DOUBLE (B) W Guest 3-8-1	G Dickie
19	4000	CUMREW (B) N Vigors 4-8-0	S Dawson
20	0301	KAUKAS (C,D) G Balding 5-7-13 (5 ex)	A Clark
21	0423	TAMERTOWN LAD (C) (BF) C Horgan 3-7-11	NON RUNNER

2.45 BRIGHTHELMSTONE NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £3,568: 1m) (15)

15	3001	SEA FARER LAKE M Usher 8-8 (5 ex)	C Rutter 7 3
19	4003	THE HOWARD (B) Mrs C Reavey 8-5	A Bond 12
20	0000	MOSS EMPIRE R Hannon 8-5	A McGlone 14
23	3000	FORTUNE'S RING R Smyth 8-1	M Hills 8
27	1000	SUPERB TROOPER R Hoad 7-7	– 9
28	080	REEL GUILT (B) M Tompkins 7-7	W Woods 5 7

1983: Double Quick Time 9-5 S Cauthen (7-1) R Smyth 12 ran.

11-4 Ulterior Motive, 100-30 Golden Beau, 9-2 King Carl, 6 Shurooq, 8 What A Line, 10 Avec Coeur, 12 Sea Farer Lake, 14 others.

FORM: SHUROOQ (9-7) 1l 2nd to Aquado Beach (8-9) at Catterick (7f, £7449, good, Sept 22, 12 ran). REVEILLE (8-7) over 6½l 9th of 12 behind Pallingora (7-7) at Doncaster (8f, £4292, good to soft, Sept 15). ...

Selection: ULTERIOR MOTIVE.

3.15 STEYNING SELLING HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,011: 7f) (18)

3.45 SOMPTING MAIDEN STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: £1,906: 6f) (11)

4.15 SOUTHDOWN GENTLEMAN AMATEUR RIDERS STAKES (£1,898: 1m 4f) (15)

NEWCASTLE

GOING: good

Draw: 8f over, low numbers best

2.15 POLWARTH MAIDEN STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: £2,994: 6f) (12 runners)

2	04	COUSIN CUTHBERT M W Easterby 9-0	M Hindley
4	423	DEBRIS W A Stephenson 9-0	R Cochrane
12		MR KAN F Carr 9-0	
16	0030	OCTILLION R Fisher 9-0	
20	00	RINGSIDER G Harwood 9-0	G Starkey
22		STEPPED SEAL D Garraton 9-0	
24	43	TORQUEMADA M Stoute 9-0	W R Swinburn
25	44	VICKSTOWN B Morgan 9-0	Paul Eddery
29	0	MARSILIANA D E Incisa 8-11	Tizziana Incisa
32	000	PEPEKE G Pritchard Gordon 8-11	
34	00	RED HOUSE LADY T Barron 8-11	
38	0	SALES TALK S Norton 8-11	

1983: No corresponding race.

11-8 Torquemada, 100-30 Cousin Cuthbert, 9-2 Ringsider, ... Vickstown, 10 Pepeke, 14 Debris, 20 others.

Newcastle selections

By Mandarin

2.15 Ringsider. 2.45 Helen's Choice. 3.15 Vain Deb. 3.45 Kawkeb. 4.15 Captain Becher. 4.45 Westray. 5.15 Dastour.

By our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 torquemada. 2.45 Val's Pride. 3.15 Vain Deb. 3.45 Kawkeb. 4.15 Captain Becher. 4.45 Shahdiza. 5.15 Dastour.

By Michael Seely

4.15 Captain Becher (nap). 4.45 Shahdiza.

2.45 NEWLANDS SELLING HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,406: 1m 2f) (16)

2	0100	SAXON RADIO M W Easterby 9-7	M Hindley
3	0000	BRAVE WORDS P Rohan 9-6	
5	0000	FIFTY QUID SHORT Mrs M Nesbitt 9-3	
8	0-000	SURPRISE ATTACK E Eldin 9-1	A Mackay
10	0000	RED COUNTER Hbt Jones 8-13	W R Swinburn
11	2200	HELEN'S CHOICE A Smith 8-13	
13	000-0	SAADA P Calver 8-12	
14	0400	VAL'S PRIDE W Hastings-Bass 8-12	D McKeown
15	0000	CREWIS (B) D Chapman 8-11	D Nicholls
16	0000	MIKHEE FULLER D Incisa 8-11	Tizziana Incisa
18	0000	KING SHARA R Whitaker 8-8	
20	4000	BROOK'S LADY K Stone 8-8	
21	0000	LOCHOW C Gray 8-7	N Carlisle
22	0000	GET WISE K Stone 8-7	G Brown
23	0000	FULL OF DREAMS R Hobson 8-6	M Beecroft
25	0000	ROYAL REFLECTIONS W Storey 8-6	

1983: Gunnard 8-4 M Birch (10-1) K Stone 9 ran.

3.15 BBC RADIO NEWCASTLE HANDICAP (£2,607: 1m) (18)

3.45 HEATHFIELD HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,397: 2m) (13)

4.15 NEWCASTLE UNIVERSITY TURF CLUB STAKES (3-y-o: £1,546: 1m 1f) (15)

4.45 PRINCES MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £3,274: 1m) (18)

5.15 POLWARTH MAIDEN STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: £2,994: 6f) (12)

Wolverhampton

Law Report October 9 1984

Police presence improper

Read v Phoenix Preservation Ltd

Before Mr Justice Popplewell, Mr J A Powell and Mr H Robson

[Judgment delivered October 3]

The presence of the police at a disciplinary inquiry which led to an employee's dismissal and the possibility that the police had actually conducted the inquiry and that the only opportunity the employee had had of putting forward his case was after being cautioned made the inquiry improper.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal so held in an appeal from the London South Industrial Tribunal by Reginald Kenneth Read, setting aside its decision that he had not been unfairly dismissed and remitting the case to be heard by another tribunal.

Mr Robin Allen for the employee; Mr Richard Carr, lay consultant, for the employer.

MR JUSTICE POPPLEWELL said that the employee had been dismissed on March 4, 1983. The reason for the dismissal was an incident on the previous day when, as the employee admitted, he had struck his supervisor, though the exact circumstances were a matter of dispute.

As a result the employee had been suspended and summoned by a letter from his manager to a meeting the following day. The letter set out the nature of the allegation and required him to report so that consideration could be given to any point he wished to raise.

At the meeting, which lasted about 15 minutes, two police officers were present. What happened was not exactly clear, but it appeared from the face of the police statements that they were conducting a criminal inquiry (the employee was subsequently arrested and charged) and that the employee was only asked for *his* version of the incident after being cautioned.

After the inquiry the employee was dismissed without being given a further opportunity to put his case to the employer without the police being present.

In the circumstances it was not possible to contend that the employee had had every opportunity to put forward matters in his own defence, and it was now accepted that the presence of police officers at the inquiry without the former knowledge of the employee was entirely improper.

The findings of the tribunal as to what happened at the inquiry were inadequate; there were no findings as to whether the police had conducted the inquiry, the purpose for which they had been there, whether the consent of the employee had been obtained and how the presence of the police had affected the inquiry.

Accordingly the decision had to be set aside and an order made for a rehearing by a different tribunal.

Solicitors: Anthony Gold & Co, Streatham.

Order effective when pronounced

Walsh v Barlow
Thorpe v Griggs

Before Lord Justice Stephen Brown and Mr Justice Croom-Johnson

[Judgment delivered October 3]

A community service order came into force when the court pronounced it. It was not a perequisite of the order that the defendant should be given a copy of it in accordance with section 14(6) of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held when dismissing the appeal of Brian Desmond Walsh, the defendant in the first case, against conviction by Lincoln Justices for failing to comply with a community service order and failing to report to a probation officer, Mary L Barlow and allowing the appeal of Paul Thorpe, probation officer, in the second case of the dismissal by Humberside Justices of an information alleging that the defendant, Royston Mark Griggs, was in breach of the requirements of the community service order.

Mr Keith Lawrence for the defendant in the first case; Mr John Goldring for the probation officer; Mr Jonathon Finestein for the probation officer in the second case; Mr Keith Lawrence for the defendant.

LORD JUSTICE STEPHEN BROWN said that the two appeals raised the point as to when a community service order became effective.

In the case of *R v Dugdale* ([1981] Crim LR 105) it was stated that where a probation order was made a copy of the order must be given to the offender.

It was argued that having regard to section 14(6) of the 1973 Act it was a prerequisite to the effectiveness of the order that the offender should be given a copy of the order, as it would not be effective otherwise and there could be no breach until this step was accomplished.

The justices in the first case found that there had been an effective order and further the offender had failed to report to the probation officer.

In the second case the justices dismissed an information for breach of the requirements of an order holding that the giving of the copy of the order to the defendant was a prerequisite to complying with the order.

The order for community service which was made by each court was made and came into force when the court pronounced it. In each case the court had complied with section 15, in particular subsection (5) and section 15(2) before making the order, so that the order was effective when the court in fact passed judgment and spoke the order.

Section *14(6)* was directory in that it made provision for certain administrative steps to be taken. The word "shall" was used in respect of each requirement in section 14 and to that extent, the section was mandatory, but it was not a prerequisite for coming into force of the order.

The community service order came into force at the time it was pronounced. The order was effective when the court passed judgment. If there was any breach of the order the offender was liable to proceedings under section 16 of the *1973 Act*.

Solicitors: Hayes Sim & Richmond, Gainsborough; Mr J. S. Walker, Lincoln; Mr L. M. Bell, Hull; R. A. & C. P. Heptonstall, Goole.

Boarding out allowance

Simpson v Department of Health and Social Security

Regulation 1 (2) of the Boarding-Out of Children Regulations (SI 1955 No 1377) dealing with the boarding of a child, *inter alia*, by a local authority in whose care the child was, was to be construed as if it read "For the purposes of these regulations a child who is delivered under the Adoption Act 1958 into the care and possession of persons or a person proposing to adopt him, shall not be regarded as boarded out".

The Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Kerr and Lord Justice May) so stated on October 5 in a reserved judgment allowing in part an appeal by Mr Geoffrey John Simpson against a decision of the Social Security Commissioner (Mr D. G. Rice) who rejected a claim by Mr Simpson and held that he was not entitled to payment of child benefit for his two adopted children for a period prior to their adoption.

The Court of Appeal had granted Mr Simpson leave to appeal on May 4, 1983.

Sample evidence enough

Tremlett v Fawcett

The transmission of a urine sample from a police station to a forensic laboratory had correctly taken place despite the absence of direct evidence.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Stephen Brown and Mr Justice Croom-Johnson) so held on October 4 when dismissing the appellant's contention that the respondent had failed to prove that the specimen had been properly taken from the police station to the laboratory.

LORD JUSTICE STEPHEN BROWN said there was ample evidence from the police officer that the urine sample had been marked, the officer's signature placed over the seal of the envelope and the appellant's name written on the envelope, and of the certification by the analyst that the specimen had been received in a sealed container.

University news

Cambridge awards and elections

The following awards and elections have been made by the Cambridge colleges:

PETERHOUSE
Senior scholarships tenable to Michaelmas 1985.
John Blyth scholar in mathematics, A R Washer; Henry Hawkins scholar in natural sciences: R M Horn; John Cosin scholar in history: G V Black; Edward, Lord North scholar in law, M P Grenfell, C J Routh [illegible]

[illegible] P Bright, S F Langford; law: C E Hartford, K F Kolodny, P G Petticrew, S E Roberts, J W Wolonsecki, D R K Parsons, N J Booth, P S Marshall; mathematics: A J Kelly, N J Thompson, E G Levy, W W Loh, M Tilley, P E Dorey, C M Edwards, R K Lowe; medical sciences: J C Porter, S M Siodiya; medical sciences (veterinary), A K Thiemann; modern and medieval sciences, J M Champion, L A Ford, K J McMahon, S J Prichard, D M B Reed; natural sciences: M F C Callan, R A Lewis, R M Nix, J E Prince, S D Sage, A P Williams, T G Fellows, D S Forrester, P L Hastings, A R Jessop, P T Loudon, D M A Hendicott, M J Liley, E F Saunders, M J Tindal, P S Wells; oriental studies, L C North
Special prizes: Joshua King prizes, R M Nix, L C North; Hughes prizes: T G Fellows, S M Siodiya, R M V Sturt; Venn prizes, A P McD Orchard, J J Tanner; Chalmers prizes, P L Hastings; Lucas Smith memorial prize, D R K Parsons; Openshaw prize: E G Levy; Melsome memorial prize: M F C Callan; Mossert prize: J C Porter; Braithwaite prize: P S Wells; A B Cook prize: J M Champion.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE
Elected or re-elected to scholarships
R M Ashworth (Horne), M B Atherton (Townsend), J F Beedham (Townsend), W J Sudenberg (Munsteven), A J H Burton [illegible]

Evan Lewis-Thomas law studentships:
Elected for one year to prepare for practices as barristers or solicitors: J D H Chesterman, C M Day, J Fordham, G McGlennon, D E M Oxtoby.
Elected for one year to come into residence for research or the LLB degree: I Boldry, M Dugeen, R P Falkner, S P Ibbotson, V J G Power

TRINITY COLLEGE
External research studentships: A Affan, K Bajer, A R M Bradbury, S Epstein, S P Foaden, Y Huang [illegible]

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Continued on page 30

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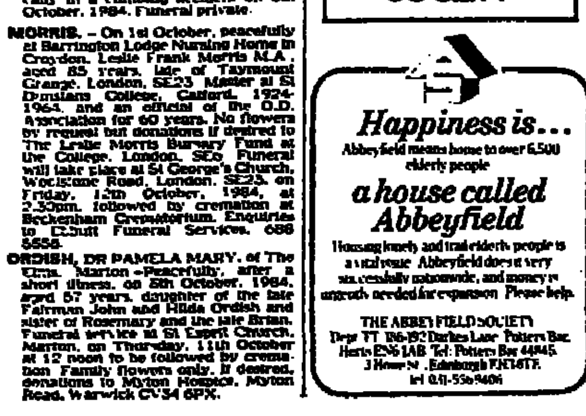
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LEGAL NOTICES

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CREDITORS VOLUNTARY WINDING-UP

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in pursuance of Section 300 of the Companies Act 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the above-named company will be held at Shelley House, 3 Noble Street, London EC2V 7DQ on the thirteenth day of November 1984 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of having an account laid before the Members showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator. A member entitled to attend and vote at the above meeting may appoint a proxy or proxies to attend and vote instead of him. A proxy need not be a Member of the Company.

And Notice is also hereby given, in pursuance of sections 300 and 341 (1) (b) of the said Act, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at Shelley House, 3 Noble Street, London EC2V 7DQ, on the said thirteenth day of November 1984 at 10.15 in the forenoon for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also of directing the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator shall be disposed of.

Dated this eighth day of October 1984.

GEORGE F COCKERELL, Liquidator.

IN THE MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS 1948 TO 1981 and IN THE MATTER of LINES BROS LIMITED IN LIQUIDATION

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TOP PEOPLE

STARLIGHT EXPRESS



Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.59; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; plus gardening hints from Alan Titchmarsh; cookery advice from Glynn Christian; and Selina Scott's tour of the Western Isles.

9.00 **Under Sail.** Tom Salmon narrates this tribute to Thames Sailing Barges (r).

9.15 **Conservative Party Conference 1984.** Sir Robin Day and Donald MacCormick report on the opening session of the Conference in Brighton. 10.30 **Play School**, presented by Iain Lauchlan (r). 10.50 **Conservative Party Conference 1984.**

12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather propects come from Bill Giles. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 **Pebble Mill at One.** Journalist Michel Syrett, who has written a book about surviving unemployment, reviews the latest developments within the Youth Training Scheme. 1.45 **Hokey Cokey.**

2.00 **Village School.** The first of three programmes about an experiment that saved Ebrington village school from closure.

2.30 **Conservative Party Conference 1984.** The afternoon session at Brighton. 3.48 Regional news (not London).

3.50 **Play School,** presented by Wayne Jackman. 4.10 **Wacky Races** Cartoon series (r). 4.20 **Beat the Teacher.** Inter-school quiz competition.

4.35 **Rentaghost.** The first of a new series begins with the Meakers discovering a dragon in their cellar. 5.00 **John Craven's Newsround.**

5.10 **Star Trek.** The USS Enterprise is powerless to help as Spock and a party from the Enterprise are attacked by the giant inhabitants of the planet Taurus II (r). 5.58 Weather.

6.00 **News** with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.

6.30 **London Plus.**

6.55 **Pop Quiz.** Phil Collins, Elvis Costello and Huey Lewis challenge Midge Ure, Nick Lowe and John Martyn to a test of pop music knowledge.

7.30 **The Lenny Henry Show.** Comedy series including, this week, Paul Gambaccini, Nigel Planer and Debby Bishop.

8.00 **The Invisible Man.** The sixth and final episode of the dramatization of H. G. Wells's classic tale and Kemp, realising that Griffin has been sent mad by his suffering, informs the police of his whereabouts (Ceefax).

8.30 **Butterflies.** The final episode in the repeat series of domestic comedies by Carla Lane, and Ben is reunited with an old flame (Ceefax).

9.00 **News** with Julia Somerville.

9.25 **SOE: Greek Entanglement.** The story of the force's first success in occupied Balkans – the destruction of the railway viaduct across the Gorgopotamos River.

10.25 **Sink or Swim.** Comedy series about two brothers and a girlfriend, tonight on a potholing expedition (r).

10.55 **Claire Rayner's Casebook.** In this first of a new series the agony aunt talks to three transvestites.

11.18 **News headlines.**

11.20 **Late Night in Concert.** Aswad perform at the Montreux Jazz Festival.

11.50 **Weather.**

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Jayne Irving and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00: sport at 6.39 and 7.37; exercises at 6.46 and 9.20; the day's anniversaries at 6.51; consumer affairs at 7.14 and 8.43; Popeye cartoon at 7.22; pop music at 7.54 video report at 8.34; cooking at 9.06. The guests include Bobby Robson.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 **Thames news headlines.** 9.30 **For Schools:** Punishment for misdemeanours. 10.04 How chips are produced. 10.21 Biology: Active Transport. 10.38 The special care needed for premature babies. 11.02 Learning to read with Basil Brush. 11.15 A visit to a supermarket and a covered shopping precinct. 11.32 A little girl's first day at School. 11.49 The work of librarians.

12.00 **Thomas and Tank Engine and Friends.** Ringo Starr reads two of the Rev Awdry's stories. 12.10 **Rainbow.** Learning with the help of puppets (r). 12.30 **The Sullivans.**

1.00 **News at One.** 1.20 **Thames news.** 1.30 **Shine On Harvey Moon.** A day at the seaside almost ends in tragedy for Harvey and son Stanley (r).

2.30 **Daytime.** Sarah Kennedy chairs another topical discussion between guests and an invited audience. 3.00 **Take the High Road.** Drama serial about the residents of a Scottish highland estate. 3.25 **Thames news headlines.** 3.30 **The Young Doctors.**

4.00 **Thomas the Tank Engine and Friends.** A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 **Towser.** 4.20 **On Safari** with Christopher Biggins and guests Faith Brown and Harry from No 73. 4.45 **Adventure of a Lifetime.** Matthew Kelly, John Blashford Snell and six young explorers reach Katmandu on the last stage of their adventure.

5.15 **Emmerdale Farm.** On the day before his court appearance Tom gets into trouble at the Woolpack.

5.45 **News.** 6.00 **Thames news.**

6.20 **Help!** Viv Taylor Gee with what can be claimed in the way of Maternity Benefits.

6.30 **Crossroads.** J. Henry Pollard receives a confession from Miranda.

6.55 **Reporting London.** A special editon that examines the growing menace of heroin addiction in the capital – an addiction that is reaching epidemic proportions. A studio discussion includes representatives from the police, education authorities, medicine and the pop world as well as an Irish MP who explains how in Dublin the community is turning on the pushers.

7.30 **Give Us a Clue.** Celebrity mime game presented by Michael Parkinson. Lionel Blair's is aided and abetted by Michael Bentine. Jimmy Cricket and Steve Davis, Una Stubbs boasts support from Debbie Arnold, Anneka Rice and Tracey Ullman.

8.00 **Film: Any Which Way You Can** (1980) starring Clint Eastwood and Sondra Locke. Comedy drama about the truck driving bare knuckle fighter Philo Beddow who is seen as a potential money spinner by shady gambler James Beekman (Harry Guardino). Directed by Buddy Van Horn.

10.00 **News at Ten.**

10.30 **A Shred of Evidence.** A documentary about the work of Scotland Yard's forensic scientists (Oracle) (see Choice)

11.30 **Legmen.** A student of journalism disappears after investigating a scandal about a boxer banned from the ring for health reasons.

12.25 **Night Thoughts.**

Yard stabber: A Shred of Evidence (ITV 10.30)

CHOICE

● **A SHRED OF EVIDENCE** (ITV 10.30pm), Thames Television's documentary about the Yard's forensic science experts, begins where most other criminal investigation films leave off. What I mean by that is that clues like fingerprints are mentioned only once, and then only in passing. Liz Neeson's gripping film pulls out all the unfamiliar stops and spares us nothing in the process. I warn you: you will need a strong stomach to continue sitting through some of its nastier and bloodier sequences in the pathology laboratory and at the scene of the crime. Long before the end, I was wishing I could view it all with the aplomb of the consultant pathologist who, in interview, makes the distinction between the shocked bystander who views a body vicariously and the forensic specialist like himself who busies himself with his well-defined function and so insulates himself against the full horror. Two of tonight's case histories, examined in detail, were so widely publicised at the time that it would seem there could not be anything new to say about them. *A Shred of Evidence* graphically disposes of that theory. We are invited to examine the full ghastliness of the murder of the actor Peter Arne and the way it was eventually linked to the discovery of his killer's body in the Thames. And, for the first time, there is a step-by-step sifting of the ballistic clues that established how Woman Police-constable Yvonne Fletcher met her death at the start of the Libyan embassy siege in London.

● **YES MINISTER** is back (Radio 4, 12.27pm) and very welcome it is too because scripted radio comedy is now at its lowest ebb for years. These further pages from the annals of the Ministry for Administrative Affairs concern a new hospital with 1,000 empty beds and a staff of 500. Once again, we must applaud the ingenuity displayed by scriptwriters Antony Jay and Jonathan Lynn in throwing a bridge between the hospital crisis and the plight of 1,000 Cuban refugees. It is not this, however, that constitutes Messrs Jay's and Lynn's most notable achievement which, as in the past, proves to be the devastatingly logical resolution of a problem that, on the face of it, would appear to defy logical resolution. The original triumvirate of polished actors survives in this new series.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

9.00 **Daytime on Two:** Julian Symons with his personal view of Shakespeare's Macbeth 9.26 The boom in the United States before the Wall Street Crash. 9.48 Percentages. 10.10 Part four of The Badger Girl. 10.35 Business expansion in the Sun Belt City. 11.00 With Captain Cook in the Antarctic. 11.17 Saying and writing the correct thing. 11.40 Working on a production line.

12.00 French language version of the series The Year of the French. 12.30 The genetic code. 1.00 For adults studying O-level maths. 1.15 Chemical analysis of water. 1.38 The difference between dairy farming and beef farming. 2.00 You and Me. For the very young. 2.15 The impact of concrete on the countryside. 2.40 Building a vehicle.

3.00 **Dallas.** Jenna Wade reappears in the life of Bobby while Sue Ellen is beginning to take a lively interest in Peter Richards (r) (Ceefax).

3.45 **Conservative Party Conference 1984.** Coverage of the remainder of the afternoon session.

5.30 **News summary with subtitles.**

5.35 **Inside Women's Magazines.** Part one of a five-programme series about the evolution of magazines for women. Maureen Lipmann narrates this evening's edition which examines the women's journals of the 18th century (r).

6.45 **International Pro-Celebrity Golf.** Kenny Dalglish and Lee Trevino play Bruce Forsyth and Jerry Pate over nine holes of the Queen's Course at Gleneagles Hotel. Peter Alliss is the commentator.

7.35 **Wildlife on Two: The Mouse's Tale.** The story of the mice who live in a south of England cottage and how they stay one jump ahead of the cat and the trap (r) (Ceefax).

8.00 **Inquiry.** A documentary in which Ed Boyle traces the burgeoning battles between national need and local interest with special reference to London's Archway road scheme and Stanstead Airport.

9.00 **Film: Just You and Me Kid** (1979) starring George Burns and Brook Shields. A lighthearted tale, being shown on British television for the first time, about a well-heeled ex-vaudeville comedian who takes under his wing a young teenager on the run from a drugs gang. Directed by Leonard Stern.

10.30 **Jack High.** Coverage of the last group A match in the Gateway Masters Bowls Tournament. The commentators are David Vine and David Rhys Jones.

11.00 **Newsnight.** The latest national and international news from Peter Snow and Jenni Murray plus a report on the first day of the Conservative Party Conference from John Tusa and Vincent Hanna.

11.55 **Open University:** Maths: Differentiating Vector Fields. Ends at 12.25.

CHANNEL 4

9.30 **Conservatives '84.** Llew Gardner and Brian Shallcross report from Brighton on the opening session of the Conservative Party Conference. Ends at 12.30.

2.30 **Conservatives '84.** The afternoon session of the opening day.

5.30 **Listening Eye.** The final programme in the series for the deaf and hard-of-hearing examines the desire of deaf people to be regarded as equal to those with hearing. The studio guests are Murray Holmes of the British Deaf Association and Melinda Napier, a deaf lecturer. The programme is presented by Clark Denmark with assistance from Christine Reeves who narrates in sign language.

6.00 **The Mississippi.** Ben Walker, the successful New York lawyer who decided to leave the city's rat race for a more leisurely practice based on a riverboat on the Mississippi, is hired to defend a woman accused of killing her husband. In the course of his investigations Ben discovers that it was the daughter who actually killed her father to stop him from abusing her as he had done earlier.

7.00 **Channel Four News** with Peter Sissons. There is a report from the opening day of the Conservative Party Conference in Brighton where the miners and law and order were debated.

7.50 **Comment.** With her view on a subject of topical importance is Dr Rosemary Mackenzie, a general practitioner from the Isle of Bute.

8.00 **Brookside.** Harry and Edna are offered a holiday in Majorca but Harry believes his new-found duties as a landlord preclude the luxury of a holiday – much to Edna's annoyance.

8.30 **4 What It's Worth.** Consumer affairs programme presented by Penny Junor. John Stoneborough reports on a doorstep charity sales operation that pockets most of the money itself; Sally Hawkins examines the affect of rate capping on local council services; and David Stafford discovers the best buys in garden sheds.

9.00 **Film: A Question of Love** (1978) starring Gena Rowlands and Jane Alexander. A made for television drama, based on fact, about a mother's fight to keep her son when a suit is brought against her by her ex-husband for custody of the child after she moves in with her lesbian lover. Directed by Jerry Thorpe.

10.50 **Moving Hearts Play at Home.** The Irish rock band tell the story of Nicky Kelly, recently released from a Dublin prison after serving part of a sentence for a crime he claims he did not commit (First shown on this channel's Irish Angle programme).

11.50 **Closedown.**

Radio 4

On long wave. † denotes stereo on VHF.

5.55 Shipping. 6.00 News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Prayer for the Day.
6.30 Today, incl 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News summary; 6.55, 7.55 Weather; 7.00, 8.00 News; 7.25, 8.25 Sport; 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.43 The Awakening by Kate Chopin (2). Read by Sarah Badel. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411 – Asthma. Questions can be put to two experts, Professor T. J. H. Lark, and Dr Robert Davies.
10.00 News; From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Morning Story: "The Sea Horse" by Dympna Cunningham. Read by Catherine Gibson.
10.45 Daily Service (NEM, page 54).†
11.00 News; Travel; George Orwell at the BBC. Extracts from the writer's radio contributions.
11.33 What Hope for the Young Musicians? Shelly Bovey tries to find out whether enough schools provide support for musically talented youngsters.
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer affairs.
12.27 Yes, Minister with Paul Eddington, Nigel Hawthorne and Derek Fowlds (new series). The same cast are back.† 12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Today's edition includes some advice from Fitzmaurice Mills on the preservation of heirlooms and treasures. And Vernon Scannell reads the first part of his book The Tiger and the Rose.
3.00 The Afternoon Play: Life Story, by Adrian Reid. With Martin Jarvis, Frances Jeater and Michael Jenner. The story of a ruthless salesman who has only two more big policies to sell before he wins a coveted award.†
4.00 News; Downhill all the Way. Michael Smee traces the evolution of downhill skiing.
4.40 Story Time: "Stepping Westward" by Malcolm Bradbury (12). Read by Robert Powell.
5.00 PM: News; 5.50 Shipping forecast; 5.55 Weather.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report
6.30 Around the World in 25 Years. Johnny Morris recalls his travels in Greece.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 File on 4. The proposal that unemployment can be solved by lowering wages is tested.
8.00 Medicine Now. Report on the health of medical care.
8.30 The Living World. Pink Pigeons and Golden Lions at Jersey Zoo.
9.00 In Touch. News, views and information for people with a visual handicap.
9.30 Gemmell's Gardens. Professor Alan Gemmell journeys through Britain visiting some of his favourite gardens. Today he visits Castle Kennedy Gardens near Stranraer, south west Scotland.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Includes comment on the film Philadelphia Experiment, and the Opera North production of Johnny Strikes Up.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: "I Heard the Owl Call My Name" by Margaret Craven (2). Read by Garrick Hagon. 10.29 Weather.
10.30 The World Tonight.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Pageant of the Past. Ann Kirch evokes a vivid and colourful moment from Britain's history. Tonight: Dr Johnson and Mr Boswell.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.33 Shipping forecast.

VHF (available in England and S Wales only): Radio 4 vhf is as above, except: 5.55-6.00am Weather; Travel. 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Time and Tune (4); 11.20 Time to Move (2); 11.40 Introducing Science Extra. 1.55-3.00pm For Schools: 1.55 Listening Corner; 2.05 History: Long Ago; 2.25 Listen and Read; 2.40 Pictures in Your Mind. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study on 4: The Chip Shop. 12.30-1.10am Schools Night-Time Broadcasting: Voix de France (3 & 4).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Reznicek's overture Donna Diana; Haydn's Symphony No 39; Schubert's Sonatina in D, D 384 (Suk/Buchbinder); Sibelius's Karelia Suite.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No 3; Mozart's Symphony No 28; and Tchaikovsky's Variations on a Rococo theme, Op 33 (Rostropovich/Berlin Philharmonic).†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Martinu: Parables; Ariadne: final aria (Stradalova, soprano); Two Brigands' Songs (Moravian Teachers' Chorus).†
10.00 Horn Concertos: Mozart's No 3, K 447 (Brian, soloist); Vivaldi's for two horns in F, RV 539 (Brown/Hill); and Weber's Concertino in E minor, Op 45 (Baumann, soloist).†
10.40 Holmboe's Liber Canticorum: Michael Bundy (baritone) and BBC Singers perform works by Holmboe (including Lauda anima mea), and Greig (Jesus Kristus er opfaren; I Himmelen).†
11.15 James Walker: piano recital. Beethoven's Sonata in E minor Op 90; Schubert's Allegretto in C minor, D 915; and Wiener Damen-Landler, D 734/1; and Smetana works including Bridegroom and Bride (Wedding Scenes No 2).†
12.10 Midday Concert: BBC Scottish SO (under Lehel) with Robert Sherlaw Johnson (piano): part one. Mozart's Symphony No 32; and Robert Sherlaw Johnson's Piano Concerto (first performance).† 1.00 News.
1.05 Concert: part two. Brahm's Symphony No 4.†
1.50 Guitar Encores: Neil Smith plays works by Torroba, Tarrega, Albeniz, and Llobet arrangements (Two Catalan Songs).†
2.20 Variations and Chaconnes: part one. Recordings of Brahms's Variations on the St Anthony Chorale; Purcell's Dido's Lament (Dido and Aeneas); Webern's Passacaglia Op 1; Couperin's La favorite.† 3.00 Interval reading.
3.05 Variations and Chaconnes: part two. W. C. Handy's St Louis Blues; Bach's Chaconne (Partita in D minor, played by Ricci). Britten's Passacaglia (Peter Grimes); Kodaly's Variations on Hungarian Folk Song (The Peacock).†
4.00 Live Tuesday Afternoon: Shelagh Sutherland (piano). Vorisek's Sonata in B flat minor Op 20; Brahm's Two Rhapsodies Op 79; and Berg's Sonata Op 1.† 4.45 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Fritz Spiegl's selections.†
6.30 Music from the Age of Leonardo da Vinci: Consort of Musicke in works by Giovanni Dalza, Rossinus de Mantova, Adam Antiquis, Josquin des Pres, Jean Mouton. Directed by Anthony Rooley.†
7.00 How it Happened: John Shedden reads Mary Burns's short story.
7.30 Royal Philharmonic Orchestra concert: part one. (Litton conducts.) With Guher and Suher Pekinel (pianos), Elise Ross (soprano), David Wilson-Johnson (baritone), Brighton Festival Chorus. Geoffrey Burgon's The World Again (first performance); Poulenc's Concerto for Two Pianos.†
8.15 Five Letters from an Eastern Empire: Third of five programmes by Alasdair Gray. The reader is Martin Jarvis.
8.35 Concert: part two. Faure's Requiem.†
9.20 Professor Umberto Eco, of Bologna University, talks to Christopher Frayling about semiology (study of symptoms).
10.05 Nicanor Zabaleta: The harpist plays Hindemith's Sonata; Hovhaness's Suite; and Bacarisse's Partita in C major.†
10.40 New Irish Chamber Orchestra: with Maurice Bourgue (oboe). Leclair's Oboe Concerto in C major, Op 7 No 3; and Bach's Concerto in F for oboe and strings, BWV 1053.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

VHF only: 6.35am The Romantic Poets. Until 6.55. Then 11.40pm until 12.00 Preparing for Exams.

Radio 2

On medium wave. † denotes also VHF stereo.

News on the hour. Headlines 5.30 am, 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30. 4.00 am Martin Kelner. 5.30 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan † including 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 pm Colin Berry † including 2.02, 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.30 Music All The Way.† 4.00 David Hamilton † including 4.02, 5.05 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn † including 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.30 The Fosdyke Saga (3). 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (MF only). 8.00 The Waltz Kings (5) Franz Lehar (1870-1948).† 9.00 Danish Radio Concert Orchestra † recorded in The Radio House Concert Hall, Copenhagen. 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 On Cue. General knowledge quiz. 10.30 It Sticks Out A Mile. 11.00 Bernard Falk presents Round Midnight (stereo from Midnight). 1.00 am David Bellan presents Nightride.† 3.00-4.00 Night Owls.†

Radio 1

On medium wave. † also VHF stereo.

News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm and at 12 midnight. 6.00 am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read 9.00 Simon Bates. 12.00 Gary Davies including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Bruno Brookes including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.30 Janice Long. 10.00-12am John Peel.† VHF Radios 1 & 2: 4.00am with Radio 2. 10.00 pm with radio 1. 12.00-4.00 am with Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Rock Salad. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours 7.30 Hot Air 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Music In The Age Of Chivalry. 8.30 Four Romantic Heroes 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 What's New 10.00 News Summary. 10.01 Discovery 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Worlds of Faith. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK 1.45 Recording Of Th Week. 2.00 Outlook. 2.45 Hakluyt's Voyages. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 A Jolly Good Show 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Omnibus. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Worlds Of Faith 9.00 News Summary. 9.01 Letter from London 9.10 Book Choice. 9.15 Concert Hall. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Singers Of Schubert. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Omnibus. 1.00 News Summary. 1.01 Outlook. 1.30 Report On Religion. 1.45 Country Music Profile. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Singers Of Schubert. 2.30 Four Romantic Heroes. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery 4.40 Book Choice. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today. All times in GMT

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC 1 Wales: 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales headlines. 3.48-3.50 News of Wales headlines. 5.10-5.35 Ask the Family. 5.35-5.58 Wales Today. 6.30-6.55 Tomorrow's World. 10.25-10.55 Echo: The First Hundred Years (Documentary about the South Wales Echo). 11.50-11.55 News and weather. Scotland: 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.30-6.55 Reporting Scotland. 10.25-10.55 Grimble on Islands. 11.20-12.10am Omnibus. 12.10-12.15 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 6.30-6.55 Inside Ulster. 10.25-10.55 Spotlight. 10.55-11.25 Land 'n' Larder. 11.25-11.55 Late Night in Concert (Chris DeBurgh). 11.55-12.20am Claire Rayner (as BBC 1 10.55pm). 12.20-12.25 News and weather. England: 6.30pm-6.55 Regional news magazines. 10.25-10.55 East – Spectrum. Midlands – Fishing. North – An Englishman's Home (Haddon Hall). North East – Coast to Coast. North West – Lynda Lee's People. South – King's Country. South West – Slade Alive. West – Buskers.

HTV WEST As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Devlin Connection. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

TVS As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.32-2.30 Country Practice. 3.00 Afternoon Club. 3.27-4.00 Take the High Road. 5.15-5.45 Sons and Daughters. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.25 Police 5. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Legmen. 12.30am Company, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Song and Dance Man. 12.00 Closedown

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm Lunchtime. 1.30-2.30 Return of the Saint. 3.30-4.00 Legends of Canada. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 11.30 Nine to Five. 11.55 News, Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.00-4.00 Cities: Leningrad. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Teachers Only. 12.00 Memory Lane, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 11.30 Marquee Concert. 12.30am News, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Survival. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.25 Televiews. 6.30 That Chat Show. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 11.30 Postscript. 11.35 Fisheries News. 11.45 Mickey Spillane's Mike Hammer. 12.41am Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.00 Bygones. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.00 News and Scotland Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Rock of the Seventies. 12.05 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 11.30pm-1.00 Calendar. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Country Practice. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*. 12.30am Closedown.

S4C Starts 9.30am Conservative '84. 12.30pm Interval. 2.00 Hwnt Ac Yma. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Daearyddiaeth. 2.55 Conservative 84. 4.15 Gardeners' Calendar Roadshow. 4.45 Ffalabalam. 4.55 Superted. 5.05 Bilidowcar 5.35 Chopper Squad. 6.30 Sér. 7.00 Newyddion Sarth. 7.30 Awyr Iach. 8.00 St Elsewhere. 9.00 Byd Cerodd. 9.40 Fragment of Memory. 10.35 Rock 'n' America. 11.05 Eleventh Hour. 12.45 Closedown

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Survival. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Laurel and Hardy.* 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 That Chat Show. 7.00-7.30 Gaffer. 11.30 Songsmiths. 11.45 Mike Hammer. 12.40am Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardens for All 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Bygones. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.30am Tuesday Topic, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.25 News. 3.30-4.00 Whose Baby? 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 This is your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Film. Escort For Hire (Pete Murray) 12.45am Closedown.

Jailed ship men must apologize

Thirty-seven Cammell Laird shipyard workers, jailed for continuing a sit-in in defiance of a court order, cannot expect any leniency unless they apologize for their contempt, an Appeal Court judge said yesterday.

Lord Justice Lawton was speaking at the opening of an appeal brought on behalf of the 37 by the Official Solicitor.

The judge said: "You cannot really expect any leniency to be shown unless and until each and every one of these men signs a piece of paper apologizing for what has happened and expresses some regret".

Twenty-five of the men were arrested last Wednesday when they ended a 14-week occupation of Cammell Laird's Birkenhead yard by climbing down a £20m gas rig and surrendering to police and bailiffs.

Two days earlier, 12 men were arrested after they left the destroyer HMS Edinburgh which they had been occupying in the yard.

The protesters are serving 28 days in Walton Jail, Liverpool, for defying a judge's order to end the sit-in.

Mr John McDonnell, QC, told three appeal judges, headed by Lord Justice Lawton, that the Official Solicitor had taken up the workers' case as part of his duty to act for those who could not or would not protect their own legal interests.

Lord Justice Lawton, who had read written evidence about the occupation which was in protest against 600 compulsory reduncies at the yard, ordered the Official Solicitor, Mr David Venables, to arrange for prison probation officers to interview the men so the court can be told of their views wen the hearing resumes today.

Meanwhile, wives of the jailed workers gave their husbands' colleagues a bitter reception as they started work yesterday for the first time in 14 weeks.

The wives were among about 150 pickets who gathered to chant and jeer as hundreds of the 1,100 men laid off during the sit-in returned to work.

Trade union leaders had called for a mass picket, but the 150, made up mainly of students, local unemployed people, miners and other outside groups, had little effect on men arriving for work



WPC Tricia Bignold of the Metropolitan Police, and Javelin, with the mounted branch's new hat. Worn by both sexes, it will enable women police riders to attend football matches because it is reinforced. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Dissidents urged to leave consulate

From Michael Hornsby
Durban

Britain last night sharply stepped up pressure on the three South African anti-apartheid campaigners still sheltering in its consulate here to give themselves up to the police after the South African Supreme Court ruled yesterday that they could lawfully be detained without trial.

Mr Simon Davey, the consul, read out a message from the Foreign Office to the three men, Mr Archie Gumede, Mr Billy Nair and Mr Paul David, strongly advising them to leave and telling them that their continued stay served no useful purpose.

● LONDON: A Foreign Office spokesman was at pains to point out later that the British position remained unchanged and that the men would not be made to leave against their will (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

But this is bound to increase criticism of the Government from those who feel it should have intervened more strongly.

Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, President of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, said last night that he would be seeking an explanation from the Foreign Office. Any pressure under the circumstances was "wholly unacceptable" he said.

Appeal plan, page 8

Letter from Paris

Season of fear as la chasse begins

It is a brave man who tries to meddle with the Frenchman's assumed right to *la chasse* – one of the nation's favourite pastimes. As the game shooting season opened at the weekend in the northern half of the country, one man did try to paid for it with his life.

Cosimo Lipartiti was sitting in his garden in the Var (in the south the season opens a month earlier) on Saturday afternoon, playing cards with three women friends, when he saw two huntsmen walking up the path. They had evidently ignored the sign at the entrance to his property declaring: "Here begins respect for life, love and nature."

In France, a person owning property of less than 50 acres may not prohibit huntsmen from coming on to his land, whatever his view on hunting in many areas. The land is automatically included in the communal hunting land. However, Mme Huguette Bourchardeau, Minister for the Environment, yesterday said the Government was considering changing the law.

A former French Legionnaire, M Lipartiti had thrown away his guns after fighting in the Algerian war, and had sworn never to take any life, animal or human, again. He had since become a member of an anti-hunt association.

He asked the huntsmen to leave his property, explaining that it was anyway illegal to hunt within 150 yards of human habitaion. But the huntsmen took umbrage, beat him up, and made for their car. Before climbing in, one turned round and fired, hitting M Lipartiti in the arm and stomach. He died soon after in hospital.

A rare case perhaps, but one that highlights the conflict of interest between France's two million licensed game huntsmen, most of whom are ordinary peasant farmers and blue-collar workers, and those who believe that killing animals for sport is cruel and wrong, or who simply enjoy going for a walk in the countryside.

It is often quite frightening walking in France at this time of year. Everywhere you go, you hear guns going off, or suddenly surprised by an armed man emerging from behind a bush.

Although there are notices indicating private shoots or shoots for the bigger animals such as deer and boar, there is mostly no warning at all, and the huntsmen seems to be free to go wherever he chooses.

Sunday, far from being a day of rest from hunting, as in Britain, is one of the favourite days for *la chasse*. Evenings so that the faithful can still have the whole of Sunday free to pursue their sport, and they will often be accompanied by the local parish priest.

This time last year, a man was accidentally shot dead by huntsmen as he was out taking a Sunday walk with his wife and son. In 1982, the latest year for which figures are available, 30 people were killed, and 69 seriously injured in hunting accidents. At least that was an improvement on the situation five years earlier, when there were 234 accidents, in which 63 people were killed.



The vast majority of victims were huntsmen, not ramblers nor protesting animal lovers, the national association for huntsmen assured me yesterday.

Brigitte Bardot, the actress turned animal defender, said yesterday that France had been turned into a "dangerous battlefield", and called for a fundamental reform of game shooting. But such reform is unlikely in a country where the equivalent of nearly £500m is spent every year on the sport, and where the animal protection and environmental lobbies are particularly weak.

This year's game shooting is expected to be good, particularly of rabbits, hares, wood pigeon, deer and boar. About 70,000 wild boar, a similar number of roe deer, and about 10,000 red deer are killed each year in France.

Diana Geddes

Tory chairman challenges Runcie: 'confront truth'

Continued from page one

"There is no point in not facing the truth in the miners' strike, which is the basis of much of the argument which has taken place but the truth we have to confront is that if you keep open uneconomic pits you deny jobs to those who could otherwise have them, not only in the mines, but in the industries which depend on the coal and electricity produced."

Several Conservative MPs reacted with hostility to yesterday's remarks by Dr Runcie. He was called mindless, a muddled old man,/naive and foolish, and accused of peddling "Scargillism" (Clifford Longley writes).

Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, (Perth and Kinross), a former Solicitor General for Scotland, said the archbishop should have to "eat coal in public" as a penance. He said he "understood the difficulty the archbishop has in finding the truth", a reference to Dr Runcie's remark in the interview that the facts of situations, such as in the miners' dispute, were not easy for outsiders to discover. "Dr Runcie should read the New Testament to see how Christ avoided making political judgments.

"The archbishop should condemn the brutalism of violence, threats and blackmail without which a huge majority of miners would be working and a huge majority of policemen would be at home", Mr Fairbairn said.

Mr Anthony Beaumont Dark (Birmingham, Selly Oak), said "mindless comments from the archbishop can only make a bad situation much worse". He said prelates lived in an entirely different world "from the rest of us", and that was why their churches remained empty.

Mr Terry Dicks (Hayes and Harlington), said the archbishop should preach Christianity instead of Scargillism, and "maybe his churches would have more people sitting in them".

Mr Tony Marlow (Northampton North), described the future of the Church of England as bleak as long as it was led by "muddled old men". Political disputes should be left to Parliament until the bishops had resolved their own differences about the Virgin Birth. The Boshop of Durham, the Rt Rev David Jenkins, has been attacked for his reinterpretations of Christian doctrine, including the Virgin Birth.

Mr Edward Du Cann (Taunton), called the archbishop's remarks "naive and foolish", adding: "I don't believe these prominent churchmen have ever had to mangae a business or negotiate with trade unions."

In the wake of Dr Runcie's sharp challenge to the Government, the Bishop of Durham accused the Government of being responsible for the "Scargill phenomenon".

It was Dr Jenkins's latest contribution to the public correspondence he has been conducting with the Secretary of State for Energy. He asked, of Mr Arthur Scargill, "Why does he get away with it?" and said that he did not believe the working class wanted a left-wing Bolshevik-type revolution.

"There would not be even a glimmer of a suggestion that they were, if many of them were not feeling themselves pushed into helplessness and hopelessness – and above all, that they were being ignored."

Mr Walker had released the text of his latest letter to the bishop on Saturday. Yesterday he did not join the chorus of Conservative criticism of the archbishop, saying only that "as a good Anglican" he would study Dr Runcie's words.

The archbishop refused to make any further comment yesterday, letting it be known through his chaplain, the Rev. John Witheridge, that he "wanted his words to sink in" before saying more. He was keeping engagements in Bristol, and the Bishop of Bristol, the Rt. Rev. John Tinsley, made a statement expressing his endorsement of Dr Runcie's line.

He said the interview was not intended as an attack on the government, but added: "It seems to a case of: If the cap fits, wear it."

The Bishop of Durham, in his letter to Mr Walker, said he was quite ready to deplore Mr Scargill's refusal to hold a ballot, and "his readiness to organize intimidation which breaks out into wider violence". Mr Scargill was apparently attached to a Stalinist type of Marxism.

He said as a Christian bishop he was obliged to ask seaching questions about the causes of violence, even at the risk of being accused of bias. Intransigent opponents could be undermined by a readiness to compromise, he added. He suggested their correspondence be brought to an end, to allow "intensive negotiations out of the public eye".

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Princess Anne, Colonel-in-Chief, visits the 1st Batallion, The Royal Scots in Kirknewton, Lothian, 9.30.

Princess Margaret, as Grand President, St John Ambulance Association and Brigade, attends the St John Ambulance County Presidents' Conference, Grosvenor Crescent, SW1, 11.55.

The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, Association for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus, attends the association's annual ball at Claridges, London, 7.45.

New exhibitions

Scriptures by Richard Deacon, Fruitmarket Gallery 29 Market St, Edinburgh, Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 6, (ends Nov 17).

Drawings by Pierre Bonnard, Castle Museum, Norwich, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, (ends Nov 11).

On and off the wheel: studio ceramics, from Paisley, Aberdeen Art Gallery, School Hill, Aberdeen, (ends 10 Nov).

Dennis Sackville, sculpters; Derby Museums and Art Gallery, The Strand, Derby, Tues to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sat and Sun, (ends Oct 27).

Action portraits, Scottish Press Photographs, Museum and Art Gallery, High St, Paisley, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, (ends Nov 3).

Rites of passage: work by Kate Whiteford, and Me and my Family: works by Peter Darach, Third Eye Centre, 350 Suachiehall St, Glasgow, Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5, (ends Ot 27).

Music

Recital by Mervyn Collins (tenor) and Simon Deller (baritone), Guildford Cathedral, 8.

Concert by the Magdalen College Choristors, Oxford, at St Alban's Church, Highgate, Birmingham, 7.30.

Concert by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, St David' Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

Concert by the United Jazz and Rock Ensemble, South Hill Park Arts Centre, Bracknell, 8.

General

The Royal Ulster Agricultural Society Autumn Show, Balmoral Showgrounds, Belfast, from 10 daily, (ends October 11).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,556

ACROSS

1 Punt – key to gentle progress? (6).
4 Guardian to keep tabs on boxer (5-3).
10 Bury body where roads thus cross (9).
11 Is under obligation to reveal nameless cipher (5).
12 Observer – what one does about article boils up (7).
13 What should be put on to change Paul's sex? (7).
14 Not the main picture shown during court action (5).
15 He has nothing on trust in a new formation (8).
18 European, also American fellow, turning against him (8).
20 Flower to keep (5).
23 Country shoemaker? (7).
25 Fresh port laid down in pre-war America (3,4).
26 Keen to take part in Stone Age research (5).
27 Disturbing contradiction in terms regarding Sun (9).
28 Deciding where to find Brock with Heather (8).
29 "But westward, look, the land is — " (Clough) (6).

DOWN

1 Denied help following profits (8).
2 Tenderly cares for Mr French or ...
3 Fairly slow sort of holiday target taking one day off (9).
5 Is it the appeal of the Magnet? (14).
6 Gate for the press (5).
7 Tales say spread in the smoking room? (3-4).
8 French-American water pistol swapped for rich food? (6).
9 Caryatid once our front-page feature (8,6).
16 Standard element in perfume (4-5).
17 Venus for example in the Upper House (8).
19 Just a piano (7).
21 Chance taken with Pandora's box (7).
22 After end of three months south remains under fire (6).
24 Wait to do her justice (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,555

Concise crossword Page 13

The week's walks

Today: London of Charles Dickens, meet Holborn Underground, 11; Medieval to Elizabethan London, meet Museum of London, 2.30; Riverside Pubs, Prisons and Hidden Paths, meet St Paul's Underground, 7.30.

Tomorrow: Belgravia, meet Sloane Square Underground, 11; Royal London, meet Green Park Underground, 2; Westminster pub walk, meet Westminster Underground, 7.

Wednesday: Mysterious Interiors of Hidden London, meet Holborn Underground, 9.50; Walk the Roman London Wall, meet Museum of London, 2.30; Sherlock Holmes mystery tour, meet Baker Street Underground, 7.30.

Thursday: Tudor and Stuart London, meet Westminster Underground, 11; Southwark Bankside walk, meet Blackfriars Underground, 2.30; Fleet Street pub walk, meet St Paul's Underground, 7.

Friday: London of Sherlock Holmes, meet Covent Garden Underground, 11; The Making of Modern London: 2,000 Years in the City, meet Museum of London, 2.30; Inns of Court pub walk, meet Chancery Lane Underground, 7.30.

Asthma week

This is Asthma Week. There are more than two million asthmatics in the UK and about 1,500 deaths each year. The Asthma Research Council is providing £400,000 for further research this year. Details of its work from: St Thomas' Hospital, London SE1 7EH and enclose stamp only for free copy of *Asthma News*. Donations appreciated.

£5,000 bond winners

This month's £5,000 bond winners are:

5AW 015457	11LL 242853	18TP 972098
11AP 103289	6MT 418890	21TP 042778
18AZ 980826	8PN 079481	22TK 355658
27AT 778661	11PN 769880	7VF 708094
32AL 012909	17PP 909759	14VT 017957
34AT 341359	17PW 782126	21VL 274307
6BK 563899	18PK 549152	21VP 567287
8BB 574048	QS 132286	5WF 616999
8DL 937633	3QW 800210	10WT 229482
1EN 271998	11RL 706564	11WF 085771
10EN 146407	17RN 688686	21WF 575343
11EL 886051	21RS 640831	12XF 474302
11ET 708685	24RL 573716	8YB 820474
1HW 975419	3RS 533843	9ZB 038214
9JF 274505	15TS 319706	11ZS 248139
3KN 301901	16TS 820477	16ZP 611525

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending September 30:

BBC1

1 Paul Daniels Magic Show, 11.70m
2 Juliet Bravo, 10.70m
3 Blankety Blank, 10.15m
4 Butterflies, 9.85m
5 Nine O'Clock News (Fri), 9.70m
6 Dynasty, 9.60m
7 News (Sat), 9.50m
8 Tarzan, The Ape Man, 9.40m
9 Wogan, 9.35m
10 Last of the Summer Wine, 8.60m

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada 17.05m
2 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada 17.00m
3 Minder, Thames 16.30m
4 Live and Let Die, ITV 15.65m
5 Tripper's Day, Thames 15.60m
6 Return to Eden (Tue), ITV 15.55m
7 Fresh Fields, Thames 15.00m
8 Return to Eden (MOn), ITV 14.05m
9 News at Ten (Tue), ITN 14.00m
10 Benny Hill Show, Thames 13.50m

BBC2

1 Bootle Saddles, 5.30m
2 Championship Darts (Thu),
3 To The Manor Born, 4.15m
4 Westworld, 4.15m
5 River Journeys, 3.75m
6 Kelly Monteith, 3.45m
7 A Kick Up the 80's, 3.40m
8 Championship Darts Final (Sat), 3.30m
9 Silent Movie, 3.15m
10 Another Six English Towns, 3.00m

Channel 4

1 Chance in a Million, 4.35m
2 Brookside (Tue), 3.90m
3 Brookside (Mon), 3.25m
4 It Started With Eve, 2.40m
5 Callan, 2.25m
6 Looks Familiar, 2.10m
7 Tell the Truth, 2.05m
8 Kiss Tomorrow Goodbye, 1.95m
9 The House, 1.85m
10 In This House of Brede, 1.80m
10 A Frame With Davis, 1.80m

The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parenthesis showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes):
BBC1: *Breakfast Time* 1.3m (5.1m).
TV-am: Good Morning Britain, Mon to Fri, 1.8m (7m), Sat 2.3m (5.3m), Sun 1.2m (n/a).
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board

Telephone the Shuttle

Listen to the live communications between the US space shuttle Challenger and mission control by dialling 010 1 900 410 6272. A three minute cheap rate call will cost £1.62 inc VAT.

Anniversaries

Camille Saint-Saens was born in Paris, 1835. Deaths: Eugenio Pacelli, Pope Pius XII 1939-58, Castel Gandolfo, Italy, 1958; Che Guevara, guerrilla fighter and revolutionary, Bolivia, 1967; André Maurois, writer, Paris, 1967.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.54	1.47
Austria Sch	27.50	26.10
Belgium Fr	79.00	75.80
Canada $	1.69	1.62
Denmark Kr	14.20	13.50
Finland Mk	8.15	7.78
France Fr	11.90	11.40
Germany DM	3.91	3.72
Greece Dr	161.00	152.00
Hongkong $	10.10	9.60
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.20
Italy Lira	2400.00	2300.00
Japan Yen	320.00	304.00
Netherlands Gld	4.39	4.19
Norway Kr	11.30	10.80
Portugal Esc	203.00	194.00
South Africa Rd	2.24	2.10
Spain Pta	218.00	205.50
Sweden Kr	11.05	10.55
Switzerland Fr	3.22	3.06
USA $	1.28	1.22
Yugoslavia Dnr	283.00	248.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 354.8.

London: The *FT* index closed up 3.4 at 866.5.

Portfolio

Times Portfolio rules are as follows:

1 Times Portfolio is free. Purchase of The Times is not a condition of taking part.

2 Times Portfolio list comprises a group of public companies whose shares are listed on The Stock Exchange and quoted in The Times Stock Exchange prices page. The companies comprising that list will change from day to day. The list is divided into four groups of ten shares (1-10, 11-20, 21-30 and 31-40) and every Portfolio card contains two numbers from each group.

3 Times Portfolio "dividend" will be the figure in pence which represents the optimum movement in prices (i.e., largest increase or lowest loss) of a combination of eight (two from each group) of the 40 shares which on any day, comprise The Times Portfolio list.

4 The daily dividend will be announced each day and the weekly dividend will be announced each Saturday in The Times.

5 Times Portfolio list and details of the daily or weekly dividend will also be available for inspection at the offices of The Times.

6 If the overall price movement of more than one combination of shares equals the dividend, the prize will be equally divided among the claimants holding those combinations of shares.

7 All claims are subject to scrutiny before payment. Any Times Portfolio card that is defaced, tampered with or incorrectly printed in any way will be declared void.

8 Employees of News International plc and its subsidiaries and of Europrint Group Limited (producers and distributors of the card) or members of their immediate families are not allowed to play Times Portfolio.

9 All participants will be subject to these Rules. All instructions on "how to play" and "how to claim" whether published in The Times or in Times Portfolio cards will be deemed to be part of these Rules.

10 In any dispute, The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

11 If for any reason The Times Prices Page is not published in the normal way Times Portfolio will be suspended for that day.

How to play – Daily Dividend

On each day your unique set of eight numbers will represent commercial and industrial shares published in The Times Portfolio list which will appear on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

In the columns provided next to your shares note the price change (+ or –), in pence, as published in that day's Times.

After listing the price changes of your eight shares for that day, add up all eight share changes to give you your overall total plus or minus (+ or –).

Check your overall total against The Times Portfolio dividend published on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

If your overall total matches The Times Portfolio dividend you have won outright or a share of the total prize money stated for that day and must claim your prize as instructed below.

Portfolio – how to play

Monday–Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure, you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim

Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

● The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

● Rules will appear again in Friday's paper.

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Weather

A trough of low pressure over central districts will move slowly S.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, SW, Cen S England: Cloudy, rain or drizzle at times, drier in the evening. SW fresh, max temp 15c (59f).

E Anglia, Midlands, E, NW Cen N England, Wales: Cloudy, rain or drizzle at times. Brighter and drier later, wind moderate becoming fresh, max temp 15c (59f).

Lake District, Isle Of Man, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Moray Firth, N Ireland: Scattered showers, dying away later, sunny periods, wind W strong, max temp 14c (57f).

Cen Highlands, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Showers, heavy at times, dying away later, sunny periods, wind W strong, max temp 13C (55F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday mostly dry at first with sunny intervals, becoming cloudy in N with rain at times.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW fresh or strong, occasional rain or drizzle, visibility moderate with fog patches, sea moderate or rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W moderate, showers, visibility good, sea slight.

Sun rises: 7.15 am
Sun sets: 6.20 pm
Moon rises: 6.33 pm
Moon sets: 6.19 am
Full Moon: tomorrow.

Lighting-up time

London 6.50 pm to 6.46 am
Bristol 7.00 pm to 6.56 am
Edinburgh 6.57 pm to 7.04 am
Manchester 6.56 pm to 6.57 am
Penzance 7.13 pm to 7.06 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloudy; f, fair; r, rain; s, sunny.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	14	57	Guernsey	f	14	57
Birmingham	c	19	66	Inverness	f	14	57
Blackpool	c	16	61	Jersey	c	15	59
Bristol	dr	17	63	London	f	20	68
Cardiff	c	15	59	Manchester	c	18	64
Edinburgh	c	15	59	Newcastle	f	18	64
Glasgow	c	14	57	Ronaldsway	r	16	61

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 20C (68F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 11C (52F). Humidity: 6 pm, 79 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.05in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 1.2hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,019.9 millibars rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Finningley, 21 C (70F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath, 11C (52F); highest rainfall: Keswick, 0.75 in; highest sunshine: Poole, 4.6 hr

Roads

London and South-east: A223: Fleet, Hampshire, at King's Road junction watermain installation, traffic signals. A10: Cambridge Road north of Ware, Hertfordshire, manhole construction, traffic signals. M2: Roadworks at junction 3 (Maidstone) near Blue-Bell Hill, delays London-bound carriageway.

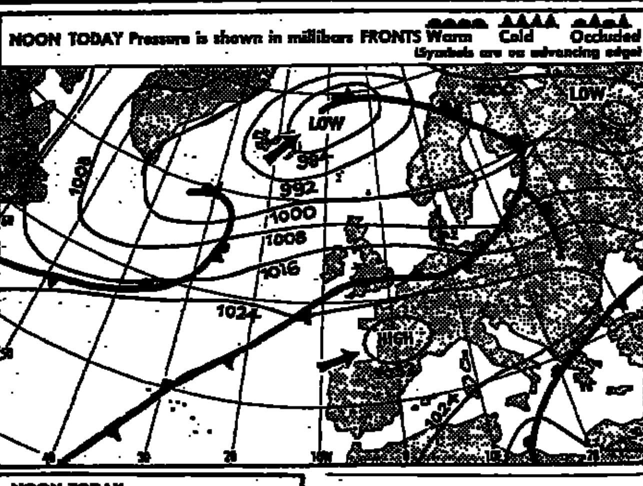
Wales and West: A483: Llanelli Road at Ammanford, roadworks, diversions. A48: Cardiff to Newport Road, roadworks at Clappa Park East and westbound carriageway, traffic lights, lane closures. M5: Contraflow between junction 13 (Stroud) and junction 14 (Thornbury).

Midland: M1: Contraflow between junction 18 (Daventry) and junction 19 (Rugby) speed limits. A5: Contraflow south-east of Tamworth. Ledbury, Hereford and Worcester Annual October Fair, affects town centre, A417, A449.

North: A6: Buxton, Chapel-en-le-Frith at Dove Holes, lights, delays. A61: Chesterfield, Sheffield at Unstone, lights.

Scotland: A75: Buccleuch St Bridge, Dumfries, repairs, only one lane. A907: Pratt Street, Kirkaldy, drainage work, road closed, diversions. A9: South of Tain, bridge maintenance, lights delays.

Information supplied by the AA



NOON TODAY

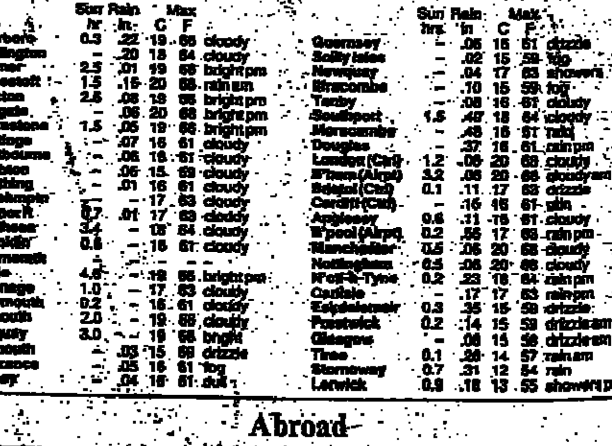
b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperature centigrade.

High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Around Britain



Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]



● Workshop – wiretap worries: Page 38

COMPUTER HORIZONS

● By MATTHEW MAY

● The teacher's disaster: Page 40



Just over three weeks remain to enter the first editorial awards for the UK computer press, with prizes worth more than £7,000, in recognition of the growing importance of British computer journalism.

A team of judges from national journalism and the computer industry will adjudicate. Their aim will be to establish standards of excellence within this rapidly growing segment of the specialised press. The awards will be made at a dinner at Claridges.

The five categories and the awards are:

● Computer Journalist of the year (News): an HP110 Portable computer, a Thinkjet printer, and an inscribed plaque.

● Computer Journalist of the Year (Features): an HP110 Portable computer, a Thinkjet printer, and an inscribed plaque.

● Computer photographer of the Year: £1,000 worth of photographic equipment (the photographer's choice) and an inscribed plaque.

● Computer Journal of the Year: an inscribed trophy to the editor and a case of champagne.

● Best Designed Journal of the Year: an inscribed trophy to the nominee of the Editor and a case of champagne.

The 1984 competition is open to British professional journalists and photographers whose work appears in any UK specialist publication that features technology or computing subjects.

Entries for 1984 must have published between January 1 and October 31 1984. They may be submitted in two ways. Editors may nominate journalists on their staff, or journalists (including freelances) may submit entries for themselves, providing the rules and entry procedures are observed.

Entries must be submitted by October 31, 1984. Entry forms, brochures and rules and regulations for the competition can be obtained from:

**UK Computer Press Awards organizer,
Horsley Associates,
20/22 Craven Road,
London W2 3PX.**

For more information, please contact Roger Payne, Hewlett-Packard on 0344 424898 or Horsley Associates on 01-402 3347.

School reports on the new Mr Chips: can do better

A certain amount of hyperbole is talked about British efforts to get computers into the classroom. Computer boffins thump one another on the back and declare that Britain has a more democratic approach than the French, a more intelligent one than the American, that we are in short, leading the world when it comes to computers in education.

There may be some justification for the flag-waving but the hype ignores the real difficulties caused by the speed of change and by the way in which the English and Welsh education system is organized. Microcumputers have been introduced into schools with very little, if any, research having been done on their impact. A report produced for the Economic and Social Reserch Council calls this "theoretical impoverishment".

Written by Morley Sage, director of the computing service at Southampton University, and David Smith, it says that almost all the activity to date has been characterized by "innovation without research". They add: "A great wealth of expertise has been amassed within the teaching profession, but the bulk of it is not supported by a systematic information base or by any depth of theoretical understanding. It must indeed by observed that this deficiency is not widely recognised within the teaching profession in the United Kingdom, which retains a remarkable propensity for intellectual luddism".

Harsh words.

The authors, whose report *Microcomputers in Education*, called inevitably for more research, argue that the school curriculum is in urgent need of change and that this is exacerbated by the advent of information technology. With computers in the classroom, the argument goes, pupils will have to concentrate on thinking rather than on memorising facts. More attention will therefore have to be paid to the way in which children learn. In their somewhat off-putting jargon the authors argue for a more "process-centred" curriculum.

After studying the North American scene the academics conclude that much impressive research has been carried out there. "A greater awareness of the need for sound models of learning and cognitive processes to support the design and implementation of educational experiences was found in those countries (the US and Canada) than in the United Kingdom, and less tendency on the part of practioners to dismiss theoretical considerations as irrelevant to classroom practice".

At the same time they were far from impressed with what they called "the productivity" of this American effort. Commenting disapprovingly that the computer had reawakened the programmed learning movement in the US, they say that Americans were more interested in how the computer could be used to improve children's standardized test scores than in exploring how the computer could change and improve the way in which children learn.

THE WEEK

By Lucy Hodges
Education correspondent

None of this information will come as much of a surprise to practitioners in the field. Modern technology can be used as easily to turn the clock back as to advance it. The British like to think they are not testing children mindlessly but enabling them to be stretched. The experts writing software for the Microelectronics in Education Programme, for example, would certainly think of themselves as advanced in this way. The ESRC report questions this.

"The continuing absence of a theoretical rationale for the design and implementation of IT-based educational materials and learning environments has led to a situation where much currently available courseware is based on naive concepts of the process of learning and the organization of knowledge. For the most part (there are important exceptions), the production of educational materials remans a 'cottage industry', devoid of an adequate design base."

In stronger language the report adds that Britain cannot afford to spend centuries or even decades groping blindly for the key to effective educational use of computers. It cannot afford it because people must be able to use the new technology properly. But in addition Britain should be capitalising on the export potential of the micro.

Morley Sage makes no secret of his desire to see a major export drive involving the manufacture and sale of software for educational use. He believes Britain should exploit its impressive educational reputation to produce distance learning materials for, for example, the Third World market. If it does not, the French and Americans will step in.

Underlying his criticism is a major complaint about the organization of the education system whereby responsibility for what is taught and how has rested in practice with the individual teacher in his or her classroom. This has meant it has been difficult to effect change, particularly on any concerted basis.

The Microelectronics in Education Programme, established by the Government to produce software, reflects this devolvement, and has gone about its business through a network of regional centres. It maintains that local effort and individual initiative is more important and ultimately more productive than a central programme.

Although this desire for a central initiative is likely to remain a dream, the recommendation for research to study the impact of new technology on the classroom has already borne fruit. The ESRC has agreed to appoint a coordinator whose job will be to stimulate research on the subject.

Microcomputers in Education, *by Morley Sage and David J. Smith, £2 from the Social Science Research Council.*

How male chauvinists still rule – not OK

● Celia Kemsley sees male domination lurking among the terminals

A lot of investment is going into an area of information technology because most men, will not, it seems to me, learn to use a keyboard. They are therefore not getting the maximum benefit from a computer so they demand voice recognition.

As a marketingg consultant I accept that. What makes my blood boil is the sheer arrogance of the hypothesis.

The male manager has always exploited female labour but such exploitation is now hampering his standard of work and under the guise of releasing women from servile positions, is demanding computer voice recognition.

A computer on the desk and immediately available is a marvellous management tool and one which gives the user the edge over his rivals. I know. I use one. But, of course, I am a woman and can be expected to do my own typing. Will anyone admit that I have a better chance of doing my job well? I can feed my thoughts straight into a computer: they do not have to pass through someone else and I can do it whenever I wish.

We are at such an early stage in the development of information technology that this bolstering of the male ego should not feature. Computers should certainly be made as easy to use as a telephone, by which you do not have to read 10 manuals and learn new skills, but I dispute the amount of effort which is going into voice recognition when the computer is still so primitive. It is like the motor car industry developing the heated rear window before the windscreen wipers: useful, but irrelevant at present.

There is one great drawback to computerization which affects all users. There is no way of storing incoming information, such as documents, letters and telexes. Could someone somewhere direct their energies into document acceptance?

Work is being done but there is little publicity and it seems to be of low priority. Of course, it is so not publicity orientated.

A magic eye toll for inner city drivers

By Mark Stone

Faced with the world's highest traffic density and at its wits end with conventional remedies, Hongkong's transportation planners have reached into the space age and come up with a unique solution to their problems. They plan to discourage the use of private cars by electronically imposing tolls on motorists who use main roads during peak hours.

Using a system known as Electronic Road Pricing (ERP), all private cars will be fitted with tamper-proof electronic number plates linked to a central computer. Electronic loops will be embedded at various places on busy roads to record and transmit to the computer the registration number, type of car, date and time as each car passes.

The fee for using the road will then be added to the car owner's account and a bill will be sent out monthly and it is estimated that, at current levels of usage, the system will cost car owners about £27.50 a month.

The cost to the government will be in the region of about £36 million and critics have attacked the plan as a waste of money, but Alan Scott, secretary of transport, says it is the only way to solve Hongkong's chaotic traffic problems. Traffic congestion is a major problem with a traffic density of 270 vehicles a mile.

A spokesman said; "Because nothing like ERP has ever been tried anywhere else, a pilot scheme costing £3.62 million is to be undertaken before the whole scheme gets the go-ahead to start in 1987. Apart from discouraging motorists from congested areas in peak periods, it will be a boon to our police enabling them to locate stolen cars, and vehicles used for committing crimes".

The Hongkong government has contracted Transpotech Limited, a subsidiary of the British Technology Group, as consulting engineers on the two-year pilot project.

In addition to ERP the colony is to spend millions of Hongkong dollars to introduce the world's most advanced computerised traffic light system.

One of the oldest forms of land transportation in Honkong is the 80-year-old, clanking and grinding double-deck tramway system carrying 366,000 passengers a day over 19 miles of track. Built of aged teak and marine plywood and aluminium panels, each part of the tram is hand-crafted machine components from the UK, Australia and China.

Currently several international consultancies are conducting a series of transportation studies on the future travel demands created by the vast new towns that are springing up in the New Territories and electronics and computers play a large part in their deliberations, said a transportation spokesman.

The new ERP system won't affect those who travel by the tram, bus or underground train system.

ERP will affect the commuter and the small car owner – the extra £330 a year will "hopefully make them change to other methods of transport", said an official.

This new tax on city motoring comes in addition to the moves of the last two years when the authorities doubled the registration tax for private vehicles, trebled the annual licence fees and raised the duty on petrol. The number of new private car licences dropped by 6 per cent last year compared with a growth of 11 per cent in 1982.


Veterans of the bumpy ride: Hongkong's 80-year-old trams are due for renewal

Something of a breakthrough: the new personal memory bank

By David Sanger

New York – In the world of computers, appetites are insatiable. No matter how fast the latest machine, computer users are always looking for one that can halve the time it takes to crunch a football field full of numbers. And no matter how big a computer's internal memory, someone is soon clamouring for more space – to accommodate more data or to run bigger, more complicated programs.

So far those two factors – processing speed and memory size – have distinguished the powers of giant mainframe and minicomputer systems from the personal computers that have taken over the nation's desktops. Now the differences are fading quickly. A few generation of microprocessors, the thinking part of a personal computer, has begun to appear on the market with powers that rival those of much larger machines. Those chips are, in turn, making it possible for computer researchers to begin to crack the memory barrier, primarily by making new use of a 20-year-old technology called Virtual Memory.

Virtual Memory can be envisioned as a process of electronic sleight of hand. It creates a kind of mirage, one that fools a computer into thinking that it has far more memory capacity than it does. In reality, with a combination of hardware and ingenious programming, Virtual Memory systems change the way a computer defines the dimensions of its own internal memory. The result is that the guppie can swallow the whale – the personal computer can run giant-size programs that already provide hearty fare for minis and mainframes.

The possibilities are tremendous, reports Tron McConnell, computer systems manager of the engineering centre of Mellon Institute, a division of Carnegie-Mellon University. Until recently, Virtual Memory technology has been enormously expensive but these days we are talking about spending $1,000 for a set of chips far more powerful than were used on the onboard computers on the Apollo spacecraft that went to the moon.

Virtual Memory is essentially a method of overcoming the limitations of a computer's hardware. Ordinarily, computer programs and other data are stored permanently in a mass storage device, such as a disc drive. But to begin using that information – to run an electronic spreadsheet, for example – an individual must instruct the machine to feed the program from the disc drive into the computer's internal memory. Only when the program resides in the internal memory does it become useful.

Of course, a computer cannot deal with a program that is bigger than its own memory space. For personal computer users, that hardly posed a problem three years ago, since scarely a single commercial program was bigger than 64,000 bytes, or characters. But the most popular programs now take up a quarter of a million characters or more, and programmers are itching to write far more powerful, easier-to-use software that could take up several million bytes.

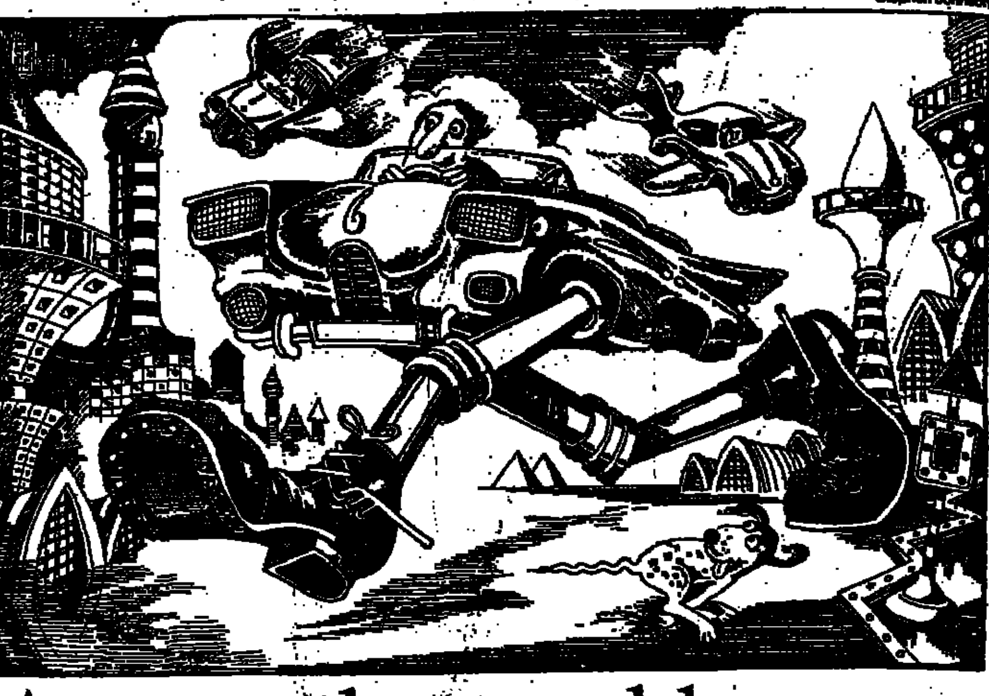
Adding more memory is feasible, but expensive. The Virtual Memory system circumvents the need for more memory by eliminating the distinction between the computer's internal memory and the disc drive. The way to envision it is to think about a big program cut up into a bunch of little segments. The computer looks for what segment it needs at any given time and puts it into memory, usually swapping it for another segment of that program that it no longer needs. Thus, the computer sees its disc drive as an extension of its own memory.

The concept goes back to the 1960s, when Honeywell, IBM, and other manufacturers first sought to overcome the limits of their own mainframes. It first became popular in 1972, when IBM incorporated it in its System-370.

Already, some microcomputer systems, although usually the more expensive ones, make use of the technique. A version of the System-370 Virtual Memory design can run on the IBM PC XT-370, which links the personal computer to big blues bigger machines. And the Digital Equipment Corporation's Microvax, for example, runs a Virtual Memory system nearly identical to the type designed for the larger Vax minicomputers.

But there are trade-offs. The big one is speed – the Microvax runs at about 30 per cent of the speed of the bigger system, said Stephen Jakkis, a digital official, adding: "But then again it costs $10,000, not $100,000. Most of the problems have to do with a bottleneck in the transfer of information."

While Motorola, Intel and National Semiconductor are all now deeply engaged in what the industry calls specsmanship – making claims about superior specifications of the Virtual Memory features incorporated in their newest 32-bit chips – some microcomputer makers are more cautions. IBM, for example, was expected by some to announce a Virtual Memory system for its new personal computer the "AT" the end of September but surprised the industry by announcing a series of business application programs instead.


Stephen Johnson

Software – tailor-made for the trade

By Alastair Guild

The National Computer Centre is soon to launch a scheme to help the computer industry tailor software to the requirements of individual trade associations. The centre is seeking trade and Nedo collaboration for the project which has already been the subject of an intensive government funded feasibility study.

"There are many packages on offer, but an individual retailer, wholesaler, or distributor has no means of assessing whether they meet his own requirements", explains Mr John Eary, a senior consultant with the NCC. "Most trade associations do not have that level of computer expertise either, and few have taken the lead by having systems for software specially designed and available for their members."

The NCC proposes that a panel, made up of representatives from any trade association and external consultants, will identify the essential software houses to recommend products which meets those requirements.

Some software products may already be suitable, but, if not, the panel may help software houses understand the requirements and make the appropriate program adjustment. Software houses could benefit from grants of up to 25 per cent from the Software Product Scheme in the development of suitable programs.

Individual trade association members will then use products specified by the panel. Software will be monitored and, if successful, will be endorsed by the association for use by members.

"This will clearly give considerable marketing advantage to any software house with an endorsement", says Mr Eary.

NCC plans to run two pilot trials of the scheme at a cost of £25,000. It hopes that the large High Street retailers which have already spent heavily in hardware and software, will share their experiences with the panel. The smaller chains which may have invested in computer technology some years ago may need advice on how to change say from a centralised mini-based system to one which is micro-based.

"The scheme most obviously applies to the small retailer", says Mr Eary.

Mr Eary would like to see retailers from each trade association devise their own coding scheme, similar to that adopted by the National Pharmaceutical Association. The panel could also advise trade associations on how to develop a central database providing up to date commercial and technical information for retailers. This could be provided either in the form of a floppy disc dispatched to the retailer or via a link up using a Prestel terminal.

A game that could sweep away the dinosaur

By Chris Naylor

My own run of the pastology game takes me back, initially, to 1965 when I first set eyes on my first computer, an Elliot 903.

It was a large beast, about the size of a substantial desk. It had, if memory serves me correctly, 16k of main memory and its input was on paper tape. The price was rumoured to be around £25,000 and, it was said, it was so advanced that the TSR2 relied on onboard versions of this beast to control its revolutionary, world-beating, terrain-following radar (into, as it turned out, oblivion, but that is beside the point).

What is to the point is that the first task I was shown which this monster could perform was to print out automatically the numbers one to 20 by using a wonderfully simple piece of program code called FOR . . . NEXT loop. For the language this machine used was Algol 60 (invented in 1960) and which, if shown to today's schoolchildren, would be instantly recognizable as a kind of structured Basic. In fact, in the world of computer developments there may be a FOR but there appears, as yet, to be no NEXT and, as every schoolboy knows, under those circumstances progress grinds to a rapid halt.

Today's micros are without doubt bigger, faster, cheaper and easier to use than those machines of nearly 20 years ago – but, inside their sleek cases, what has really changed? Casette tape has replaced paper tape, floppy discs have replaced hard discs, chips have replaced transistors – but the same Von Neumann architecture remains and, with it, the very principles on which these machines operate. And there is good reason for remaining – simply because we know it and understand it and it works.

But play futurology and all of this will be swept away as radical new architectures replace forever the Von Neumann dinosaur. The fifth generation machines will see to that. Or it will if nobody plays pastology. For the pastologists, searching their memories, are still trying to find the second, third and dourth generation machines. True, there *were* machines described in such terms – but they referred to changes in the technology used to implement the Von Neumann architecture – from valves, through transistors, through integrated circuits, to LSI and VLSI. But at no stage did the machine do anything that was conceptually different from what it had done before.

Instead, what has happened is that the machines have been gradually, and sometimes rapidly, developed in such a way that the technology used in their construction has enabled the most to be made out of existing theories. They have enabled us to squeeze the last drop in practice out of what was already known in theory and the possibility now exists that we are coming up against the end stops of current theory.

This may seem a pessimistic view but it isn't meant to be, because new theories will always appear and progress will always be made. It is just that, for the time being, the technology has moved so fast that it has taken up the slack that normally exists between theory and practice and, if you doubt that the end stops are not in sight, ask yourself why competition is so intense between rival micro firms; if there were a new unused theory, lying around to be implemented the machines that appear on the market would not bear such a striking similarity to each other. They would not be the same machines in different boxes but genuinely new machines which could perform tasks which were in principle impossible in earlier times.

Maybe, a useful exercise would be to transport a team of futurologists back to the begining of the century to discuss the future of the horseless carriage, to concentrate on such questions as – when will the horseless carriage be able to walk down the street, or when will the horseless carriage take to the air? They might be horrified to find that 80 years later it had done neither of these things but remained, still recognizably, the horseless carriage with the same architecture of four wheels and an inernal combustion engine. But the reason it remained the same as it started was because it was useful as it was and no better theory appeared.

Without detracting one iota from the computer's potential it may be possible that it awaits the same fate as the horseless carriage – neither extinction nor revolution but, merely and increasingly usefully, better versions of the same.

Plans to provide a standard Basic

By Iain Dawson

For several years, Basic has been the dominant programming language for microcomputers, despite a number of glaring deficiencies. Prominent among these is the number of different dialects in existence. A program written in one computer's variety of Basic is highly unlikely to run on a different manufacturer's system.

The latest in a long line of companies hoping to impose a standard version on this disorderly market is True Basic, an association of the two creators of the original Basic, John Kemeny and Thomas Kurtz.

Buy a personal computer and Basic is almost certain to be thrown in. The language is popular with computer makers because of its superficial resemblance to English, but this popularity has brought about one of its biggest limitations. Each manufacturer who has jumped on to the microcomputer bandwagon has put a slightly different version of Basic on to his machine to cater for its particular idiosyncracies.

The unique feature of True Basic (the product is confusingly named after the company) is that it allows programs written in it to be transported from machine to machine without alteration of the code.

The primary difficulty in trying to produce a standard language for computers of different hardware specifications is that each machine has its own way of generating graphics.

Some machines can draw in two colours, some in sixteen, and each can display a different degree of detail on the screen. True Basic has tackled the problem by giving the compiler the ability to scale graphics to fit the display characteristics of whatever machine it is running on.

The first computer to boast the option of True Basic should be the IBM PC, when the language comes to this country in late November.

A likely target for sales is the higher education market. Computers powerful enough to meet True Basic's demands are far from cheap, typically costing between £1,000 and £2,000, so the grip of BBC Basic in the lower echelons of the education system is unlikely to be weakened.

People/Jim Thornton

New tech with a traditional approach

By Roger Woolnough

When City of London builders Ashby & Horner turned to computers, it may have seemed like the end of a traditional way of life stretching back to the eighteenth century. The reverse was true. Jim Thornton persuaded his co-directors that it was only by using computers that the company could preserve the quality of workmanship on which it prides itself.

"We want to hold on to the traditional values", Mr Thornton explained. "But we are being squeezed by low margins. We started to ask whether there was anything the computer could do to help us."

After only a few months. Thornton is convinced that it can. "Before. everything was bit seat-of-the-pants", he said. "Now we can see where our priorities are and whether we are succeeding or failing."

But introducing computers to Ashby & Horner was no easy task. The company was founded around the time of the Great Fire. and formally established in 1740. The board had to be persuaded that tradition could be combined with high technology. "Most of them had been in the business a long time". Mr Thornton said wryly.

Much of the company's work is in the City. where it specializes in the restoration of fine buildings. Severe problems had been caused by the recession. The building trade had become rife with the "claims game". in which business is won by a low initial price, only to be bumped up by additional claims so as to make a profit.


Peter Addis

Assessing priorities with computerization: Jim (left) and Denis Thornton, and Anthony Harvey

"This goes against all that Ashby & Horner wants to stand for". Mr Thornton commented. "We have a reputation for quality. but our price is the market price. We must give good value for money."

This is where computers play a part. They started to creep into the company a couple of years ago. but by individual initiative rather than deliberate policy.

Anthony Harvey. the group financial director. was so convinced of the need for the technology that he spent his own money on an Osborne to show what could be done. The group marketing manager. Dennis Thornton. was another believer. He persuaded the company to invest in a word processor.

Mr Thornton said: "Within six months they all wanted one". He and his two fellow enthusiasts pointed out that for the same money it was possible to buy a microcomputer, which could do more. It took 12 months for their view to be accepted.

Basically. the scheme that was eventually adopted uses the Hornet software from Claremont Controls to monitor progress. and manages budgets with the ICL Mentor package and Sorcim's SuperCalc spreadsheet.

The aim is to determine such things as lead-in times. delivery times for the material. the time required to get quotations before placing an order. any detailed drawings needed and a reasonable time for them to be approved by the architect.

Jim Thornton's fears about possible lack of cooperation from people on site were ill-founded.

And he believes that there is much more benefit to come in the future. "Now that we have shown what can be done, we are looking at wider uses of computing." he says.

Lawyers losing that wig-and-quill image

By Alastair Guild

The average advocate practising at the Scottish Bar waits for a year for payment. Junior counsel may have to wait even longer. Such delays, caused almost entirely by the complex procedures for collection of fees, should soon be a thing of the past.

There are 180,000 cases in the Scottish courts at present and 180 practising advocates. The size of the Bar has doubled in the last 10 years. The difficulties in keeping track of which counsel is due how much for what work has already overloaded the advocates' first computer, a ditital PDP 11 34 installed in 1981. Consideration is now being giben to the installation of a Digital Equipment VAX by the end of 1984 to combat the growing conjestion.

In England. each chamber looks after such management problems for its own members. Since its foundation in 1532, the faculty of Advocates has worked for the interests of the entire Scottish Bar. Faculty Services was formed in 1971 to provide secretarial. management and accounting services on a commercial basis.

"The complexities of fee collection." said Mr John Macpherson, the company's chief executive, "make the software for the advocates' system quite different from the standard commercial invoicing and debt collection programs.

"We never know, for example, how far a case is going in the courts and therefore when all the fees concerned are rendered and due. In addition, differnet councel may be involved in the case on its passage through the courts."

There is also an enormous range of cases before the courts. Some may be legally aided, some not. Fees may be payable when rendered or, by agreement, deferred until the case is completed.

And, because there can be 20 or 30 different stages, it is not always obvious when conclusion is reached and the solicitor should be settling. The whole matter may lie dormant indefinitely if the instructing solicitor does not take positive steps to settle the fee note when he receives it.

Some cases entered the courts in the mid-1970s and are still current. The basis of fees rapidly looses meaning after that length of time.

It is now being proposed that each solicitor will receive monthly computer-printed listings of cases where fees are payable immediately. Cases will be automatically broken down according to whether they are legally aided or not, speculative or not. The printout, which will also indicate how long an account has been overdue, will be produced in duplicate. This will enable the solicitor to add his comments on the progress of settlement.

It should take no longer than three months from the date that fees become payable for a solicitor to obtain reimbursement from a client and settle, explains Mr Macpherson. After this, an account will become overdue and subject to increasingly forceful reminders culminating in an automatic reference to the Fees Panel after a further three months.

When a case has lain dormant, say for a year, the computer will automatically provide details on that case, possible in the form of a letter to the instructing solicitor. Where a case has been going on for a long time, the new systems will help in the collection of interim payment of fees.

The automated process should remove the need for advocates to maintain their own surveillance of outstanding fees or to ask for action in pursuit of slow payers.

Several solicitors have requested "look-up" access to the advocates' computer via the telephone lines. This would help solicitors keep their clients up to date with the progress and costs of a case. "All must agree conditions of access," Mr Macpherson commented. "We must also be careful about costing because such on-line access will take up considerable computer time."

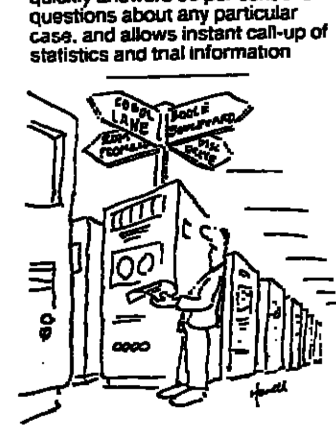
There is the possibility that on-line access will be made available to advocates with their own computer terminals. Advocates use computers at present to keep their own credit control developing and to see how profitable different elements of their practice are.

Insurance for micro repairs

■ A safety-net for owners of ailing home micros is being offered by the newly launched Micro Repair Club. Offering a repair-guarantee package, which will give service when the normal period of warranty expires, the insurance element is being underwritten by Domestic and General Insurance, and the servicing is being undertaken by the Thorn EMI company, Computeraid, who are using the contract to take up the slack in their workshops. Although the insurance. costing £25 per annum, only covers the computer console for faults. the club claims that it will look favourably on owners of machines that include peripherals such as plotters, printers, tapes and disc drives, very neccessary with the increasing number of machines in the sub-£500 market supplied with built-in hardware. In addition to the domestic user, a special deal for educational establishments is available, with the normal £25 for the first machine. and subsequent payments of £20 for additional machines.

Nevada network

■ Nevada is to become the first state in the US to computerize its entire judicial system. A state-wide network of micro computer systems is being installed which will include more than 120 civil and criminal courts, and the State Supreme Court. Due to be completed in 1986, the network will be essentially a case-management system that will eliminate manual filing and thereby greatly reduce the cost of record keeping and retrieval. A pilot system already in use records each case and helps track relevant documents, court hearings and even individuals. Nevada court administrators say it quickly answers 90 per cent of all questions about any particular case, and allows instant call-up of statistics and trial information



Trace of Japan

■ After a recent report here that a Brazilian telecommunications engineer had invented a device to catch telephone cranks, writes Mark Stone, Mitaku City, a suburb near Tokyo, is to use the same methods for catching obscene phone callers, kidnappers and blackmailers!. The caller's number will displayed on the victims telephone which will also have a button to allow the recipient of the call to hail the police while the conversation is till continuing. Five hundred people in Mitaka City have been chosen as guinea pigs for a pilot testing of the equipment from the end of October.

Another "wonder" from the Japanese is a phone linked to a sketch-pad on which anything one writes comes out at the other end aimed at businessmen and housewives doing shopping from their homes. A telphone spokesman explained: "The basis of these phones is the widespread switch from conventional analogue telephone transmission to the more complex digital signals. These signals will be carried over regular copper wires to many of the people in Mitaka City, using a newly-developed device to convert them from analogue form. Business subscribers will have the new optical fibres whose narrow threads can carry much more traffic than any copper wire"

COMPUTER BRIEFING

Executive computing

■ Cranfield School of Management are launching a computing course which will not tell students a thing about computers Entitled "Microcomputing for Executives", it will be a business course aimed at senior management who see the computer as another business tool and want to know what it can do to aid the performance of their organisations' executives. According to Chris Edwards, Professor of Management Information Systems at Cranfield, the course will provide management with a practical assessment of the way in which personal computers impact the operations of management, and the benefits they can bring.

Keep out

■ Software sciences has been awarded a sub-contract by Racal Decca Marine Radar to design and implement software for a radar surveillance system for the Minstry of Defence test firing range at Shoeburyness. The software will enable radar operators to monitor the movement of vessels on colour displays with automatic aids, in order to warn range users that a vessel has strayed into the range area. It will automatically warn operators long before a ship enters the danger zone, so that information can be passed to firing range officer who then will instruct the guns to stop firing.

Helping out the birds

■ Computing has come to the aid of the birds. The British Trust for Ornithology, with the help of a grant from the Nature Conservancy Council, has purchased a mini computer, for storing and analysing its data on British birds, work which the trust has been engaged in for more than 50 years

In its bird-ringing scheme, for example, the machine analyses data from the 750,000 or so wild birds the BTO rings each year, and from the rings that are found and returned to the Trust from all over the world. Parameters such as elapsed time from date ringed, distance and direction moved, are calculated and analysed. Ringers and ring finders are kept informed of the machine's findings.

Other data entered into the computer includes the totals of birds such as waders which use Britain's estuaries. Monthly counts from BTO members throughout the country are analysed to investigate both the lives of the birds and the importance of conservation in the various estuary areas.

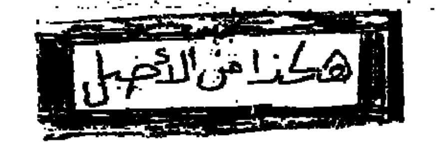
UK events

Computer Graphics FX Exhibitions, Wembley. London. today to Thursday
Apricot & Sirius Computer Show, Manchester, October 16-18
London Business Equipment Exhibition, Earl's Court. London, October 23-26
Electron & BBC Micro User Show, Alexandra Palace. London. October 25-28
Home Tech '84 Exhibition Complex. Bristol, October 26-29
Computer Security Conference & Exhibition, Conference Centre, Nottingham, October 29-30
Computers in Action, Anderson Centre, Glasgow. October 30-November 1
Personal Computer Fair, Town Hall, Bournemouth. October 30-November 1

Overseas events

Computer Exhibition, Johannesburg, South Africa, October 24-27
COMDEX/Europe, Amsterdam, Holland, October 29-November 1
SE Asian Personal Computer, Singapore, October 29-November 2
Exhibition & Conference PerCompAsia Computer Conference & Exhibition -- Mini/Micro West, Anaheim, US, October 30-November 2

Compiled by *Personal Computer News*



Weeding out puts TOPS back in favour

JOB SCENE

By Edward Fennell

Depending on whose "expert" view you heard last you will either believe that computer programming is a career with a terrific future or you will be worried that programming, as a discrete profession, will shortly disappear. Whatever your perspective, however, it is clear that there is an immediate shortage of programmers which the Manpower Services Commission in particular is attempting to remedy.

Following several years of 'free-for-all' in the training field the MSC is currently trying to establish a degree of order both for programmer training in general and for its own TOPS courses.

A report published at the end of September ("Selection and Training of Computer Personnel" No 18 in the Research and Development series from MSC) highlighted the importance of "the provision of formalised and systematic training procedures and standards" across courses of all kinds.

Meanwhile, earlier this year the MSC had already announced that it would be introducing standardization to its own programming, business computing and systems analysis training.

The background to both moves is the hasty and disorganized way in which computer training has been conducted in Britain in recent years because of the urgent need to produce quickly large numbers of programmers. The MSC, not for the first time, had been putting the emphasis on quantity rather than quality.

The result was that there were widely varying standards of achievement between people who, nominally, had attended similar courses.

Criticism of TOPS courses reached such a level that a review group was set up to examine the scheme. The report of the group published in July 1983 examined the whole issue including the possibility of scrapping TOPS computer programming in favour of "employer based" training. What saved the scheme, however, was the need felt for a guaranteed assurance of recognized training standards which TOPS was in the best position to provide.

Consequently, when the Review Group came up with a number of suggestions for improvements perhaps the most important was the development of "nationally agreed cores of training rounded off with additional optical modules (so that) . . . all TOPS trainees have undergone training to a national standard, while at the same time allowing providers of training to adapt their courses to local labour market needs".

What has now happened, in effect, is that some of the courses provided by "good trainers" have provided models which must be followed in future by all the organizations which MSC contracts to provide computer training.

According to John Collins, the head of the MSC's computer training section, this new tougher policy is already showing benefits. "We've weeded out some of the weaker TOPS courses", said Collins, "and we're now being very careful with whom we do business. It's our area staff who have most of the responsibility for judging the quality of schemes and they are now better briefed to do this".

Another key development is the introduction of better, more vigorous selection methods. In particular great emphasis is now being laid on the possession of appropriate social skills. The work of systems analysts, for example, in dealing with "client" departments requires an ability to work effectively with a range of people. But, as John Collins said, "We can't teach people social as well as computing skills, so they really need to bring these with them at the start of the course. The important thing, therefore, is to build in an assessment of these".

Already the signs are that the more demanding regime and quality control of courses by MSC is creating a better image for TOPS around the industry. According to Stephanie Twigg of PA "There are a number of employers I came across who are favourably disposed towards TOPS – in fact some clients actually reserve blocks of vacancies for TOPS trainees.

"Although no former TOPS trainee so far has reached the executive level jobs which I personally deal with I imagine that they will start coming through soon."

British manufacture – Chinese characters: a cross-cultural triumph

Lecturer puts Chinese on screen

By Jan Collie

A British program, which produces Chinese characters on a terminal screen in response to a typed alphabet, made its debut at the Hong Kong Computer Exhibition last month.

Produced by the London-based software house, Sindex, the program was devised by Dr Paul Thompson, a lecturer at London University's School of Oriental and African Studies, in collaboration with the computing consultancy, Imperial Software Technology.

"The official romanized version of Mandarin Chinese, which is called 'Pinyin', is typed into the computer using a conventional 26-letter keyboard," Dr Thompson explains. "Characters from the computer's 7,000-character set then appear on the screen.

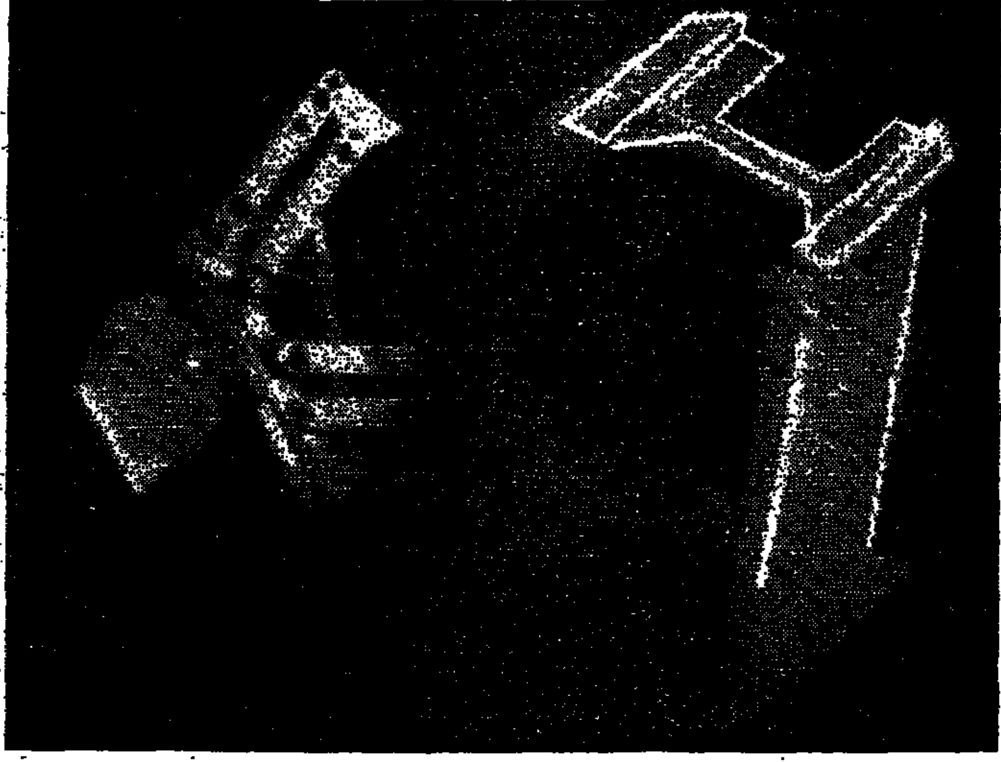
"Because Chinese builds its words out of very few syllables, on this size font, the ambiguity ratio between one-syllable words is about 1:25. However, since modern Chinese consists mainly of two syllable words, that ratio drops to less than 1:2.

"If the wrong characters appear in response to the word typed in, a window of possible alternatives can be called onto the screen and the curser used to pick out the right one, which will then be slotted into the text", he adds.

If the computer operator wants to use a word which isn't in the computer's font, Sintex's program can be used to produce a 20x20 matrix on the screen on which the curser can be manoeuvered to construct a picture of the character required. This can then be fed into the machine's memory bank along with its romanized version.

Sintex believes its system, which will be retailed by the hardware manufacturers in China, is the only one for the Chinese language for which computer operators need no specialized skills apart from being literate.

And for those Mandarin-speaking operators who know their characters but cannot read Pinyin, Sindex have a special teaching programme to help them learn the romanized script.



Silma's vision processor has identified the position of a silicon-wafer carrier and has drawn white lines on the screen where it thinks it is, ready for the robot arm to pick it up

Poor management giving word-processing a bad name

By Caroline Blaazer

Word-processing installations increased in the UK in 1982-83 by about 80 per cent. A recent estimate shows that half of the users are bitterly disappointed with the way their equipment is performing. Word-processing has long since graduated from the tiny-memory typewriter to a full-size, computer-based power typing system, complete with promises that secretarial staff numbers could be reduced by half. At best, staffing levels could be retained, with increased work output. Yet last December one of the office equipment monthlies urged managers to seek increased secretarial productivity of 400 per cent.

Much can be put down to gullibility and mismanagement. Where word processing is centralized, supervisors struggle to get results from unsuitable equipment and half-trained operators.

Equipment is often bought on price alone, by managers who do not realize how little they know about the secretarial function, and know even less about the word-processing medium they are buying to supplement or replace it.

Cost reductions

Of total office costs, 70 per cent can be put down to managerial costs, 30 per cent to clerical/secretarial. Most secretaries spend 25 per cent of their working time at the keyboard, and of this only half may be suited to word processing: the rest is labels, one-line memos, envelopes, leaving a minute percentage to be automated. Yet managers are extremely surprised when their word processsor does not produce dramatic and immediate cost reductions.

With few exceptions, the training given by dealers is mediocre to Terrible-I-Want-My-Money-Back. Trainers are often sales executives drafted into training. Many give trainees a casette-tape and leave them to get on with it. After about 2½ days, the trainee operators return to their offices. There, waiting with anticipation and a pile of accumulated work, sit their bosses. The trainees are by this time in possession of a bare description of every single function the word processor can offer. Nervously, they hope they will remember how to switch it on.

The problem is that when the dealers said that secretaries and typists could learn in half an hour, the managers believed them. The average time for an operator to feel comfortable with the medium is three to six months.

Draft reports are usually presented in double spacing, but some authors insist on seeing their work as it will look in its final form, which is quite unnecessary and involves extra operator time deciphering the amendments from the single spacing. One author, after seeing a letter in its final version, wrote "This is now ready for printing" right across the text.

Despite word processing's facility for correcting the same mistke throughout the document, some authors go right through the text themselves, altering the mistakes manually before returning the material to the operator.

Text to be processed still needs to be typed in just as it always did on a typewriter, and the inputting stage is very little faster – 10 words a minute faster approximately (70 wpm). 75 to 80 per cent of all activity is at the keyboards, unputting or editing text. Many people have forgotten this vital stage.

Daisy wheel printers are very quick: 45 characters a second under ideal conditions. In practice, it takes an average of 40 to 50 seconds to print an page of A4. Printing with a word processor is not like photocopying, popular views notwithstanding. One supervisor was asked to print out a 2,000-page report "by this afternoon", a three day job and more if the text involved embodening, underscoring or a change of type-face. WP does have its limitations.

Authors often complain that their work takes longer to do than in the past, yet their work arrives at the typing centre with incomplete, ambiguous and illegible instructions.

Delegates attending The Industrial Society's courses for word-processing supervisors regularly use the phrase "working supervisor", to describe a senior operator who has been given responsibility to word processing, but not the time to manage the work, cajole the users and train the operators.

It is sobering to reflect that about 75 per cent of all work presented for word processing arrives in manuscript – we have not come that far since Chaucer.

The author is leader of the information technology unit of the Industrial Society.

Another step towards 3-D computer vision

By Rory Johnston

The age-old problem of how to give computers vision has been dented substantially by the launch this autumn of a genuinely three-dimensional image recognition system. Silma Inc., based in Silicon Valley, California, has installed the first of a range of systems for recognizing mechanical parts by looking at a scene three-dimensionally, rather than in silhouette as has been done up to now.

Computer vision is an extremely difficult task, mainly because any real-life scene is very complicated and unpredictable. Attempts to analyze a scene (from a television picture) simply by plodding through point by point and trying to make sense of what is there by "brute force" take far too long and quickly become impractical.

Even if the computer has an idea what it is looking for, the range of possible positions in the scene and orientations of the object, to say nothing of possible different viewpoints for the camera and variations in lighting, are numberless.

Work in this field mainly involves trying to spot mechanical parts on conveyor belts. Up to now systems have worked ususally by sensing the outline alone of the object, which means that it can only be lying flat.

To solve this problem, the Silma researchers, mainly Artificial Intelligence scientists from nearby Stanford University, have employed the techniques of "solid modelling". A mathematical description of the object in three dimensions is held inside the computer. The vision processor then seeks out edges in the scene being inspected, and continually tries to fit them to the model, irrespective of orientation.

It constructs trees of possibilities, and has various tricks to help it realize when it is on a losing track.

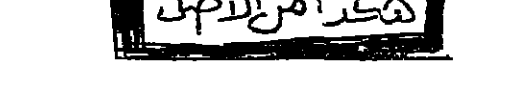
When the machine thinks it has found the object, it displays the edges for the model on top of the TV image, as in the photograph. With the exact position determined, it is easy to direct a robot arm to pick the object up.

Silma's first operational system has just been delivered to Boeing Aircraft, who are using it to get engine cowlings in exactly the right place for tacking. Semiconductor companies are especially interested in the technique, as it could enable them to staff clean rooms with spotless robots rather than dirty people. Picking parts out of bins is another application for which three-dimensional working is essential.

An elaborate special-purpose "program" has to be built in the machine to look for each object to be recognized. Also, at present the object is constrained quite a lot in where it can be in the scene. These are limitations that will relax as development continues.

The Silma vision system runs on an IBM 9000 supemini, and a basic configuration costs around $20,000. Silma also has an Apollo-based product for planning the work cells of industrial robots. This involves modelling the dynamic characteristics of the robot arm to make sure it can do the intended job, and finding out how fast it will be able to go.

A special language called Sill, based on Lisp, has been developed as a foundation for all Silma's work.


هكذا من الأصل

Computer Appointments

The £14m plan to speed up PAYE

By Frank Brown

Between now and the end of 1986, an average of one Inland Revenue district office a day will be connected to British Telecom's national digital network, as part of the plan to modernize Pay as You Earn operations.

The network, which itself is continually being expanded, is the backbone of the computerization of PAYE (COP) project by the Inland Revenue.

By the of 1986, nearly 800 telecommunications circuits dedicated to PAYE operations, will provide direct compuer-to-computer and computer to district office links between 600 district tax offices, 11 regional processing centres, a national development centre at Telford, and other Inland Revenue mainframe computers around the country.

The next regional centre to be linked – Peterborough – will join the network in January 1985, with the others following at nine-weekly intervals.

According to British Telecom, its digital services give the Inland Revenue top-level security of data transmission, as well as transmission rates of up to 48,000 bits per second between processing centres. They can carry speech and data at the same time and allow calls to be routed through alternative channels if a circuit fails.

Digital transmission, the use of rapid on-off pulses, is cheaper, faster and more efficient than conventional analogue transmission.

The entire COP package, for example, will cost £14m over the next 13 years – the Inland Revenue's accounting period – compared with £21m for a comparable analogue system over the same period.

Wire taps: why they could be a problem for your system



Stephen Johnson

● This week Workshop looks at the threat to computer systems from wire tapping, the problems of changing tasks on a micro, electronic services for high quality reports, the power of personal computers, the validity of spreadsheet forecasts and the storage life of magnetic tape.

Question: In checking on the security of our computer systems I have been advised to regard "wire-tapping" as a serious threat and I am wondering if the risk of this happening here in the UK is very high or very low. Am I being scared into examining an unlikely event?

Answer: There is hard evidence that wire-taps have been used in the UK to achieve successful frauds. However, the whole purpose of a security check is to place a set of business practices in as complete a context as is possible. Does your organisation do large deals at short notice which can be instigated by a series of telephone calls? If so then you may well be at risk. Longer term risks of fixed wire-taps are much less likely and periodic checks can be made to ensure against many types of fraudulent practice.

Though I am impressed by the different jobs being done by computers in our firm I am dismayed by the difficulty of swapping from one task to another. Can this changeover be made slicker?

The newer forms of software which are designed specifically for office environements are slicker at task-to-task changes. The good news is that this appreciation of what is wanted to support practical office applications is not confined to the more expensive products.

WORKSHOP

For instance, it is becoming commonplace to expect operators to want to interrupt a mainstream activity for a short period and to make a quick note of something and then to return ot the main job in hand. This type of "notepad" feature can be squeezed on to many popular products and is becoming a standard item of supply for the best known names in the office equipment world.

Currently our organisation uses international courier services to despatch high quality reports to the Continent. Is there likely to be an electronic service to replace this considerable expenditure in the near future?

You can comfort yourself by learning that many others would like such a service.

The realistic best method of transmitting high quality text and graphics in bulk is still being debated. It does seem possible that this is a field for the use of Space satellites. Part of the problem faced by some organisations is the confidential delivery of bulky documents directly into the hands of intended recipients.

Is it true that personal computers will shortly be more powerful than most of the computers used currently for engineering tasks? My firm uses, for instance, Digital Equipment's VAX machines to serve its engineers.

If the issue at stake is the rise in importance of the personal computer, then the relevant answer is in the affirmative. However, it is most likely that the issue concerns the best way of supplying computing resources to complete departments within your organisation. The very nature of teamwork involves sharing tasks out between people and if this is done via personal computers then these must be linked together in some way. The variety of linkage schemes that are feasible is very great indeed. The loose linkages merely enable local communication to take place and some expensive items of equipment to be shared in cost. The closer forms of user coupling merely extend exiting forms of multi-user computing by adding 'terminals' which are in truth, full-blown personal computers.

The unpleasant financial reality is that it is still expensive to combine personal computers in ways which effectively support the entire organisation.

In the last three years my colleagues have reversed their attitudes to forecasts produced from spreadsheet software. Whereas they used to argue about the value of these forecasts they will now accept them without much questioning. Am I right to be concerned at their enthusiasm?

Computer aided gullibility is nothing very new and should be resisted at all costs. A lot depends on the size and complexity of the models being built via the spreadsheet software and, of course, the business importance of the decisions made that may be based on them. Most spreadsheets do little to support the creator of a business model in elucidating the assumptions on which the model is founded. In the instance that relates to a large model there is also a danger that the effects of 'rounding' in arithmetic operations can be pooly understood and not properly examined.

I am investigating the storage life of the magnetic tapes used to archive data from our firm's computer discs. I cannot obtain firm assurances that data so stored will be readable in seven years time.

The National Computing Centre can advise you about magnetic material archiving capabilities. As a rough guide it is sufficient to say that the key factor will probably rest with the readingf process used with archived tapes. When tapes are read there will always be checks to tell you if errors have occurred. This simple message can ben disheartening if a legal need to recover data has to be met.

Therefore, in such cases, it is necessary to use a reading method which actually corrects for errors as far as is possible. This involves writing some extra information at the time the files are created.

● HEDLEY VOYSEY will answer your questions – write to workshop, Computer Horizons, The Times, London WC1 8EZ

Computer boost for an Arab bank

By Geoffrey Ellis

For any business, expansion brings its own problems, not least restricting staff levels to the minumum necessary to sustain growth.

A normal way of funding this growth is through increased profits, but for Dar Al-Maal Al Islami (KMI), a Geneva-based bank which works within the strict guidelines of Islamic banking – it is forbidden to charge interest to clients – economies in operation had to be found, leading it to embark on a comprehensive office automation scheme.

This was separated into three phases, the first was founded on secretarial training in word processing, with each secretary being allocated their own terminal. This phase, lasting for twelve months, finished at the end of 1983.

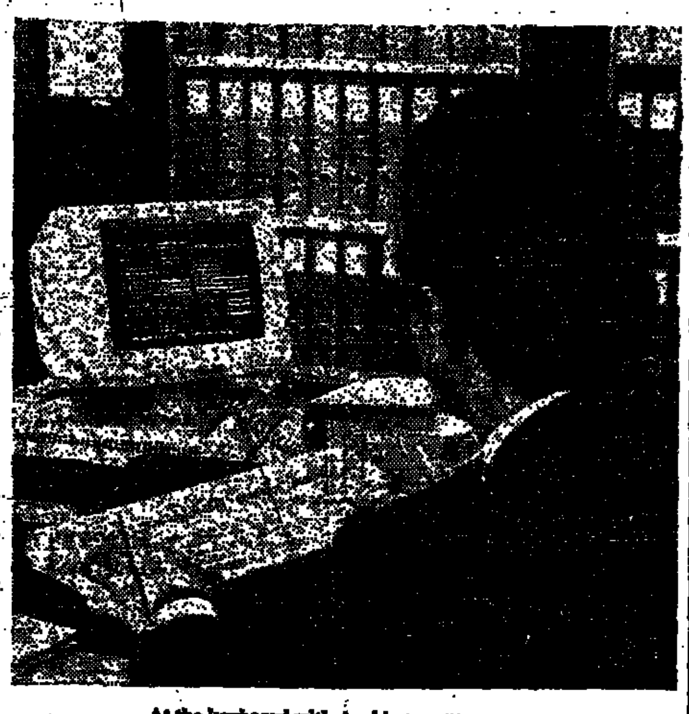
Currently, the second phase brings in the use of a Local Area Network (LAN) which supports communication between all terminals in the building, as well as distributing standard software such as Lotus 123. By the middle of next year, the final phase should be well under way, with the system able to support international processing and telecommunications, as well as more sophicticated applications such as image processing, where a digitized image can be transmitted internationally, allowing for instance, instant signature verification, an important factor in an organization whose branches and agencies are spread worldwide.

Already equipped with IBM equipmenty for its DP tasks, DMI selected Wang products for other automation and a system was specified and designed within six months of the initial contract.

A further addition from Wang, Arabic word processing gave the bank the ability to use a menu driven program in Arabic with shape analysis to assess the shape of the characters, each character needs only a single keystroke, unlike some other packages, which because of the complexity of the Arabic characters, demand multiple keys. DMI provided a test-bed for the development of the package, which has now been launched commercially.

Initially the network system foundered because of a simple operating fault. Loading of the Arabic character set to the printer (a high priority task for the central processors) took over one minute, the processor holding back on other tasks while this was happening. With the natural impatience of operators, the tendency was to switch off, and reload. When this was being done by several operators simultaneously, the entire system entered a state of near suspended animation.

Last year, 23 per cent of the staff were linked to terminals, but by the end of 1985 this will have doubled.



At the keyboard with Arabic on screen

Few companies can escape the 'encore' curse

By Geof Wheelwright

They say lightning never strikes twice. It could also be that success in the microcomputer business strikes about as often. Almost every company in the business, from IBMto Atari, has suffered the "encore" curse. And when it hits, it hits badly as micro companies have had such huge growth rates that expectations for any new product are always extraordinary high.

The first micro company to have great "rag-to-riches" success, Apple Computer, was also the first to be cursed with poor sales on its second born machine: the Apple III. The Apple II software was not – yet it could not make use of the then growing number of Apple II expansion cards nor run all Apple II software.

People were still buying the II in such vast numbers that the III was largely an unsupported irrelevance – and it did not achieve anywhere near the success Apple had forseen for it.

Atari also followed this pattern, although nowhere near as strongly. Flushed with the sucess of its games machines, Atari launched a series of home computers (the Atari 400 and 800) in early 1980 and achieved a moderate success with them. Trying to repeat even that moderate success with the new 600XLand 800XL home computers, however, was made almost impossible by a growing public perception of Atari as a "games machine", rather than a computer, company.

Since the sale of Atari to former Commodore chief Jack Tramiel, the poor "second string" Atari 600XL and 800XI computers have now become the loss leaders for the new, lean Atari.

The Osborne One portable computer was a runaway hit when it was first released and fuelled an amazing growth rate for Adam Osborne's new computer company. But delivery of the second machine – the IBM-compatible Osborne PC – was greeted with cries of too little, too late. (There were interim refurbishings of the original Osborne One in the interval, but none really qualilfied as a new machine.)

Compaq had already cornered the US portable IBM PC market by the time Osborne twigged what was happening – and by the it was too late.

Even IBM is not immune to this problem. Although it was not really a "second" machine, the PC Junior was IBM's second real entry into the home/business computer market (some people in the US do have IBM PCs in their homes) and has not captured the imagination of US home computer buyers. It seems that businesses feel they must have the all-important three letters on their computer equipment, although it does not impress the home buyer.

Perhaps even more vulnerable to the "seconds" syndrome are software companies. Take Visicorp, for example, which made its fortune by selling more than 600,000 copies of the first spreadsheet program for the Apple 11. The company has since been looking for a product which would follow Fisicalc's success – and despite the development of a sophisticated integrated software environment known as vision, has not yet found it.

There have been two-time winners in the micro business, but they seem the exception rather the rule. Sinclair Research, for instance, followed the success of its ZX-81 home computer with the ZX spectrum – but even Sinclair had problems repeating that succes in the US.

Computer Appointments

Computer Appointments

Translations – at the push of a button


John Voos

Robert Rook forecasts that 50 translators will be using his system by the end of the year.

By David Hewson

Foreign translation work, that traditional pin money profession followed by academics domiciled in garrets, is going high-tech.

Telecom Gold, British Telecom's electronic mail system, is being used by a new service designed to offer translators and companies who use them, the chance to avoid costly telexes, time-consuming waits for conventional postal deliveries, and the chore of tracking down the right job.

The London-based Textnet company gives users the chance to download electronically mail to be translated from Italian, Portuguese, Greek, French and German into English, and its founder, Mr Robert Rooke, forecasts that around 50 translators will be working through the system by the end of the year.

Any company looking for a translator keys into Textnet through Telecom Gold, specifies the language he is interested in and is offered a list of potential translators and their locations. Pressing another button will give him a list of particular translators' qualifications, specialised areas, availability, and technical equipment.

Textnet also has the ability to transfer text directly to typesetters who will turn it into proofs for printing. For individual translators, who pay £100 per annum subscription, there is the added benefit of future access to international term databanks and foreign dictionaries.

Work processing and translation bureaux, and typesetting companies, are charged £200 per annum. Companies wishing to use the services must pay £75 if they are already using Telecom Gold, or £100 for Telecom Gold access and Textnet membership.

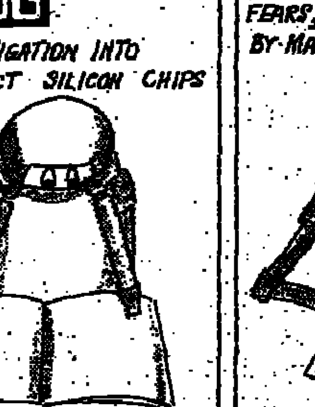
Mr Rooke is the first to admit that individual translators are not people with bags of money to spend on high technology. "They don't have a great deal of money so most of them want to know whether they can use their existing equipment to access Textnet", he says.

But basic systems can be relatively cheap. Mr Rooke happily shuns a micro computer for much of the time and accesses Telecom Gold through a £250 communicating Brother typewriter, ripping the messages off a continuous roll paper holder at the back of the machine.

"The Brother's cheap and easy to move around", he says. "And it means we always have a paper record of everything." He is looking forward to a new Brother due soon which will have a 15K memory and the possibility of add-on disc drives. Many translators use inexpensive Tandy 100 computers.

The great problem in transmitting foreign languages is the use of different accents. British keyboards usually find it impossible to send a grave or an actute down the line. Textnet gets around this by adopting other little-used symbols in their place and agreeing a common table between users. The company has developed software for the Tandy to make the translation at each end automatic.

But even it cannot cope with Japanese though the service will be offering to translate that soon.









Harry Hom

A superb machine they say – then they blame you when it fails

Paul Davies, a schoolteacher and author tells a tale of woe about when he decided to be computerized

At 2.15pm the phone rang. The service manager of the importers of my printer, told me: "There's nothing wrong with *your printer. It's the software* that's at fault."

At 2.25pm the phone rang again. A man from software support at the manufacturers told me: "There's nothing wrong with the software. The printer is at fault."

Those messages are typical of my experience of leasing a micro computer and a printer for word-processing. I find there is a world of difference between reviews of equipment in the abstract, and actually trying to make a system work.

I expected the change from typing to word-processing to be difficult. It has been a nightmare. *If it could go wrong, it* did. I even found out, just as I had decided enough was enough, that my bank had been paying my quarterly leasing standing orders monthly. That has nothing to do with the equipment, but is indicative all the same.

In two and a half months I have had a new keyboard and *VDU* unit, the printer was returned twice to the importers and a copy of my word processing disc has been returned to the manufacturers. (Rather typically they haven't returned it yet – and do not answer letters asking for it back.)

A lot of effort has been expended in telling me how superb the equipment is and how no one else has had any trouble. Even more effort has been expended shifting blame *for the system's failure.*

Eventually there was only one possible fault left to blame for the malfunctioning equipment. That turned out to be the "operator-user environment" which I think means me. But I had done everything I was told or asked to do, and had followed the instructions exactly. There was a spirited attempt once to complain that I was using an "embedded command". I replied that "embedded commands" were there to be used, and that, anyway, I had not used the one in question, and heard no more of that.

I have learned much about the equipment. I now know, for example, that the mg micro computer has a superb keyboard, ideal for touch-typing. *The facilities provided by the* extra buttons are a very worthwhile feature – even if the touch buttons require brute force. The ability to use one hearty thump for changing correction modes speeds writing considerably. The small disks are robust and hold a great deal *of information.*

The VDU is attractive and easy to read but it cannot display 80 columns of letters properly.

Much is made of the overall design and appearance of some micros – with some justification. But details do let them *down. For example on my* model the mains plug has been fitted upside down, obscuring the on/off switch, and adjusting the VDU angle is a two-person job.

I have used two word processing programs whose faults include standard settings *which cannot be changed to suit* the individual user's normal requirements, the lack of a pound sign and fractions on the standard format, and the inadequate manual are more than irritations. I rarely use continuous stationery, but every time I attempt to print *something I have to change the* setting to single sheets. A word processing manual which contains spelling errors and "command characters" the wrong way round does not inspire confidence. Nor does the fact that it is obviously written only for people who already have an intimate knowledge of the program.

The manual for the printer is even worse, however. Written in basic Japanese English, even *where it does make sense, it is* usually wrong.

Following the inadequate instructions for inserting the paper – which make no mention, for example, of where to position the paper – will actually ruin any paper inserted into the machine. The buttons on my machine never worked, the line feed stuttered and hitched and it always smudged. Since I was told my machine was perfect by the importers, I can only assume it was designed like this.

The manuals for the computer itself are full of cheery *remarks saying how good they* are but they are also badly written.

Incidentally, the other software packaged with the computer is fairly disastrous. The spreadsheet for example, besides occasionally refusing to let me see files ever again, cannot *in the form supplied actually* print sums of money properly.

Whatever the strengths and weaknesses of the components, the system has never worked. I have struggled with the system a great deal, trying to make it work, but it has never printed anything properly.

I spent nearly two and a half months patiently trying to make the system print. Numerous phone calls, incessant letters, *weeks and weeks without the* equipment made no difference. Singlehandedly, if the importers and manufacturers were to be believed, I had completely baffled an entire generation of top minds. No-one else had had these difficulties. Yet no-one could deny the numerous faults *and the fact that the system was* never made to work by anyone.

I have learnt one further thing which might help people learning word processing and struggling with the vagaries of other modern technology, which almost works and almost does what people say it always does for everyone else. However bad things are, at the very least, you won't have to put up with what is laughingly called "software support."

When that inevitable decision day dawns

By Martin Banks

Many medium-size companies are now facing up to the decision they have been putting off for some time: how to computerize their operations. The choices that face them however grow ever-more complex, apparently as an inverse function of the number of times manufacturers' advertisements tell that the answers are now simple.

Strangely it is the medium-size companies that have been worst served by the apparently all-embracing rush of information technology. The big companies have their mainframe computers and the small businesses their cheap and cheerful personal computer systems. The medium-size companies have had the minicomputer, but this has often proved to be an expensive, and not always suitable, alternative to carrying on managing with the traditional manual systems.

Now these companies have a plethora of choices if they wish to computerize. The personal computer has grown up; there is still the minicomputer; and there are the brand new supermicrocomputers that seem to basically fill the gap between the other two types.

If the advertisements are to be believed, each and every one of these different categories will be exactly what the potential user is looking for. Once installed there will be a million reasons, of course, why that particular choice was inappropriate in practice. These potential users now need to think long and hard about what they want from a computer for there will now be a system available to solve their problems, if they can define them properly.

Take the personal computer *in all its guises,* for example. It has for several years been the ideal workhorse for the small business where its tolerably reasonable performance and poor memory capacity have been sufficient for their minimal data processing requirements.

For the medium-size company, a single personal computer is an inadequate choice, even if it is one of the latest 16-bit desk top machines. Certainly such computers have great advantages, the main one being that they are ideal tools for individuals to work with. Though a company is made up of individuals, they have to be able to communicate to effectively work together. To be effective tools, therefore, the personal computers must also be able to easily communicate *with each other.*

This can be achieved in a variety of ways, but all of them have their drawbacks.

The main drawback of the minicomputer has always been cost. For some users, where the number of terminals required runs close to *or into the* hundreds, this causes no problem – a network of personal computers would probably cost the same. But for those companies looking for a system to serve maybe a dozen staff with a centralized system, the minicomputer us just too expensive.

Until recently there used not to be a solution for the problems of such users. Now there is the Supermicrocomputer. These are an interesting measure of how technology is really advancing. In a physical package not that much bigger than a desktop micro they can pack comparable facilities to a smallish minicomputer. In memory and disc storage capacities they are the equal of *many minicomputers, while in* operation they can, in certain circumstances, provide a better performance.

The most interesting aspect of these supermicros is that they are generally following the software trend towards the Unix operating system already set in motion with the minicomputer. One of the key features of Unix is software portability, so there will soon be a wealth of applications programs available which should be easily portable to any of these new machines. This, it must be noted, was the facility given to many of the original personal computers by the CP/M operating system, which resulted in many of them (and the operating system itself) becoming extremely successful.